

Ethernet switches

**MES2300-xx, MES3300-xx, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P,
MES3500I-8P8F, MES3500I-24F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A,
MES5332A, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48,
MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32**

User manual, Firmware Version 6.6.10

Document version	Issue date	Revisions
Version 1.39	05.12.2025	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 5.4 System management commands 5.6.1 Command parameters description 5.6.3 Configuration backup commands 5.7 System time configuration 5.11 Link Aggregation Group (LAG) 5.11.3 Configuring Multi-Switch Link Aggregation Group (MLAG) 5.15.5 STP protocol family (STP, RSTP, MSTP), PVSTP+, RPVSTP+ 5.16 Voice VLAN 5.24 IP Service Level Agreements (IP SLA) 5.26.6 Client IP address protection (IP source Guard) 5.27 Access Control List (ACL) configuration 5.10.3 OSPF, OSPFv3 configuration 5.30.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) 5.30.12 GRE protocol Added description for MES3500I-24F switch
Version 1.38	07.10.2025	Added section: 5.25 Power over Ethernet (PoE) Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 4.4 Switch operation modes 0 Configuration backup commands 5.9.2 Configuring VLAN and switching modes of interfaces 5.15.4 Loopback detection mechanism 5.15.5.3 Configuring PVSTP+, RPVSTP+ 5.19.7 Telnet, SSH 5.26.2 Port based client authentication (802.1x standard) 5.26.2.1 Basic authentication 5.26.2.2 Advanced authentication 5.26.5 DHCP management and Option 82 5.27 DHCP Relay Agent functions 5.29.2 IPv6-based ACL configuration 5.32.1 Configuring static routing 5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)
Version 1.37	02.09.2025	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 4.4 Switch operation modes Added description for MES3500I-8P8F switch
Version 1.36	23.07.2025	Synchronization with firmware version 6.6.8.2
Version 1.35	21.05.2025	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 5.6.2 File operation commands 5.22 sFlow function 5.24 IP Service Level Agreement (IP SLA) 5.32 Configuring routing protocols 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol Added description for MES2300-24P DC switch
Version 1.34	11.04.2025	Changes in sections: 2.1 Purpose 2.3 Main specifications 4.4 Switch operation modes 5.5 System management commands 5.9.1 Ethernet, Port-Channel and Loopback interface parameters 5.11.2 LACP link aggregation protocol 5.11.3 Configuring Multi-Switch Link Aggregation Group (MLAG) 5.26.2 Port based client authentication (802.1x standard) 5.27 DHCP Relay Agent functions 5.28 DHCP server configuration 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol 5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

		Added description for MES2300-08, MES2300 -08P, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48 switches
Version 1.33	23.12.2024	Added sections: 5.32.12 GRE protocol Changes in sections: 5.19.4 Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 5.32.11 Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol
Version 1.32	01.11.2024	Changes in sections: 2.1 Purpose 2.3 Main specifications 3.2.3 MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P installation to a DIN rail 2.4.4 Light Indication 5.7 System time configuration 5.19.1 AAA mechanism 5.19.2 RADIUS 5.19.3 TACACS+ 5.19.7 Telnet, SSH 5.20 Alarm log, SYSLOG protocol 5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) 0 Configuring the IS-IS protocol 5.32.6 Configuring Route-Map 5.33 VXLAN Configuration Added description for MES2300-24F, MES3500I -08P switches
Version 1.31	12.08.2024	Added sections: 3.2.3 MES3500I-10P installation to a DIN rail 5.23.1 Copper cable diagnostics 4.5.1.2 Advanced access level setting 5.23.1 Copper cable diagnostics Changes in sections: 2.1 Purpose 2.2.8 Additional features 2.3 Main specifications 2.4.4 Light Indication 4.4 Switch operation modes 5.8 Configuring time-rang intervals 5.9.4 IP interface configuration 5.11.3 Configuring Multi-Switch Link Aggregation Group (MLAG) 5.12 IPv4 addressing configuration 5.15.5.1 STP, RSTP configuration 5.19.4 Simple network management protocol (SNMP) 5.31.1 QoS configuration 5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) 5.32.6 Configuring Route-Map Added description for MES2300B-24, MES2300DI-28, MES2300D-24P, MES3500I-10P, MES3300-48F, MES5310-48 switches
Version 1.30	21.05.2024	Changes in sections: 2.4.4 Light Indication 5.9.1 Ethernet, Port-Channel and Loopback interface parameters
Version 1.29	18.04.2024	Added section: 5.26.8 First Hop Security Functionality Changes in sections: 5.9.3 Private VLAN configuration 5.19.1 AAA mechanism 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol 5.33 VXLAN Configuration Added description for MES2300-24P, MES2300B-24F, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F switches
Version 1.28	15.03.2024	Added description for MES5410-48 switch
Version 1.27	29.02.2024	Synchronization with firmware version 6.6.2.9

Version 1.26	15.12.2023	Changes in sections: 5.11.2 LACP link aggregation protocol 5.14.1 IPv6 protocol 5.32.1 Configuring static routing 5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) 5.32.10 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration Added description for MES2300-48P, MES2300B -48, MES3300-48 switches
Version 1.25	09.10.2023	Added description for MES2300-24, MES3300-24 switches
Version 1.24	07.09.2023	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 5.32.10 Configuring Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)
Version 1.23	26.07.2023	Changes in sections: 2.2.3 Layer 2 Features 5.4 System management commands 5.10 Storm control for different traffic (broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast) 5.15.5.2 Configuring MSTP 5.17.5 Radius authorization of IGMP 5.18.1 Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) 5.31.1 QoS configuration 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol 5.32.12 Configuring Virtual Routing Area (VRF lite) Added description for MES3300-24F switches
Version 1.22	7.04.2023	Changes in sections: 5.15.5 STP protocol family (STP, RSTP, MSTP), PVSTP+, RPVSTP+ 5.19.7 Access configuration
Version 1.21	10.03.2023	Added sections: 5.18.2 PIM Snooping Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 4.4 Switch operation modes 5.15.2 ARP configuration 5.16 Voice VLAN 5.17.1 Intermediate function of IGMP (IGMP Snooping) 5.18.1 Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) 5.18.4 IGMP Proxy function 5.19.7.1 Access configuration 5.26.2 Port based client authentication (802.1x standard) 5.32.1 Configuring static routing 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol 5.32.10 Configuring Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) 5.31 VXLAN Configuration
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Version 1.19	30.09.2022	Changes in sections: 5.15.5.1 STP, RSTP configuration 5.32.1 Configuring static routing
Version 1.18	29.07.2022	Added sections: 5.31 VXLAN Configuration Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 2.4 Design 5.15.5.1 STP, RSTP configuration 5.18.1 Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) Added description for MES5400-24, MES5400-48 switches
Version 1.18	05.03.2022	Added sections: 5.15.8 Configuring Flex-link 5.11.3 Configuring Multi-Switch Link Aggregation Group (MLAG) 5.24 IP Service Level Agreement (IP SLA) Changes in sections:

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Version 1.17	31.01.2022	Added sections: 5.15.8 Configuring Flex-link 5.15.9 Configuring Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) function Changes in sections: 4.3 Startup menu 5.9.2 Configuring VLANs and interface switching modes 5.17.1 Intermediate function of IGMP (IGMP Snooping) 5.21 Port mirroring (monitoring) 6.1 Startup menu
Version 1.16	18.06.2021	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications 5.12 Configuring IPv4-addressing 5.15.5 STP protocol family (STP, RSTP, MSTP)
Version 1.15	09.02.2021	Added sections: 0 Configuration backup commands 5.17.4 Multicast traffic restriction functions 5.17.5 Radius authorization of IGMP 5.32.6 Configuring Route-Map 5.30.7 Configuring a Prefix-List 5.32.9 Equal-Cost Multi-Path Load Balancing (ECMP) Changes in sections: 2.2.3 Layer 2 Features 2.3 Main specifications 2.4.4 Light Indication 4.5.1 Basic switch configuration 4.5.2 Security system configuration 5.4 System management commands 5.6.2 File operation commands 5.9.1 Ethernet, Port Channel, and Loopback interface parameters 5.9.2 Configuring VLANs and interface switching modes 5.10 Storm control for different traffic (broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast) 5.15.1 DNS protocol configuration 5.15.5 STP protocol family (STP, RSTP, MSTP) 5.17.1 Intermediate function of IGMP (IGMP Snooping) 5.19.1 AAA mechanism 5.20 Alarm log, SYSLOG protocol 5.26.1 Port security functions 5.31.2 QoS statistics 5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol
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Version 1.13	12.06.2020	Added sections: 5.32.8 Configuring a keychain Changes in sections: 2.2 Switch features 2.3 Main specifications 5.1 Basic commands 5.9 Interfaces and VLAN configuration 5.17 Multicast addressing 5.19 Management functions
Version 1.12	20.11.2019	Changes in sections: 2.3 Main specifications
Version 1.11	15.10.2019	Changes in sections: 5.11 Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) 5.19.4 SNMP
Version 1.10	20.05.2019	Added description for MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A switches

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DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS

Typographical convention	Description
[]	Square brackets are used to indicate optional parameters in the command line; when entered, they provide additional options.
{ }	Curly brackets are used to indicate mandatory parameters in the command line. Select one of the listed parameters.
«,» «-»	In the command description, these characters are used to define ranges.
« »	In the command description, this character means 'or'.
« / »	In the command description, this character indicates the default value.
<i>Calibri Italic</i>	Calibri Italic is used to indicate variables and parameters that should be replaced with an appropriate word or string.
Bold	Notes and warnings are shown in semibold.
< <i>Bold Italic</i> >	Keyboard keys are shown in bold italic within angle brackets.
Courier New	Command examples are shown in Courier New Bold.
Courier New	Command execution results are shown in Courier New in a frame with a shadow border.

Notes and Warnings



Notes contain important information, tips, or recommendations on device operation and configuration.



Warnings are used to inform the user about situations that could harm the device or the user, cause the device to malfunction or lead to data loss.

1 INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, more and more large-scale projects are utilising NGN concept in communication network development. One of the main tasks in implementing large multiservice networks is to create reliable high-performance backbone networks for multilayer architecture of next-generation networks.

High-speed data transmission, especially in large-scale networks, requires a network topology that will allow flexible distribution of high-speed data flows.

Switches of the MES2300, MES3300, MES53xxA, MES5310-48, MES5400-xx, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 series can be used on networks of large enterprises, small and medium-sized businesses (SMB), in operator networks. These switches deliver high performance, flexibility, security, and multi-tiered QoS.

MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 comply with data centers requirements for Top-of-Rack and End-of-Row switches, and operators' requirements for equipment of aggregation networks and backbone networks, providing a high performance and cost-effective solution.

MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F and MES2300DI-28 industrial switches are designed to organize secure fault-tolerant data transmission networks at facilities where it is necessary to meet the requirements for ensuring resistance to various types of thermal and mechanical influences, vibration, etc.

This operation manual describes intended use, specifications, first-time set-up recommendations, and the syntax of commands used for configuration, monitoring and firmware update of the switches.

2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Purpose

The MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 switches are high-performance devices designed for use in data centers as Top-of-Rack or End-of-Row switches, as well as in aggregation networks and backbone networks of telecom operators.

The MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48 switches are equipped with 1000BASE-X/10GBASE-R and 40GBASE-R/100GBASE-R interfaces. In the split mode of the HG interface, operation at speeds of 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps and 25 Gbps is supported. The split mode allows splitting up to 6 HG interfaces, which gives a total of 24 TWE interfaces¹.

The MES5410-48 switches are equipped with 10GBASE-R/25GBASE-R and 40GBASE-R/100GBASE-R interfaces. In the split mode of the HG interface, operation at speeds of 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps and 25 Gbps is supported. The split mode allows splitting up to 6 HG interfaces, which gives a total of 24 TWE interfaces.

The MES5500-32 switches are equipped with 10GBASE-R and 40GBASE-R/100GBASE-R interfaces. In the split mode of the HG interface, operation at speeds of 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps and 25 Gbps is supported. The split mode allows splitting up to 30 HG interfaces, which gives a total of 120 TWE interfaces.

The ports of the device support operation at speeds of 1 Gbps (SFP), 10 Gbps (SFP+), 25 Gbps (SFP28), 40 Gbps (QSFP+) and 100 Gbps (QSFP28). Non-blocking switching fabric ensures correct packet processing with minimal and predictable latency at maximum load for all types of traffic.

The switches have the ability to use Front-to-Back and Back-to-Front ventilation ², which provides efficient cooling when using devices in modern data centers with different cooling systems.

Fault tolerance of the devices is ensured by redundancy of power supplies (1+1) and the use of replaceable ventilation modules. Hot swappable power and ventilation modules provide uninterruptible network operation.

The MES2300, MES3300, MES53xxA series are high-performance devices equipped with 10GBASE-R, 1000BASE-X interfaces and designed for use in carrier networks as aggregation devices and in small data centers.

The ports of the devices support operation at speeds of 1 Gbps (SFP), 10 Gbps (SFP+), which provides flexibility in use and the possibility of gradual transition to higher data transfer rates. Non-blocking switching fabric ensures correct packet processing with minimal and predictable latency at maximum load for all types of traffic.

Fault tolerance of the devices is ensured by redundancy of power supplies (1+1) and the use of replaceable ventilation modules. Hot swappable power and ventilation modules provide uninterruptible network operation.

The new generation of MES2300 series access switches connects end users to the network of large enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and to the networks of telecom operators using 1G/10G

¹ For MES5400-24 model, HG3-HG6 interfaces are available in split mode. For MES5400-24 rev.B there is no such restriction.

² The MES5410-48 and MES5500-32 switches are available in two types: with Front-to-Back or Back-to-Front ventilation.

interfaces. The MES2300 switches can also be used in carrier networks as aggregation layer switches or transport switches.

The ports of the devices support operation at speeds of 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps, which provides flexibility in use and the possibility of gradual transition to higher data transfer rates. Non-blocking switching fabric ensures correct packet processing with minimal and predictable latency at maximum load for all types of traffic.

The MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-8P8F and MES2300DI-28 industrial switches are designed for to organize secure fault-tolerant data transmission networks at facilities where it is necessary to meet the requirements for resistance to various types of thermal and mechanical influences, vibration, etc.

2.2 Switch features

2.2.1 Basic features

The table 1 lists the basic administrative features of the device.

Table 1— Basic features of the device

Head-of-Line blocking (HOL)	HOL blocking occurs when device output ports are overloaded with traffic coming from input ports. It may lead to data transfer delays and packet loss.
Jumbo frames	Enable jumbo frame transmission to minimize the amount of transmitted packets. This reduces overhead, processing time and interruptions.
Flow control (IEEE 802.3X)	Allow interconnecting low-speed and high-speed devices. To avoid buffer overflow, the low-speed device has the ability to send a PAUSE packet, thereby informing the high-speed device of the need to pause while transmitting packets.
Operation in device stack	You can combine multiple switches in a stack. In this case, switches are considered as a single device with shared settings. There are two stack topologies — ring and chain. All ports of each stack unit must be configured from the master switch. Device stacking allows reducing network management efforts.

2.2.2 MAC address processing features

The table 2 lists MAC addresses processing features.

Table 2 – MAC addresses processing features

MAC address table	The switch creates an in-memory table which contains mac-addresses and due ports.
Learning mode	When learning is not available, data received on a port will be transmitted to all other ports of the switch. Learning mode allows the switch to analyse a frame, discover sender's MAC address and add it to a routing table. Then, if the destination MAC address of an Ethernet frames is already in the routing table, that frame will be sent only to the port specified in the table.
MAC Multicast Support	This feature enables one-to-many and many-to-many data distribution. Thus, the frame addressed to a multicast group will be transmitted to each port of the group.
Automatic Aging for MAC Addresses	If there are no packets from a device with a specific MAC address in a specific period, the entry for this address expires and will be removed. It keeps the switch table up to date.
Static MAC Entries	The network switch allows defining static MAC entries that will be saved in the switching table.

2.2.3 Layer 2 Features

Table 3 lists layer 2 features and special aspects (OSI Layer 2).

Table 3 – Second-layer functions description (OSI level 2)

IGMP Snooping (Internet Group Management Protocol)	IGMP implementation analyses the contents of IGMP packets and discovers network devices participating in multicast groups and forwards the traffic to the corresponding ports.
MLD Snooping (Multicast Listener Discovery)	MLD protocol implementation allows the device to minimize multicast IPv6 traffic.
Storm Control (Broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast Storm Control)	Storm is a multiplication of broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast messages in each host causing their exponential growth that can lead to the network failure. The switches can limit the transfer rate for multicast and broadcast frames received and sent by the switch.
Port Mirroring	Port mirroring is used to duplicate the traffic on monitored ports by sending ingress or and/or egress packets to the controlling port. Switch users can define controlled and controlling ports and select the type of traffic (ingress or egress) that will be sent to the controlling port.
Protected ports	This feature assigns the uplink port to the switch port. This uplink port will receive all the traffic and provide isolation from other ports (in a single switch) located in the same broadcast domain (VLAN).
Private VLAN Edge	This feature isolates the ports in a group (in a single switch) located in the same broadcast domain from each other, allowing traffic exchange with other ports that are located in the same broadcast domain but do not belong to this group.
Private VLAN (light version)	Enable isolation of devices located in the same broadcast domain within the entire L2 network. Only two port operation modes are implemented—Promiscuous and Isolated (isolated ports cannot exchange traffic).

Spanning Tree Protocol	Spanning Tree Protocol is a network protocol that ensures loop-free network topology by converting networks with redundant links to a spanning tree topology. Switches exchange configuration messages using frames in a specific format and selectively enable or disable traffic transmission to ports.
RSTP support (IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol)	Rapid STP (RSTP) is the enhanced version of the STP that enables faster convergence of a network to a spanning tree topology and provides higher stability.
ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) protocol	The protocol is used for increasing stability and reliability of data transmission network having ring topology by reducing recovery network time in case of breakdown. Recovery time does not exceed 1 second. It is much less than network change over time in case of spanning tree protocols usage.
Port	VLAN is a group of switch ports that form a single broadcast domain. The switch supports various packet classification methods to identify the VLAN they belong to.
OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance, IEEE 802.3ah)	Ethernet OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance), IEEE 802.3ah – functions of data transmission channel level correspond to channel status monitor protocol. The protocol uses OAM (OAMPDU) protocol data blocks to transmit channel status information between directly connected Ethernet devices. Both devices should support IEEE 802.3ah.
GARP VLAN (GVRP)	GARP VLAN registration protocol dynamically adds/removes VLAN groups on the switch ports. If GVRP is enabled, the switch identifies and then distributes the VLAN inheritance data to all ports that form the active topology.
Port-Based VLAN	Distribution to VLAN groups is performed according to the ingress ports. This solution ensures that only one VLAN group is used on each port.
802.1Q support	IEEE 802.1Q is an open standard that describes the traffic tagging procedure for transferring VLAN inheritance information. It allows multiple VLAN groups to be used on one port.
Link aggregation with LACP	LACP enables automatic aggregation of separate links between two devices (switch-switch or switch-server) in a single data communication channel. The protocol constantly monitors whether link aggregation is possible; in case one link in the aggregated channel fails, its traffic will be automatically redistributed to functioning components of the aggregated channel.
LAG (Link Aggregation Group) creation	The device allows creating link aggregation groups. Link aggregation, trunking or IEEE 802.3ad is a technology that enables aggregation of multiple physical links into one logical link. This leads to greater bandwidth and reliability of the backbone 'switch-switch' or 'switch-server' channels. There are three types of balancing—based on MAC addresses, IP addresses or destination port (socket). A LAG group contains ports with the same speed operating in full-duplex mode.
Auto Voice VLAN support	Allows you to identify voice traffic by OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier—first 24 bits of the MAC address). If the MAC table of the switch contains a MAC address with VoIP gateway or IP phone OUI, this port will be automatically added to the voice VLAN (identification by SIP or the destination MAC address is not supported).

2.2.4 Layer 3 features

Table 4 lists layer 3 functions.

Table 4 – Layer 3 features description

BootP and DHCP clients (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)	The devices can obtain IP address automatically via the BootP/DHCP.
Static IP routes	The switch administrator can add or remove static entries into/from the routing table.
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	ARP maps the IP address and the physical address of the device. The mapping is established on the basis of the network host response analysis; the host address is requested by a broadcast packet.
RIP (Routing Information Protocol)	The dynamic routing protocol that allows routers to get new routing information from the neighbor routers. This protocol selects optimum routes based on the number of hops.
IGMP Proxy function	IGMP Proxy is a feature that allows simplified routing of multicast data between networks. IGMP is used for routing management.
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)	A dynamic routing protocol that is based on a link-state technology and uses Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest route. The OSPF protocol distributes information about available routes between routers of the same autonomous system.
BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)	BGP is a protocol for routing between Autonomous Systems (AS). Routers exchange destination network routes information.
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)	VRRP is designed for backup of routers acting as default gateways. This is achieved by joining IP interfaces of the group of routers into one virtual interface which will be used as the default gateway for the computers of the network.
Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)	PIM is a protocol to solve multicast routing problems in IP networks. PIM relies on traditional routing protocols (such as Border Gateway Protocol) instead of creating its own network topology. It uses unicast routing to verify RPF. Routers perform this verification to ensure loop-free forwarding of multicast traffic.
MSDP (Multicast Source Discovery Protocol)	MSDP is a protocol for exchanging information on multicast sources between different RP in PIM.

2.2.5 QoS features

Table 5 lists the basic quality of service features.

Table 5 – Basic quality of service features

Priority queues support	The switch supports egress traffic prioritization with queues for each port. Packets are distributed into queues by classifying them by various fields in packet headers.
Support for 802.1p class of service	802.1p standard specifies the method for indicating and using frame priority to ensure on-time delivery of time-critical traffic. 802.1p standard defines 8 priority levels. The switches can use the 802.1p priority value to distribute frames between priority queues.

2.2.6 Security features

Table 6 – Security features

DHCP snooping	A switch feature designed for protection from attacks using DHCP protocol. Enables filtering of DHCP messages coming from untrusted ports by building and maintaining DHCP snooping binding database. DHCP snooping performs firewall functions between untrusted ports and DHCP servers.
DHCP Option 82	An option to tell the DHCP server about the DHCP relay and port of the incoming request. By default, the switch with DHCP snooping feature enabled identifies and drops all DHCP requests containing Option 82, if they were received via an untrusted port.
UDP Relay	Forwarding broadcast UDP traffic to the specified IP address.
DHCP server features	DHCP server performs centralised management of network addresses and corresponding configuration parameters, and automatically provides them to subscribers.
IP Source address guard	The switch feature that restricts and filters IP traffic according to the mapping table from the DHCP snooping database and statically configured IP addresses. This feature is used to prevent IP address spoofing.
Dynamic ARP Inspection (Protection)	A switch feature designed for protection from ARP attacks. A message that arrives from an unreliable port is checked if the IP address in the body of the received ARP message matches the senders IP address. If these addresses do not match, the switch drops this packet.
L2 – L3 – L4 ACL (Access Control List)	Using information from the level 2, 3, 4 headers, the administrator can configure politics for processing or dropping packets.
Time-Based ACL	Allows configuring the time frame for ACL operation.
Blocked ports support	The key feature of blocking is to improve the network security; access to the switch port will be granted only to those devices whose MAC addresses were assigned to this port.
Port based authentication (802.1x standard)	IEEE 802.1x authentication mechanism manages access to resources via an external server. Authorized users will gain access to resources of the specified network.

2.2.7 Switch control features

Table 7 – Switch control features

Uploading and downloading the configuration file	Device parameters are saved into the configuration file that contains configuration data for each device port as well as for the whole system.
TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)	The TFTP is used for file read and write operations. This protocol is based on UDP transport protocol. Devices are able to download and transfer configuration files and firmware images via this protocol.
SCP (Secure Copy protocol)	SCP is used for file read and write operations. This protocol is based on SSH network protocol. Devices are able to download and transfer configuration files and firmware images via this protocol.
RMON (Remote monitoring)	Remote network monitoring (RMON) is an extension of SNMP that enables monitoring of computer networks. Compatible devices gather diagnostics data using a network management station. RMON is a standard MIB database that contains current and historic MAC-level statistics and control objects that provide real-time data.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	SNMP is used for monitoring and management of network devices. To control system access, the community entry list is defined where each entry contains access privileges.
CLI (Command Line Interface)	Switches can be managed using CLI locally via serial port RS-232, or remotely via Telnet or SSH. Console command line interface (CLI) is an industrial standard. CLI interpreter provides a list of commands and keywords that help the user and reduce the amount of input data.
Syslog	Syslog is a protocol designed for transmission of system event messages and error notifications to remote servers.
SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol)	SNTP is a network time synchronization protocol used to synchronize time on a network device with the server with an accuracy to 1 millisecond.
Traceroute	Traceroute is a service feature that allows displaying data transfer routes in IP networks.
Privilege level controlled access management	The administrator can define privilege levels for device users and settings for each privilege level (read-only - level 1, full access - level 15).
Management interface blocking	The switch can block access to each management interface (SNMP, CLI). Each type of access can be blocked independently: Telnet (CLI over Telnet Session); Secure Shell (CLI over SSH); SNMP.
Local authentication	Passwords for local authentication can be stored in the switch database.
IP address filtering for SNMP	Access via SNMP is allowed only for specific IP addresses that belong to the SNMP community.
RADIUS client	RADIUS is used for authentication, authorization and accounting. RADIUS server uses a user database that contains authentication data for each user. The switches implement a RADIUS client.
TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System)	The device supports client authentication with TACACS+ protocol. The TACACS+ protocol provides a centralized security system for verifying users accessing the device, as well as a centralized management system while maintaining compatibility with RADIUS and other authentication processes.
SSH server	SSH server functionality allows SSH clients to establish secure connection to the device for management purposes.
Macrocommand support	This feature allows creating sets of commands (macro commands) and use them to configure the device.

2.2.8 Additional features

The table 8 lists the additional features of the device.

Table 8 – Additional features of the device

Optical transceiver diagnostics	The device can be used to test the optical transceiver. During testing, parameters such as current, supply voltage and transceiver temperature are monitored. Implementation requires the transceiver to support these functions.
Green Ethernet	This mechanism reduces power consumption of the switch by disabling inactive electric ports.

<i>Compliance with IEC 61850 standard</i>	The switch has all the necessary parameters to work with the MMS, GOOSE, SV protocols: - Low delay of the GOOSE message during transmission; - Ability to recognize Ethernet GOOSE messages; - Ability to work with the virtual network tag and the IEEE 802.1Q GOOSE priority tag-messages; - Support for multicast message transmission and the ability to work with a certain IEC 61850 standard range of broadcast groups.

2.3 Main specifications

The table 9 shows main switch specifications.

Table 9 – Main specifications

General parameters		
Interfaces	MES2300-08	10 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 2 × 1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300-08P	2 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 8 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) PoE/PoE+ 2 × 1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300-24	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300B-24	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300-24F	20 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300B-24F	20 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300-24P	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) PoE/PoE+ 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300D-24P	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) PoE/PoE+ 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300DI-28	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES2300-48P	48 × 10/100/1000BASE-T PoE/PoE+ 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES2300B-48	48 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3300-08F	4 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB)

	MES3300-16F	12 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB)
	MES3300-24	24 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3300-24F	20 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3300-48	48 × 10/100/1000BASE-T 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3300-48F	48 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3500I-08P	8 × 10/100/1000BASE-T PoE/PoE+ (RJ-45) 2 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X (RJ-45/SFP) Combo 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3500I-10P	8 × 10/100/1000BASE-T PoE/PoE+ (RJ-45) 4 × 100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3500I-8P8F	8 × 10/100/1000BASE-T PoE/PoE+ (RJ-45) 8 × 100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X (SFP) 2 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 1 × USB 2.0 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES3500I-24F	20 × 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) 4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo 4 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5312	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 12 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45)
	MES5316A	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 16 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5324A	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 24 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0

	MES5332A	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 32 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+)/1000BASE-X (SFP) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5300-24	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 24 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5300-48	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 48 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5305-48	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 48 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5310-48	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 48 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5400-24	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 24 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5400-48	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 48 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5410-48	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 48 × 1000BASE-X (SFP)/10GBASE-R (SFP+)/25GBASE-R (SFP28) 6 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
	MES5500-32	1 × 10/100/1000BASE-T (OOB) 2 × 10GBASE-R (SFP+) 32 × 40GBASE-R4 (QSFP+)/100GBASE-R4 (QSFP28) 1 × Console port RS-232 (RJ-45) 1 × USB 2.0
Data transfer rate		Optical interfaces 1/10/25/100 Gbps Electric interfaces 10/100/1000 Mbps
Throughput capacity	MES2300DI-28	56 Gbps
	MES3300-08F	96 Gbps
	MES3300-16F	112 Gbps

	MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300D-24P MES2300-24P MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3500I-24F	128 Gbps
	MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-48 MES3300-48F	176 Gbps
	MES3500I-08P	20 Gbps
	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES3500I-10P	24 Gbps
	MES3500I-8P8F	72 Gbps
	MES5312	240 Gbps
	MES5316A	320 Gbps
	MES5324A	480 Gbps
	MES5332A	640 Gbps
	MES5300-24 MES5400-24	1.68 Tbps
	MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-48	2.16 Tbps
	MES5410-48	3.6 Tbps
	MES5500-32	6.4 Tbps
Throughput for 64 bytes ¹	MES2300DI-28	41.6 MPPS
	MES3300-08F	71.4 MPPS
	MES3300-16F	88.3 MPPS
	MES2300-24P	94.49 MPPS
	MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300D-24P MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3500I-24F	95.2 MPPS
	MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-48 MES3300-48F	130.95 MPPS
	MES3500I-08P	14.8 MPPS

¹ The values are specified for one-way transmission.

	MES3500I-8P8F	53.57 MPPS
	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES3500I-10P	17.8 MPPS
	MES5312	178 MPPS
	MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	238 MPPS
	MES5300-24	593.7 MPPS
	MES5300-48	552.15 MPPS
	MES5305-48	575.80 MPPS
	MES5310-48	1028.5 MPPS
	MES5400-24	878.3 MPPS
	MES5400-48	1041.5 MPPS
	MES5410-48	2467 MPPS
	MES5500-32	1398 MPPS
Buffer memory	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	1.5 MB
	MES5312	2 MB
	MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	3 MB
	MES5300-24 MES5300-48	6 MB
	MES5305-48	10 MB
	MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48	12 MB
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	24 MB

RAM (DDR3)	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	1 GB ¹
RAM (DDR4)	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	2 GB
	MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	8 GB
ROM (NAND Flash)	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300-24P MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	512 MB
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	1 GB

¹ RAM for models MES5316A rev.C, MES5324A rev.C, MES5332A rev.C is 2 GB.

ROM (embedded uSSD)	MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	8 GB
MAC address table	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES2300DI-28 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	16384
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48	32768
	MES5305-48	131072
	MES5310-48 MES5400-24	65536
	MES5400-48	262144
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	131072 ¹ /262144 ²

¹ The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is mid-l3-mid-l2.

² The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is min-l3-max-l2.

ARP table	MES2300-08 ¹ MES2300-08P ¹ MES2300-24 ¹ MES2300B-24 ¹ MES2300-24F ¹ MES2300B-24F ¹ MES2300-24P ¹ MES2300D-24P ¹ MES2300DI-28 ¹ MES2300-48 ¹ MES2300-48P ¹ MES2300B-48 ¹	1981
	MES3300-24 ¹ MES3300-08F ¹ MES3300-16F ¹ MES3300-24F ¹ MES3300-48 ¹ MES3300-48F ¹ MES3500I-08P ¹ MES3500I-10P ¹ MES3500I-8P8F ¹ MES3500I-24F ¹	4029
	MES5312 ² MES5316A ² MES5324A ² MES5332A ²	8125
	MES5300-24 ² MES5300-48 ²	16317
	MES5305-48 ² MES5310-48 ² MES5400-24 ²	32701
	MES5400-48 ²	131005
	MES5410-48 ² MES5500-32 ²	65469 ³ /98237 ⁴
	Port	Up to 4094 active VLANs according to 802.1Q
L2 Multicast (IGMP snooping) groups	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300-24P MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	2048

¹ For each host in the ARP table, an entry is created in the routing table.

² For each host in the ARP table, an entry is created in the routing table. The number of ARP records with an installed EVPN license for MES5312 — 6077, for MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A — 6085, for MES5300-24, MES5300-48 — 14277, for MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24 — 30661, for MES5400-48 — 128965, for MES5410-48, MES5500-32: 63421 for mid-l3-mid-l2 mode, 96189 for min-l3-max-l2 mode.

³ The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is mid-l3-mid-l2.

⁴ The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is min-l3-max-l2.

	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48	4092
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	2046
SQinQ rules	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	1320 (ingress), 654 (egress) / 654 (ingress), 1320 (egress) ¹
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48	1320 (ingress), 1320 (egress)

¹ There are 1974 rules in total. They are divided in different proportions between incoming and outgoing rules, but no more than 1,320 for each.

MAC ACL rules	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	1974
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5316A ¹ MES5324A ¹ MES5332A ¹ MES5300-24 ¹ MES5300-48 ¹	2998
	MES5312 MES5305-48 ¹ MES5310-48 MES5400-24	6070
	MES5400-48 ¹	10738
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	5089
IPv4/IPv6 ACL rules	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	1974/987

¹ The number of rules in the MAC/IPv4/IPv6 ACL with the installed EVPN license for MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5300-24, MES5300-48 is 2505/2505/1252, for MES5305-48 is 5577/5577/2788, for MES5400-48 is 10225/10225/5112.

	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5316A ¹ MES5324A ¹ MES5332A ¹ MES5300-24 ² MES5300-48 ²	2998/1499
	MES5312 ¹ MES5305-48 ² MES5310-48 ² MES5400-24 ²	6070/3035
	MES5400-48	10738/5368
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	5098/2544
Number of ACLs	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	2048
	MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48	3072

¹ The number of IPv4 multicast routes with an installed EVPN license for MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A is 6085.

² The number of rules in the MAC/IPv4/IPv6 ACL with the installed EVPN license for MES5300-24, MES5300-48 is 2505/2505/1252, for MES5305-48 is 5577/5577/2788.

	MES5312 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	6144
	MES5400-48	12288
Number of ACL rules in one ACL		512
L3 Unicast routes ¹	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	4063 IPv4 1014 IPv6
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	13279 IPv4 3317 IPv6
	MES5312 ² MES5316A ² MES5324A ² MES5332A ² MES5300-24 MES5300-48	16351 IPv4 4085 IPv6
	MES5305-48	28639 IPv4 7158 IPv6
	MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5310-48	32735 IPv4 8181 IPv6
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	292000 ³ /16000 ⁴ IPv4 73000 ³ /4000 ⁴ IPv6

¹ IPv4/IPv6 Unicast/Multicast routes share hardware resources.

² The number of IPv4 multicast routes with an installed EVPN license for MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A is 6085.

³ The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is mid-l3-mid-l2.

⁴ The maximum value for the system resource allocation mode is min-l3-max-l2.

L3 Multicast routes (IGMP Proxy, PIM) ¹	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	1981 IPv4 505 IPv6
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	4027 IPv4 1656 IPv6
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48	8174 IPv4 2040 IPv6
	MES5305-48	14318 IPv4 3577 IPv6
	MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5310-48	16336 IPv4 4088 IPv6
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	146000 ³ /8000 ⁴ IPv4 36500 ³ /2000 ⁴ IPv6
VRRP routers	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	255

¹ IPv4/IPv6 Unicast/Multicast routes share hardware resources.

	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	127
ECMP routes	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	8
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	64

VRF number	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	16 (including default VRF)
	MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	251 (including default VRF)

L3 interfaces	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	2032
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	2050
Maximum number of VXLANs	MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48	2478
	MES5312 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5500-32 MES5410-48	4093
Maximum number of GRE tunnels		16
Maximum number of ECMP groups		1024

Maximum number of routes in ECMP group	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	8
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	64
Maximum number of OSPF processes		20
Maximum number of OSPF neighborhoods		64

Maximum number of BGP neighborhoods	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48	32
	MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	64
Maximum number of BFD neighborhoods		128
Maximum number of RIP peers		64
Maximum number of PIM peers		64
Maximum number of MSDP peers		32
Maximum number of SA records in the MSDP cache	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48	2048

	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	6656
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48	8192
	MES5305-48	14336
	MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5310-48	16384
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	147456/8192
Maximum number of MSDP mesh groups		32
Virtual Loopback interfaces		64
LAG	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	32 groups, up to 8 ports in each group
	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48	128 groups, up to 8 ports in each group

	MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	128 groups, up to 32 ports in each group
PVST instances quantity	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	64
	MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	255
MSTP instances quantity		64
DHCP pool		16
Quality of Services (QoS)		8 egress queues per port
Jumbo frames		The maximum packet size is 10240 bytes
Stacking		Up to 8 devices (except MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P)
Standard compliance		IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3z Fiber Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3x Full Duplex, Flow Control IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation (LACP) IEEE 802.1p Traffic Class IEEE 802.1q VLAN IEEE 802.1v IEEE 802.3 ac IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) IEEE 802.1x Authentication IEC 61850

Control		
Local control		Console
Remote control		SNMP, Telnet, SSH, web
Physical specifications and environmental parameters		
Power supply ¹	MES2300-08	AC: 100–240 V, 50–60 Hz
	MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5400-24 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	AC: 100–240 V, 50–60 Hz DC: 36–72 V Power options: - single AC or DC power supply; - two AC or DC hot-swappable power supplies.
	MES2300B-24 MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	AC: 100–240 V, 50–60 Hz DC: 12 V Battery charger parameters: - charge current: 1±0.1 A — MES2300B-48. - circuit breaker tripping voltage — 10-10.5 V; - low charge threshold voltage — 11 V.  Battery connection wire cross-section — 1.5 mm. Battery capacity for MES2300B-48 — no less than 9 Ah.
	MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-48	AC: 176–264 V, 50–60 Hz DC: 36–72 V Power options: - single AC or DC power supply; - two AC or DC hot-swappable power supplies.
	MES2300-24	AC: 100–240 V, 50–60 Hz DC: 36–72 V
	MES2300-24F MES2300-24P DC	DC: 36–72 V
	MES2300-08P MES2300-24P AC	AC: 200-240 V, 50-60 Hz
	MES2300D-24P	AC: 200-240 V, 50-60 Hz Power options: - single AC or DC power supply; - two AC or DC hot-swappable power supplies.
	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	DC: With PoE enabled: 45-57 V; With PoE disabled: 20-57V

¹ For MES2300-08 AC, MES2300-24 AC, MES2300B-24 AC, MES2300B-24F AC, MES2300B-48 AC devices, DC power supply is allowed with range of 120-370 V DC.

Inrush currents	MES2300-08	AC: SPM30-220/12, 50 A, 5 ms
	MES2300-08P	AC: SPM270-220/56, 36 A, 5 ms
	MES2300-24	AC: SPM35-220/12, 34 A, 6 ms DC: SPM30-48/12, 120 A, 0.6 ms (72 V)
	MES2300B-24	AC: SPM45B-220/12 rev.B, 15 A, 6 ms
	MES2300B-24F AC MES2300-24F DC	AC: SPM60B-220/12, 40 A, 1 ms DC: SPM100-48/12, 150 A, 0.6 ms (72 V)
	MES2300-24P AC	AC: SPM380-220/56, 25 A, 8 ms DC: SPM380-48/56, 200 A, 0.5–1.0 (72 V)
	MES2300D-24P rev.C1	AC: PM380-220/56, 16 A, 15 ms
	MES2300B-48	AC: SPM60B-220/12, 40 A, 1 ms
	MES2300-48P	AC: PM950-220/56, 41 A, 10 ms DC: PM950-48/56, 52 A, 4 ms (72 V)
	MES2300DI-28	AC: PM65-220/12, 30 A, 4 ms AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms DC: PM100-48/12, 200 A, 4 ms (72 V)
	MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3300-48	AC: PM65-220/12, 30 A, 4 ms AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms DC: PM100-48/12, 200 A, 4 ms (72 V)
	MES3300-48F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms DC: PM100-48/12, 200 A, 4 ms (72 V)
	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	DC: DRS-270-56, 300 A, 1 ms
	MES3500I-24F	AC: PM65-220/12, 30 A, 3 ms DC: PM100-48/12, 140 A, 4 ms (48 V) DC: PM100-48/12, 200 A, 4 ms (72 V) AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms
	MES5300-24	AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms DC: PM160-48/12, 250 A, 0.2 ms (72 V)
	MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 rev.B MES5400-48	AC: PM350-220/12, 100 A, 4 ms DC: PM350-48/12, 320 A, 0.14 ms (72 V)
	MES5400-24	AC: PM160-220/12, 50 A, 8 ms DC: PM160-48/12, 250 A, 0.2 ms (72 V)
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	AC: PM600-220/12, 18 A, 17.5 ms DC: PM600-48/12, 40 A, 4 ms (72 V)
Power consumption	MES2300-08	no more than 13 W
	MES2300-08P	no more than 267 W
	MES2300-24	no more than 20 W

	MES2300-24F MES3500I-24F	no more than 35 W
	MES2300B-24	no more than 50 W
	MES2300-24P AC	no more than 445 W (including PoE)
	MES2300-24P DC	no more than 480 W (including PoE)
	MES2300D-24P	no more than 850 W (including PoE)
	MES2300DI-28	no more than 31 W
	MES2300-48P	no more than 1600 W (including PoE)
	MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	no more than 55 W
	MES3300-24	no more than 33 W
	MES3300-08F	no more than 29 W
	MES3300-16F	no more than 37 W
	MES3300-24F	no more than 45 W
	MES3300-48	no more than 45 W
	MES3300-48F	no more than 89 W
	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	no more than 270 W (including PoE)
	MES5312	no more than 25 W
	MES5316A	no more than 58 W
	MES5324A	no more than 73 W
	MES5332A	no more than 85 W
	MES5300-24	no more than 118 W
	MES5300-48	no more than 157 W
	MES5310-48	no more than 170 W
	MES5305-48 MES5400-24	no more than 150 W
	MES5400-48	no more than 170 W
	MES5410-48	no more than 360 W
	MES5500-32	no more than 400 W
Power consumption without battery charge	MES2300B-24	24 W
	MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	40 W
PoE budget	MES2300-24P	380 W
	MES2300D-24P	720 W
	MES2300-48P	1450 W
	MES2300-08P MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	240 W

	MES2300-08P MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	240 W			
Maximum power consumption (without PoE)		AC, W	DC, W	For swappable sources	
				2xAC, W	2xAC, W
	MES3500I-08P DC	-	8	-	-
	MES3500I-10P DC	-	9	-	-
	MES2300-08P	11	-	-	-
	MES2300-24P AC	12	-	-	-
	MES2300D-24P rev.C1	18	-	27	-
	MES2300-48P AC	31	30	34	40
Heat dissipation	MES2300-08	13 W			
	MES2300-24	20 W			
	MES2300-08P MES2300B-24	27 W			
	MES2300-24F MES3500I-24F	35 W			
	MES2300-24P AC	70 W			
	MES2300-24P DC	100 W			
	MES2300D-24P	130 W			
	MES2300DI-28	31 W			
	MES2300-48P	150 W			
	MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	43 W			
	MES3300-24	33 W			
	MES3300-08F	29 W			
	MES3300-16F	37 W			
	MES3300-24F MES3300-48	45 W			
	MES3300-48F	89 W			
	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P	30 W			
	MES3500I-8P8F	50 W			
	MES5312	25 W			
	MES5316A	58 W			
	MES5324A	73 W			
	MES5332A	85 W			
	MES5300-24	118 W			
	MES5300-48	157 W			
	MES5310-48	170 W			

	MES5305-48 MES5400-24	150 W
	MES5400-48	170 W
	MES5410-48	360 W
	MES5500-32	400 W
Support for Dying Gasp	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	yes
	MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24 MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	no

Cooling	MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300DI-28 MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48	Front-to-Back
	MES5410-48 MES5500-32	Front-to-Back/ Back-to-Front ¹
Maximum acoustic noise level	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300DI-28 MES3500I-10P MES3500I-08P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	from the front panel, max < 33 dB from the rear panel, max < 33 dB
	MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P	from the front panel, max < 49.5 dB from the rear panel, max < 54 dB
	MES2300B-48	from the front panel, max < 52.1 dB from the rear panel, max < 53.7 dB
	MES2300-48P	from the front panel, max < 52.1 dB from the rear panel, max < 53.7 dB
	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24 MES3300-24F	from the front panel, max < 53.9 dB from the rear panel, max < 54.2 dB
	MES3300-48 MES3300-48F	from the front panel, max < 53.9 dB from the rear panel, max < 54.2 dB

¹ By default, Front-to-Back ventilation is installed. To install Back-to-Front ventilation modules, contact the Sales department.

	MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	from the front panel, max < 65.6 dB from the rear panel, max < 71.2 dB
	MES5300-24	from the front panel, max < 62.8 dB from the rear panel, max < 69.1 dB
	MES5300-48 MES5305-48	from the front panel, max < 61.4 dB from the rear panel, max < 69.3 dB
	MES5400-24	from the front panel, max < 65 dB from the rear panel, max < 71.2 dB
	MES5310-48 MES5400-48	from the front panel, max < 62.5 dB from the rear panel, max < 70.8 dB
	MES5410-48	Front-to-back: from the front panel, max < 73.5 dB from the rear panel, max < 85.1 dB Back-to-Front: from the front panel, max < 78.8 dB from the rear panel, max < 85.4 dB
	MES5500-32	Front-to-back: from the front panel, max < 75.9 dB from the rear panel, max < 87.6 dB Back-to-Front: from the front panel, max < 80.4 dB from the rear panel, max < 85.4 dB
Operating temperature	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300D-24P MES2300B-48 MES2300-24P	from -20 to +50 °C
	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F	from -20 to +65 °C
	MES2300DI-28	from -40 to +60 °C
	MES2300-48P	from -10 to +50 °C
	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F MES3500I-24F	from -40 to +70 °C
	MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	from -10 to +45 °C

	MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	from 0 to +45 °C
Storage temperature		from -50 to +70 °C (from -50 to +85 °C for MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P and MES3500I-8P8F)  Before the first switch-on after storage at a temperature lower than -20 °C or higher than +50 °C, it is necessary to keep the switch at room temperature for at least four hours.
Operating humidity (without condensing)		no more than 80 % (from 5 to 95 % for MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F and MES3500I-24F)
Operating humidity (without condensing)		from 10 to 95 % (5 to 95 % for MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F and MES3500I-24F)
Dimensions (W × H × D)	MES2300-08	310 × 44 × 159 mm
	MES2300-08P	430 × 44 × 159 mm
	MES2300-24	430 × 44 × 204 mm
	MES2300B-24	430 × 44 × 158 mm
	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F	430 × 44 × 305 mm
	MES2300-24P	430 × 44 × 203 mm
	MES2300D-24P	440 × 44 × 425 mm
	MES2300-48P	440 × 44 × 490 mm
	MES2300B-48	440 × 44 × 280 mm
	MES3300-24	430 × 44 × 330 mm
	MES2300DI-28 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3500I-24F	430 × 44 × 305 mm
	MES3300-48 MES3300-48F	440 × 44 × 330 mm
	MES3500I-08P	85 × 152 × 115 mm
	MES3500I-10P	85 × 175 × 115 mm
	MES3500I-8P8F	150 × 175 × 124 mm
	MES5312	430 × 44 × 230 mm
	MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	430 × 44 × 275 mm
	MES5300-24	440 × 44 × 309 mm
	MES5400-24	440 × 44 × 321 mm

	MES5300-48 MES5305-48	440 × 44 × 425 mm
	MES5310-48 MES5400-48	440 × 44 × 447 mm
	MES5410-48	440 × 44 × 536 mm
	MES5500-32	440 × 44 × 534 mm
Weight	MES2300-08	1.61 kg
	MES2300-08P	2.6 kg
	MES2300-24	2.94 kg
	MES2300B-24	2.79 kg
	MES2300-24F	4.03 kg
	MES2300B-24F	4.08 kg
	MES2300-24P	3.2 kg
	MES2300D-24P	6.85 kg
	MES2300DI-28	4.95 kg
	MES2300-48P	9.98 kg
	MES2300B-48	4.1 kg
	MES3300-24	5.13 kg
	MES3300-08F	4.64 kg
	MES3300-16F	4.89 kg
	MES3300-24F	5.04 kg
	MES3300-48	5.67 kg
	MES3300-48F	5.68 kg
	MES3500I-08P	1.4 kg
	MES3500I-10P	1.76 kg
	MES3500I-8P8F	2.8 kg
	MES3500I-24F	5.5 kg
	MES5312	3.8 kg
	MES5316A	3.6 kg
	MES5324A	3.7 kg
	MES5332A	3.8 kg
	MES5300-24	6.11 kg
	MES5310-48	8.7 kg
	MES5400-24	6.36 kg
	MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48	8.7 kg
	MES5410-48	12.1 kg
	MES5500-32	11.8 kg
Lifetime		At least 15 years



Power supply type is specified when ordering.

2.4 Design

This section describes the design of devices. Front, rear, and side panels of the device, connectors, LED indicators and controls are depicted.

Ethernet switches MES2300-08, MES2300-08P, MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300-24F, MES2300B-24F, MES2300-24P, MES2300D-24P, MES2300DI-28, MES2300-48P, MES2300B-48, MES3300-24, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES3300-48F, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F, MES3500I-24F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 have a metal-enclosed design for 1U 19" racks.

The MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P and MES3500I-8P8F Ethernet switches have a metal-enclosed design for mounting on a DIN rail.

2.4.1 Layout and description of the front panels

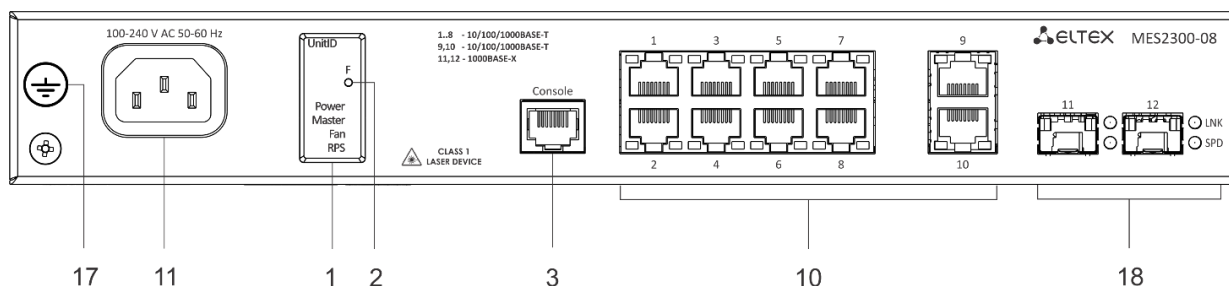


Figure 1 – MES2300-08 front panel

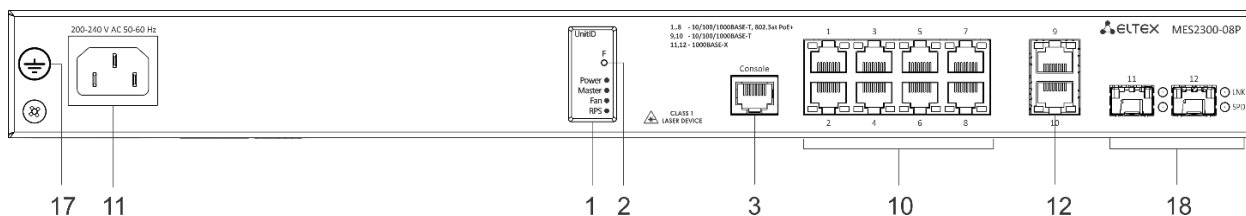


Figure 2 – MES2300-08P front panel

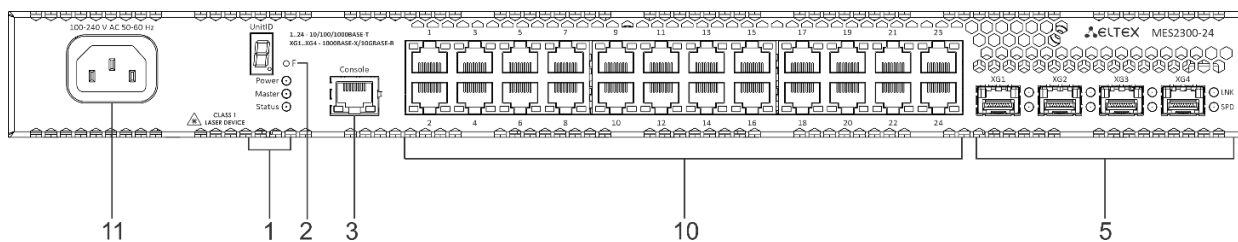


Figure 3 – MES2300-24 front panel

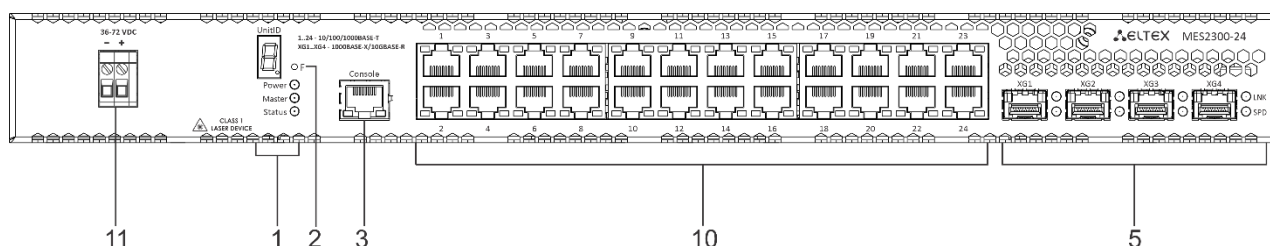


Figure 4 – MES2300-24 DC front panel

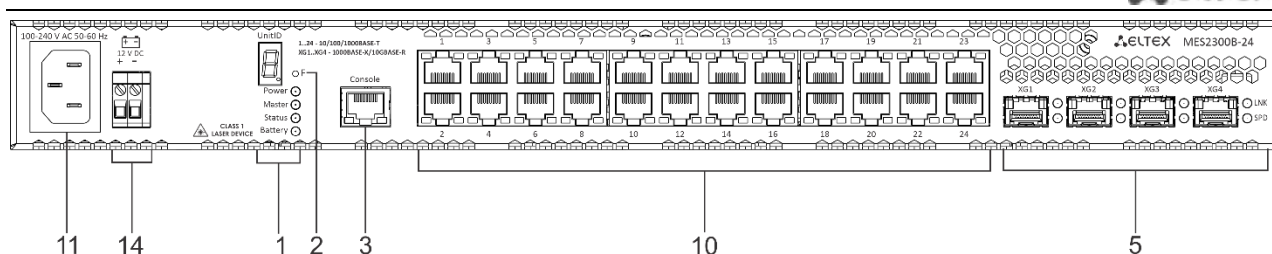


Figure 5 – MES2300B-24 front panel

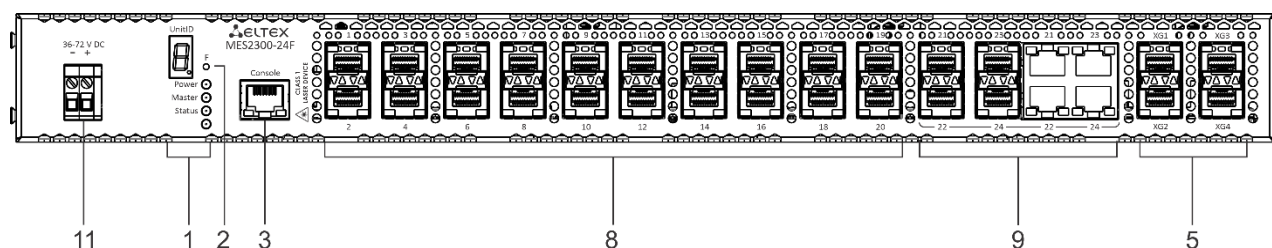


Figure 6 – MES2300-24F front panel

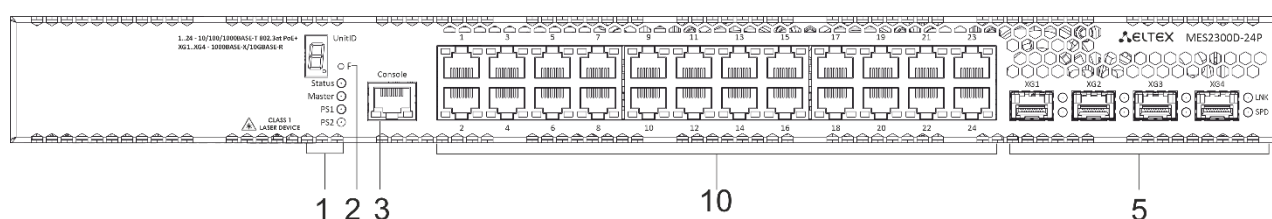


Figure 7 – MES2300D-24P front panel

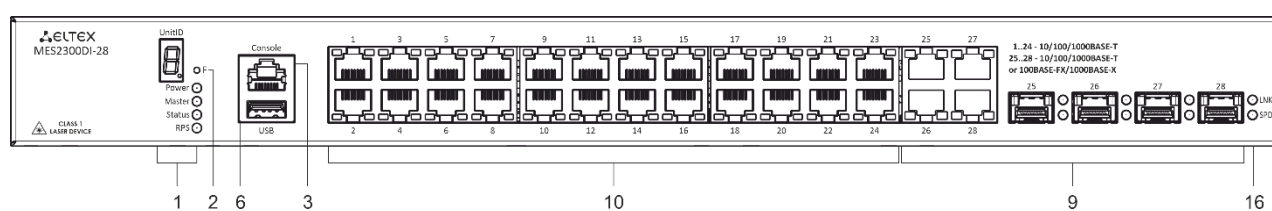


Figure 8 – MES2300DI-28 front panel

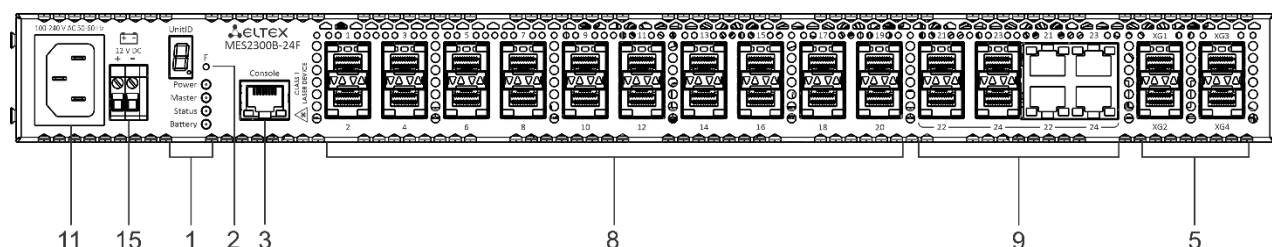


Figure 9 – MES2300B-24F front panel

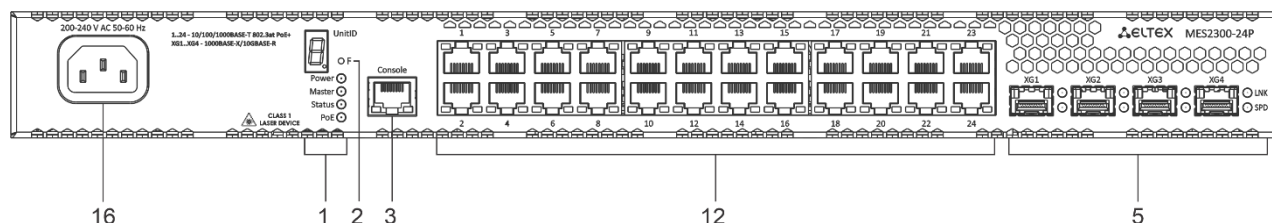


Figure 10 – MES2300-24P AC front panel

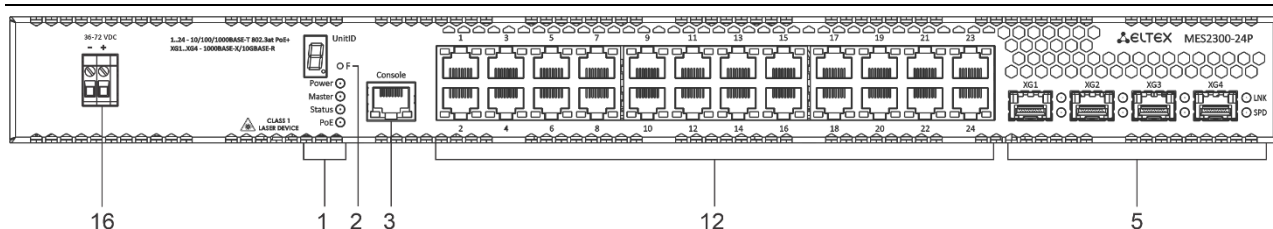


Figure 11 – MES2300-24P DC front panel

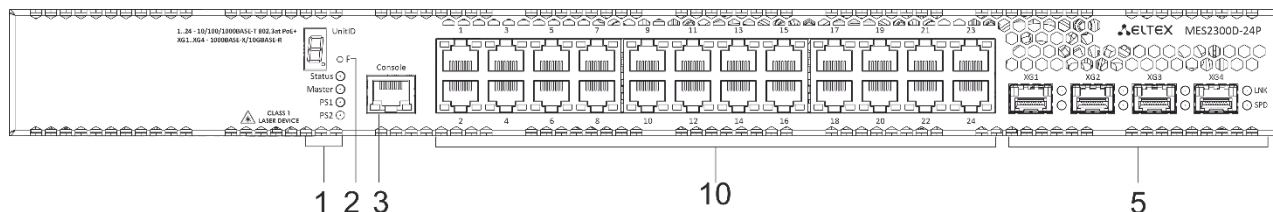


Figure 12 – MES2300D-24P front panel

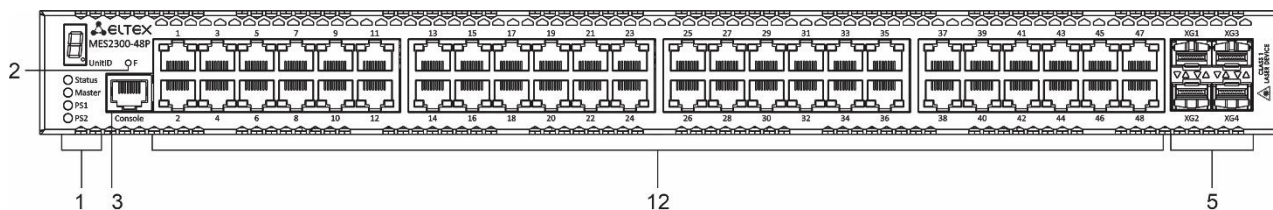


Figure 13 – MES2300-48P front panel

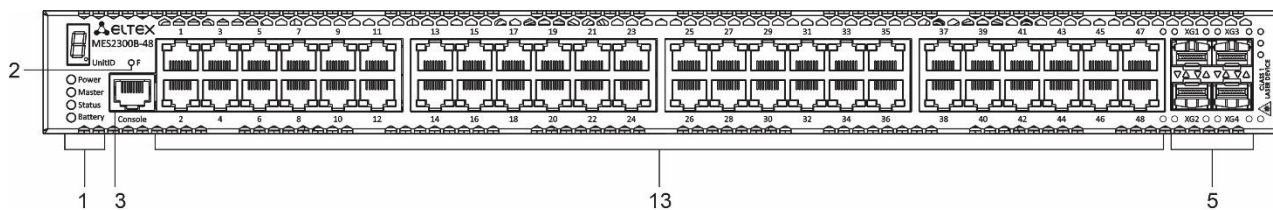


Figure 14 – MES2300B-48 front panel

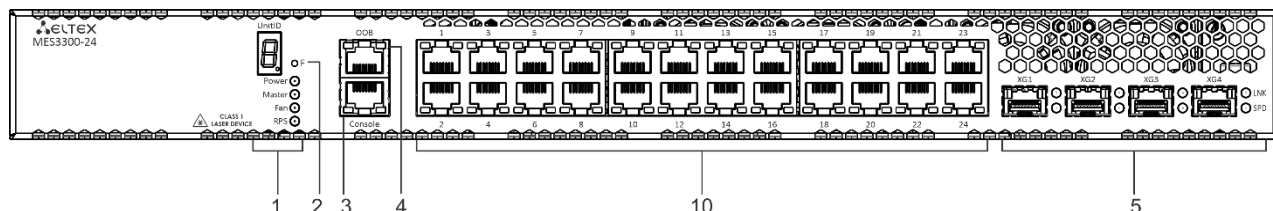


Figure 15 – MES3300-24 front panel

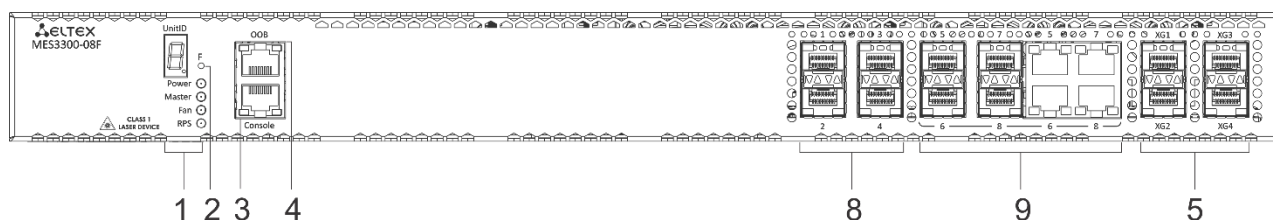


Figure 16 – MES3300-08F front panel

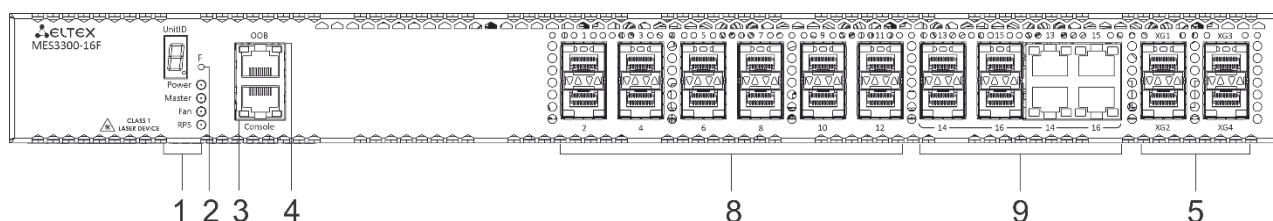


Figure 17 – MES3300-16F front panel

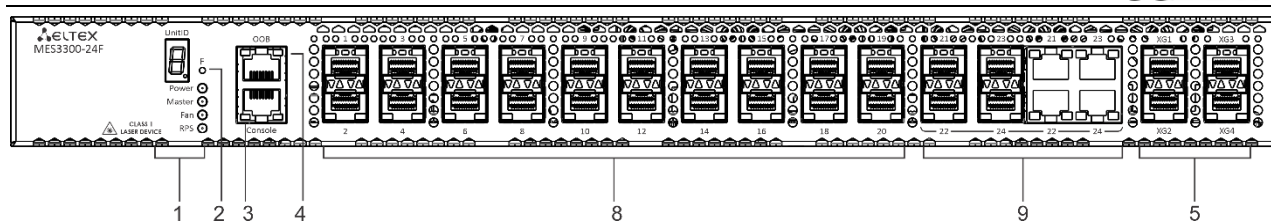


Figure 18 – MES3300-24F front panel

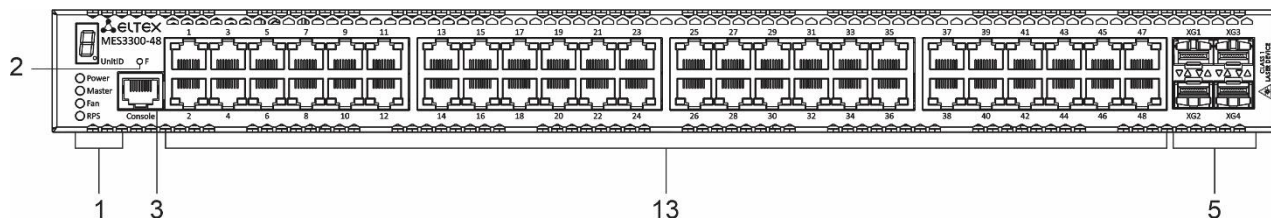


Figure 19 – MES3300-48 front panel

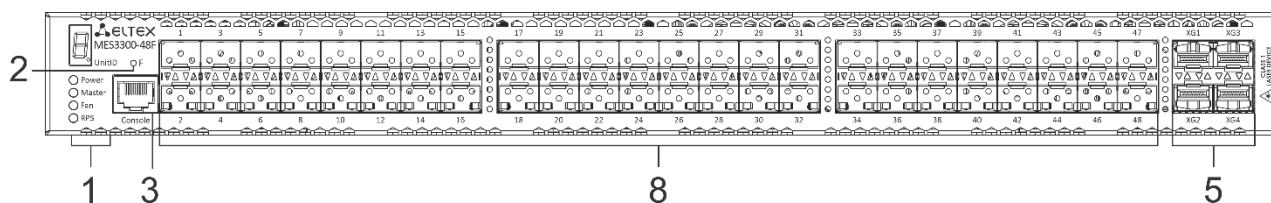


Figure 20 – MES3300-48F front panel

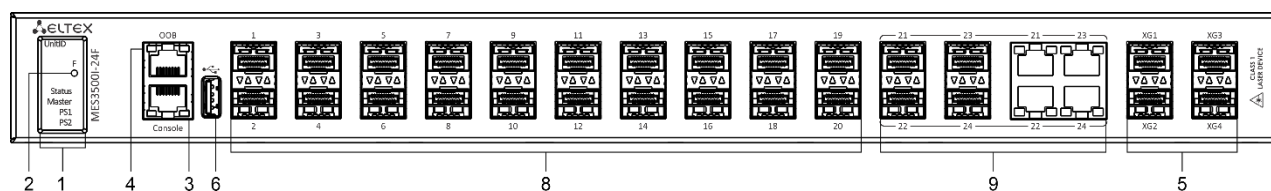


Figure 21 – MES3500I-24F front panel

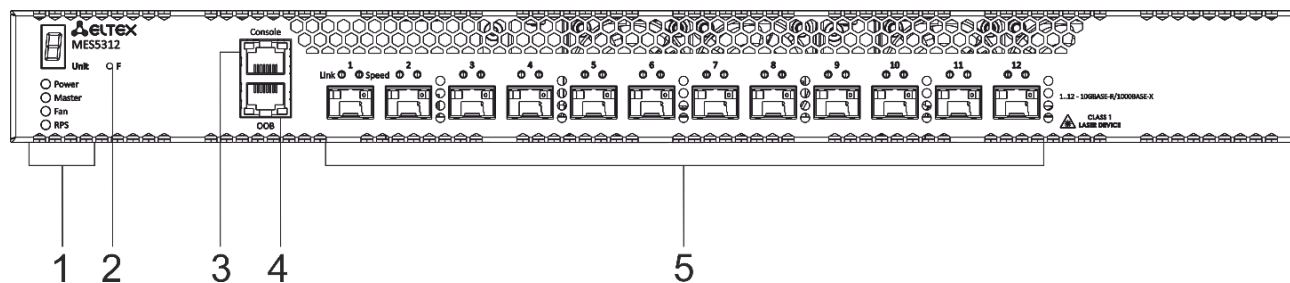


Figure 22 – MES5312 front panel

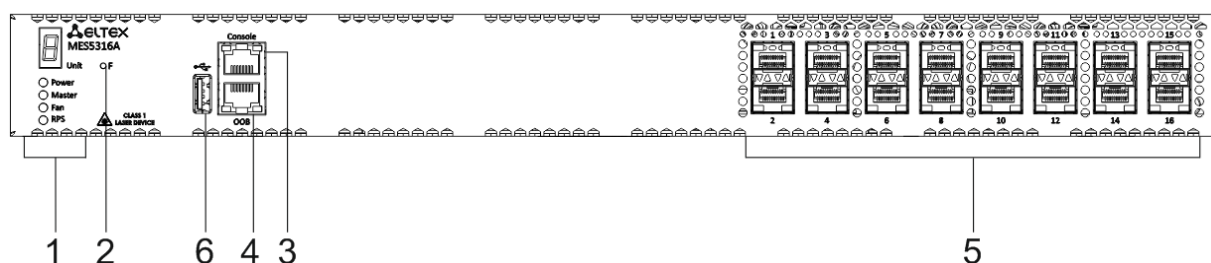


Figure 23 – MES5316A front panel

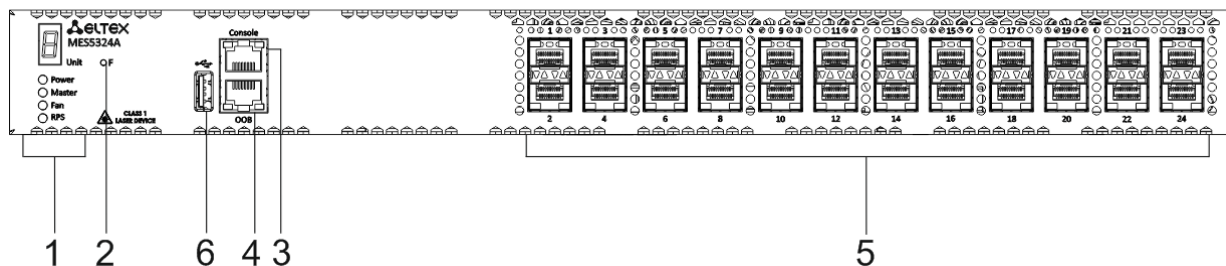


Figure 24 – MES5324A front panel

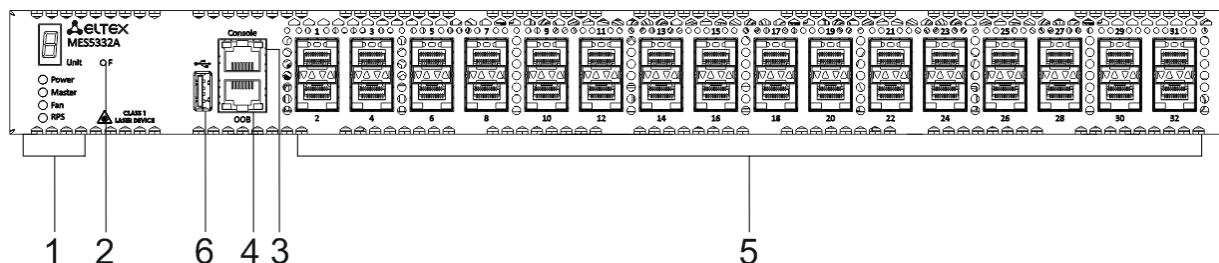


Figure 25 – MES5332A front panel

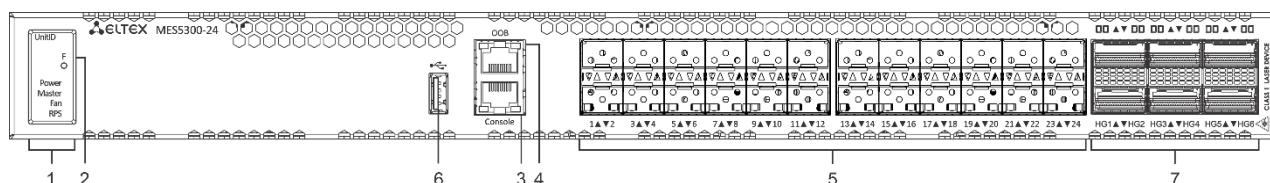


Figure 26 – MES5300-24 front panel

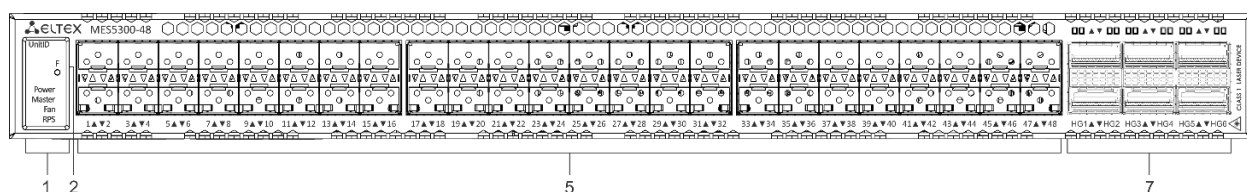


Figure 27 – MES5300-48 front panel

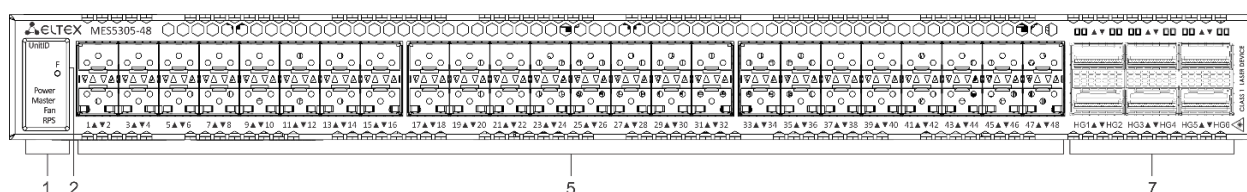


Figure 28 – MES5305-48 front panel

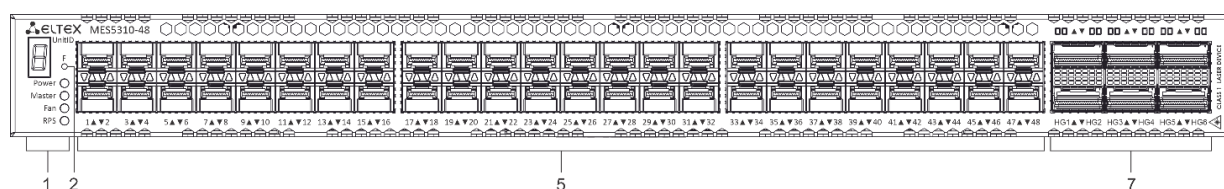


Figure 29 – MES5310-48 front panel

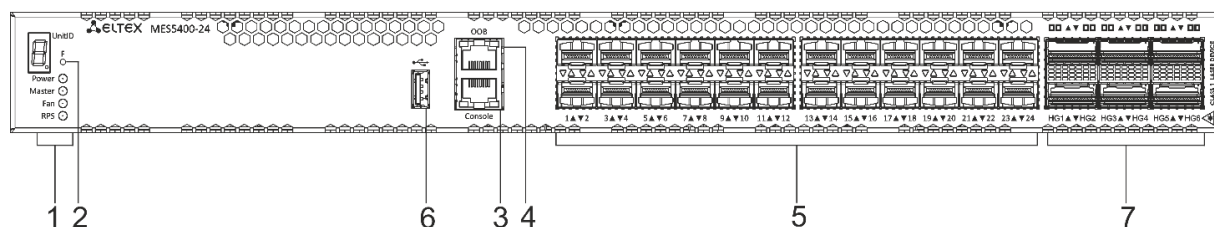


Figure 30 – MES5400-24 front panel

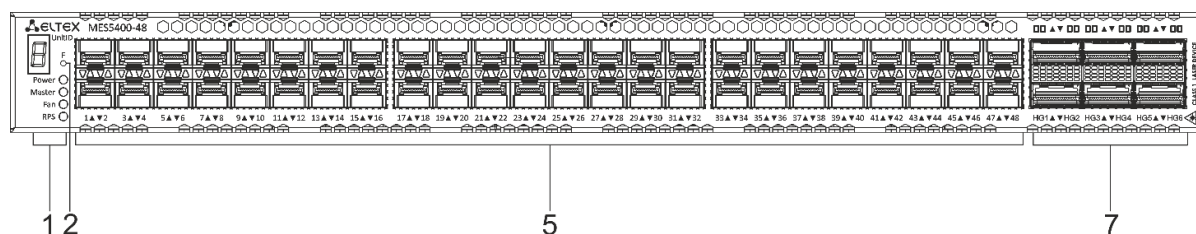


Figure 31 – MES5400-48 front panel

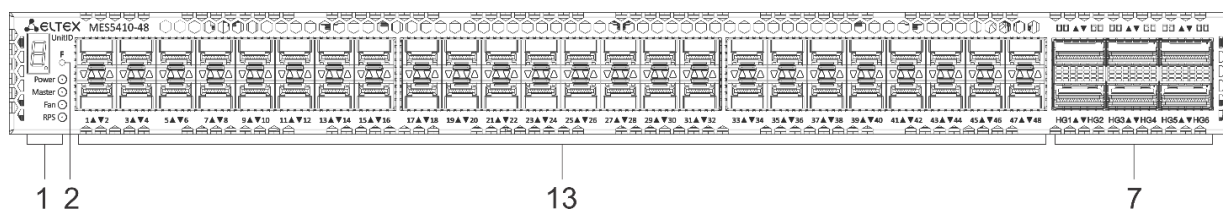


Figure 32 – MES5410-48 front panel

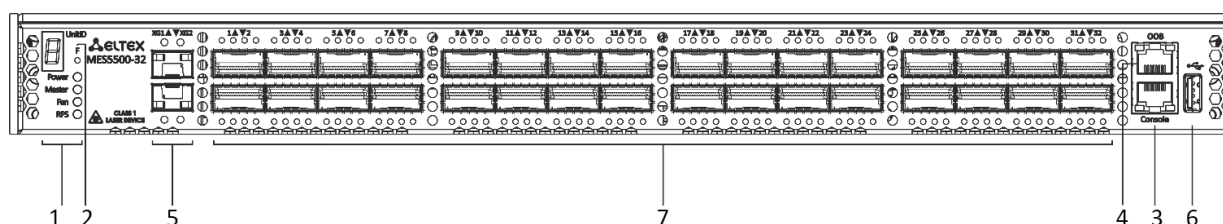


Figure 33 – MES5500-32 front panel

Table 10 lists connectors, LEDs and controls located on the front panel of the switches.

Table 10 – Description of connectors, LEDs and controls located on MES2300-08, MES2300-08P, MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300-24F, MES2300B-24F, MES2300-24P, MES2300D-24P, MES2300DI-28, MES2300-48P, MES2300B-48, MES3300-24, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES3300-48F, MES3500I-24F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 front panel

#	Front panel element	Description
1	Unit ID	Indicator of the stack unit number.
	Power	Device power LED.
	Master	Device operation mode LED (master/slave).
	Fan	Fan operation LED.
	RPS	Backup power supply LED.

2	F		Functional key that reboots the device and resets it to factory default configuration: - pressing the key for less than 10 seconds reboots the device; - pressing the key for more than 10 seconds resets the device to factory default configuration.
3	Console		Console port for local management of the device. Connector pinning: 1 not used 2 not used 3 RX 4 GND 5 GND 6 TX 7 not used 8 not used Soldering pattern of the console cable is given in "Appendix B. Console cable" section.
4	OOB		Out-of-band 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) port for remote device management. Management is performed over network other than the transportation network.
5	[1-12]	MES5312	Slots for 10G SFP+/1G SFP transceivers.
	[1-16]	MES5316A	
	[1-24]	MES5324A	
	[1-32]	MES5332A	
	[1-24]	MES5300-24 MES5400-24	
	[1-48]	MES5310-48 MES5400-48	
	[XG1-XG2]	MES5500-32	
	[XG1-XG4]	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300-48P MES2300B-48 MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3500I-24F	
6		MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A MES5400-24 MES5500-32 MES3500I-24F	USB port.
7	[HG1-HG6] [HG1-HG32]	MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	Slots for 40G QSFP+/100G QSFP28 transceivers installing.

8	[1-20]	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES3300-24F MES3500I-24F	Slots for 1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX (SFP) transceivers installing.
	[1-4]	MES3300-08F	
	[1-12]	MES3300-16F	
	[1-48]	MES3300-48F	
9	[5-8]	MES3300-08F	4 × 10/100/1000BASE-T/1000BASE-X/100BASE-FX Combo.
	[13-16]	MES3300-16F	
	[21-24]	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES3300-24F MES3500I-24F	
10	[1-24]	MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300DI-28 MES3300-24	10/100/1000BASE-T ports.
	[1-48]	MES2300B-48 MES3300-48	
	[1-10]	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P	
11	100-240 V AC 50-60 Hz	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24F	Connector for AC power supply.
	36-72 VDC	MES2300-24 MES2300-24F	Connector for DC power supply.
12	[1-24]	MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P	10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) PoE/PoE+ ports.
	[1-48]	MES2300-48P	
13	[1-48]	MES5410-48	Slots for 1G SFP/10G SFP+/25G SFP28 transceivers installing.
14	12 V DC	MES2300B-24F	Terminals for connecting a 12 V battery.
15	200-240 V AC 50-60 Hz	MES2300B-24 MES2300-24P	Connector for AC power supply.
16	Link/Speed	MES2300DI-28	Light indication of the optical interfaces states.
17		MES2300-08 MES2300-08P	Earth bonding point of the device.
18	[11-12]	MES2300-08 MES2300-08P	Slots for 1000BASE-X (SFP) transceivers installing.

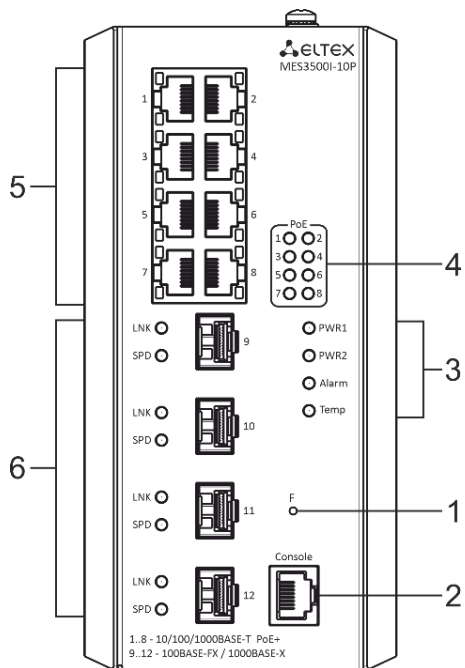


Figure 34 – MES3500I-08P front panel

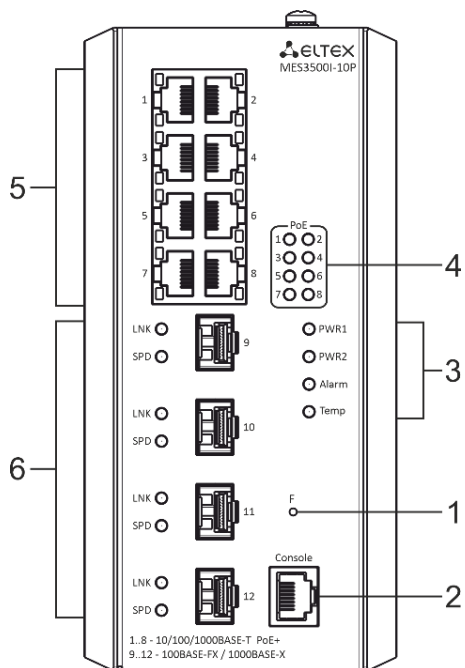


Figure 35 – MES3500I-10P front panel

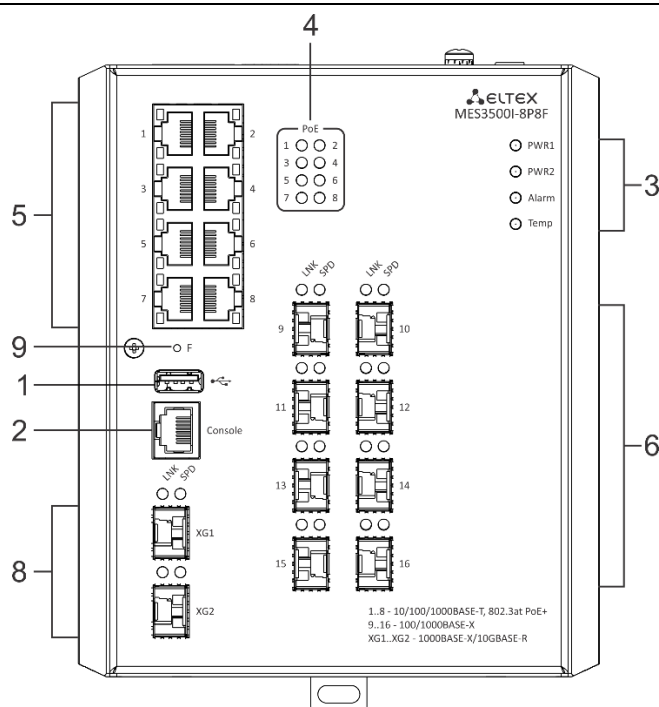


Figure 36 – MES3500I-8P8F front panel

The table below lists connectors, LEDs and controls located on the front panel of MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F switches.

Table 11– Description of connectors, LEDs and controls of the MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F switches front panels

#	Front panel element		Description
1	F		Functional key that reboots the device and resets it to factory default configuration: - pressing the key for less than 10 seconds reboots the device; - pressing the key for more than 10 seconds resets the device to factory default configuration.
2	Console		Console port for local management of the device.
3	PWR1, PWR2		Device power LED.
	Alarm		Alarm LED.
	Temp		Temperature LED.
4	[1-8]		PoE light indication.
5	[1-8]		10/100/1000BASE-T PoE/PoE+ (RJ-45) ports.
6	[9-12]	MES3500I-10P	100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X (SFP) ports.
7	[9-10]	MES3500I-08P	10/100/1000BASE-T/100BASE-FX/1000BASE-X (RJ-45/SFP) Combo ports
8	[XG1-XG2]	MES3500I-8P8F	Slots for 10g SFP+/1G SFP transceivers.
9		MES3500I-8P8F	USB port.

The MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P and MES3500I-8P8F switches top panel layout is shown in the figure below.

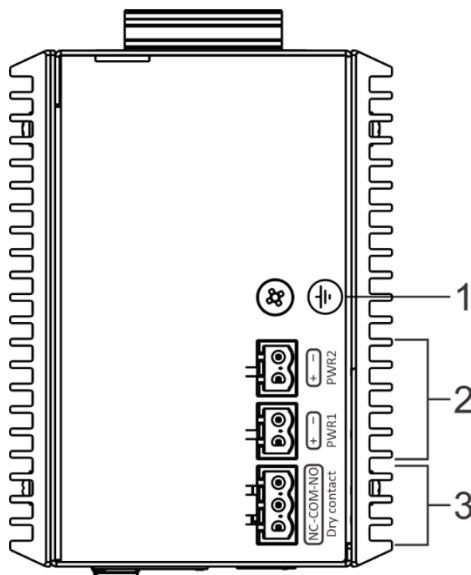


Figure 37 – MES3500I-08P and MES3500I-10P top panel

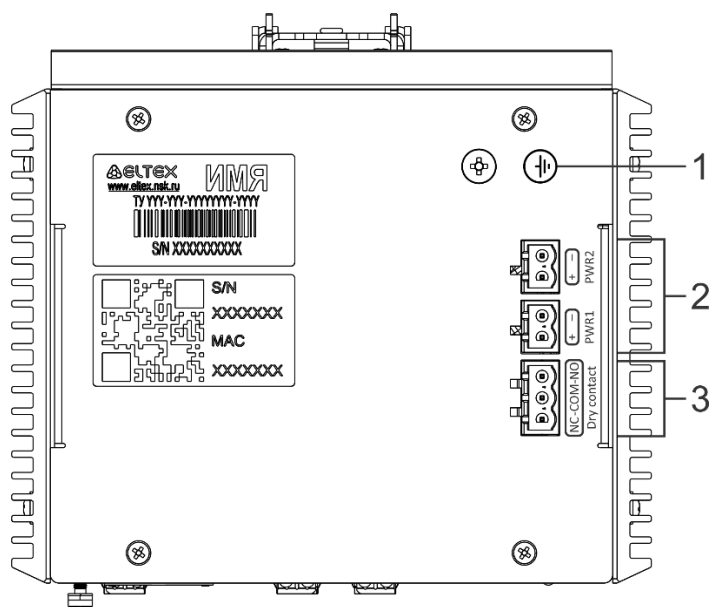


Figure 38 – MES3500I-8P8F top panel

Table 12 – Description of connectors, LEDs and controls of the MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F switches top panel

#	Front panel element	Description
1		Earth bonding point of the device.
2	PWR1, PWR2	Connectors for DC power sources.
3	Dry contact	Alarm relay output 1 A, 24 V DC with normally closed (NC — Normal Closed) and normally open (NO — Normal Open) contacts.

2.4.2 Layout and description of the rear panels

The rear panel layout of MES2300-08, MES2300-08P, MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300-24F, MES2300B-24F, MES2300-24P, MES2300D-24P, MES2300DI-28, MES2300-48P, MES2300B-48, MES3300-24, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES3300-48F, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F, MES3500I-24F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 is depicted in figures below.

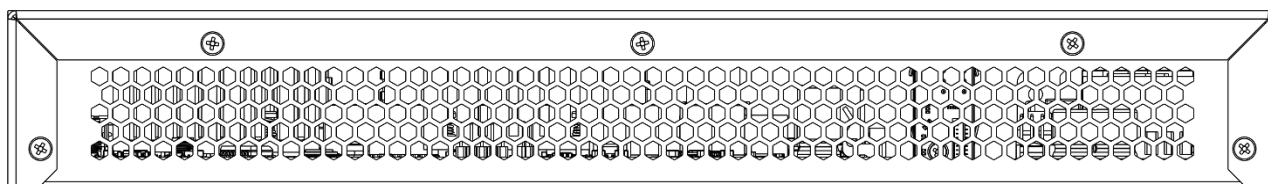


Figure 39 – MES2300-08 rear panel

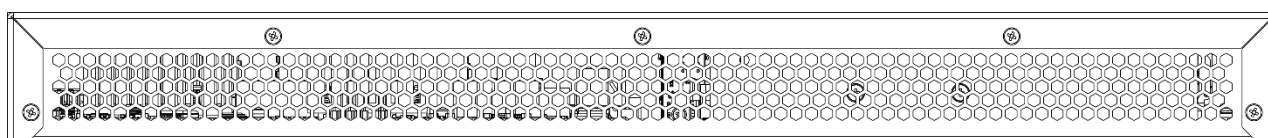


Figure 40 – MES2300-08P rear panel

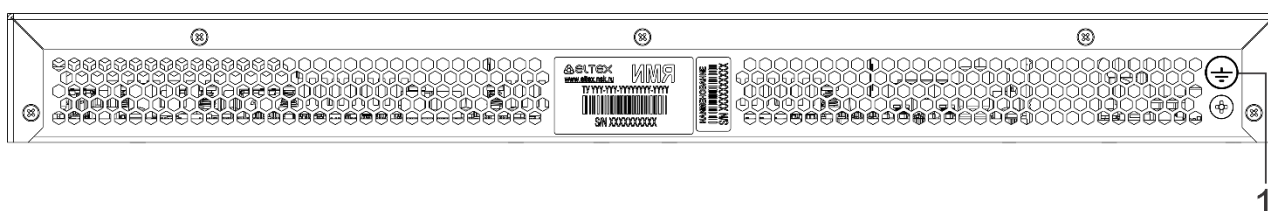


Figure 41 – MES2300-24, MES2300B-24 rear panel

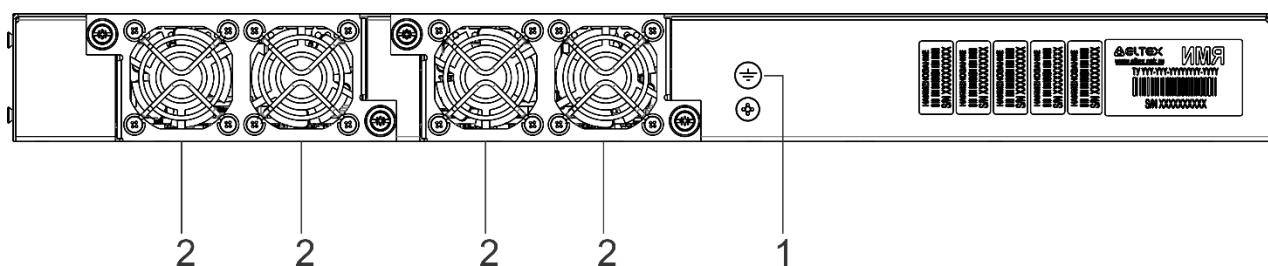


Figure 42 – MES2300-24F, MES2300B-24F rear panel

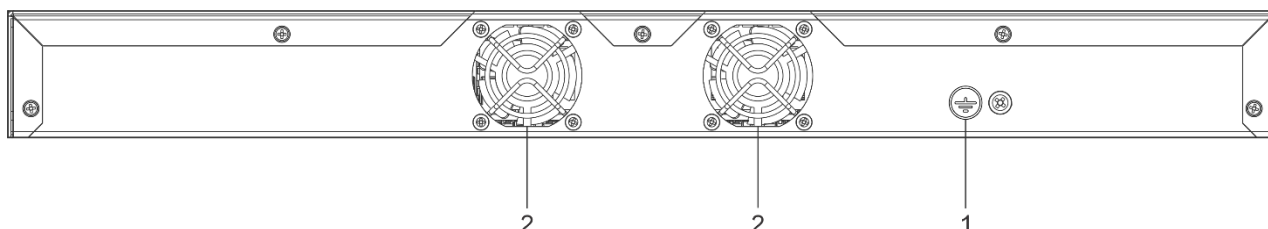


Figure 43 – MES2300-24P rear panel

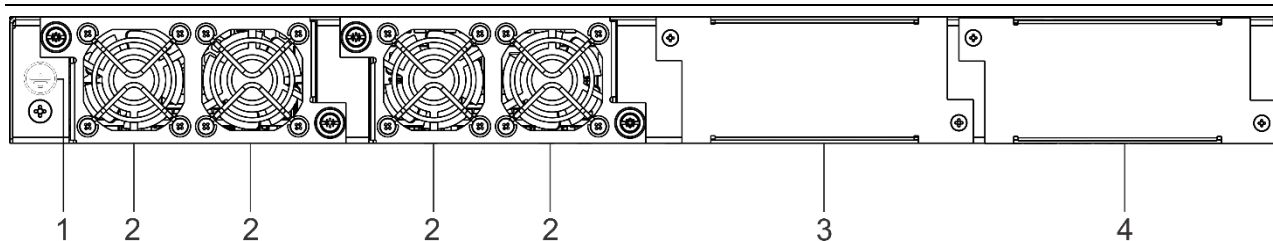


Figure 44 – MES2300D-24P rear panel

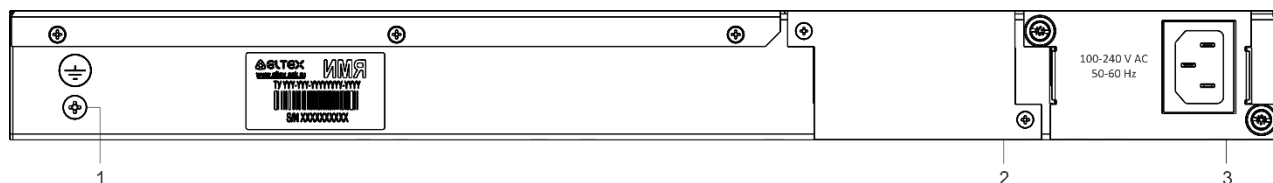


Figure 45 – MES2300DI-28 rear panel

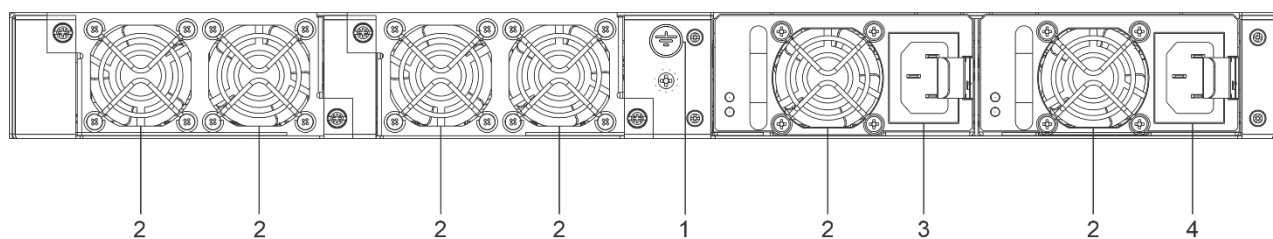


Figure 46 – MES2300-48P rear panel

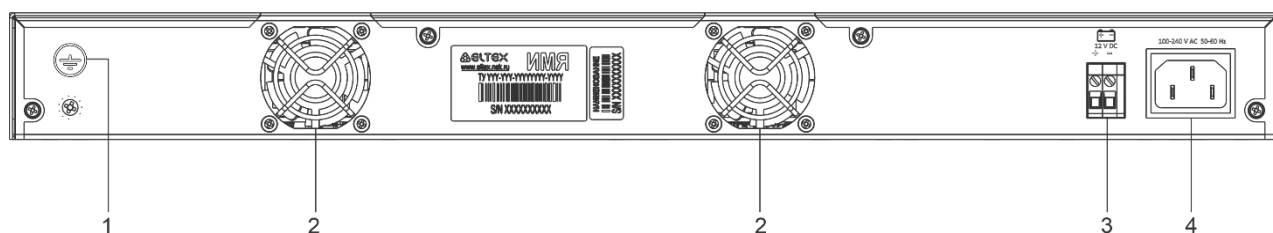


Figure 47 – MES2300B-48 rear panel

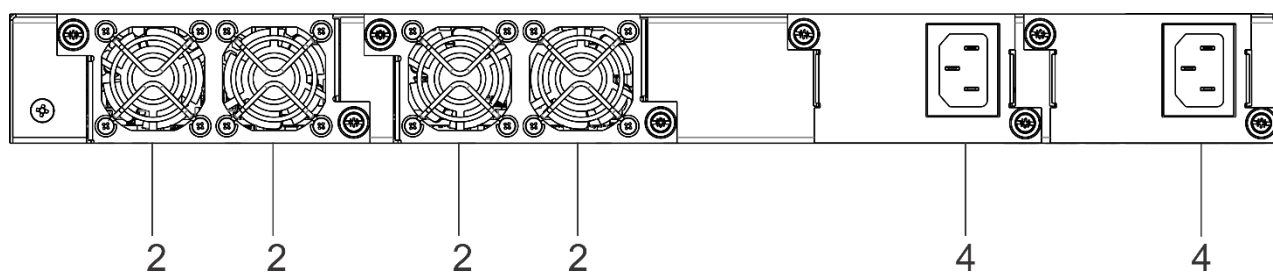


Figure 48 – MES3300-24, MES5300-24 rear panel

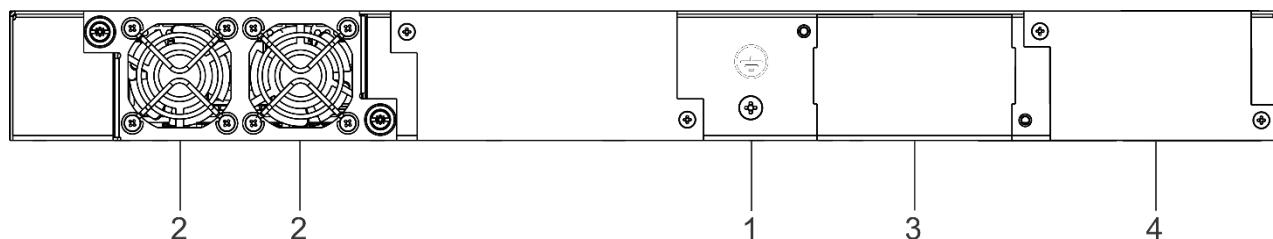


Figure 49 – MES3300-08F rear panel

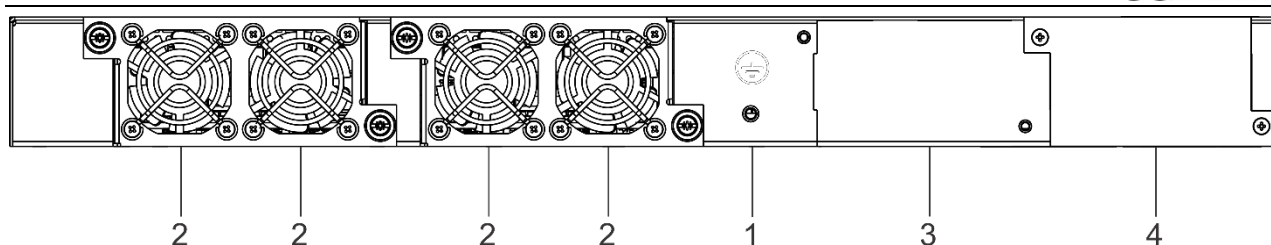


Figure 50 – MES3300-16F rear panel

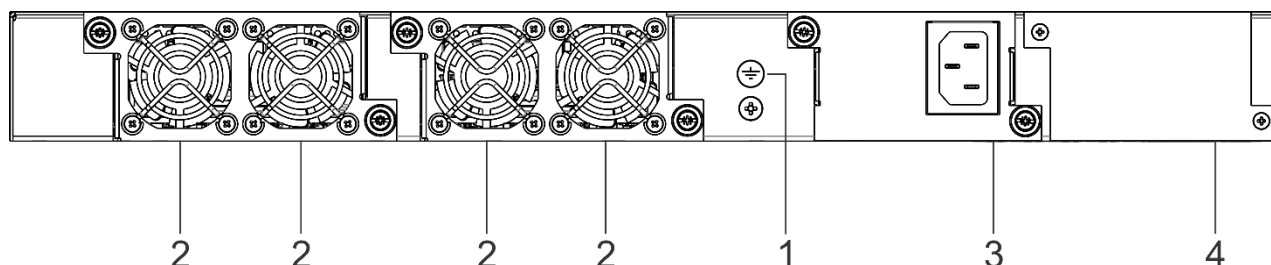


Figure 51 – MES3300-24F rear panel

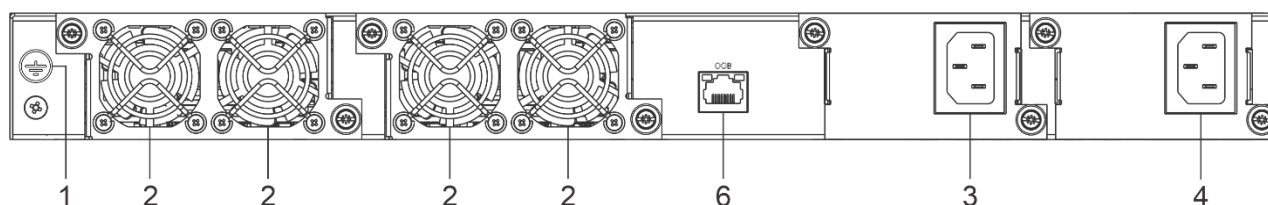


Figure 52 – MES3300-48, MES3300-48F rear panel

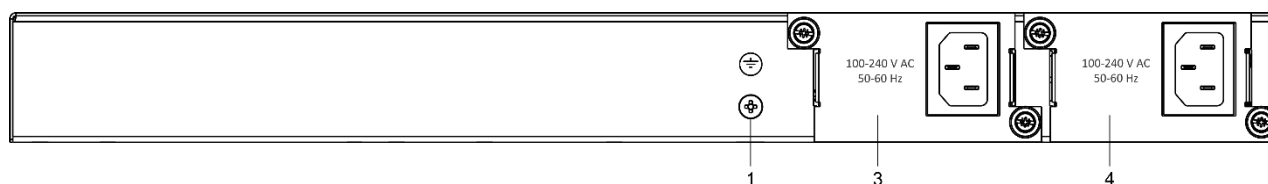


Figure 53 – MES3500I-24F rear panel

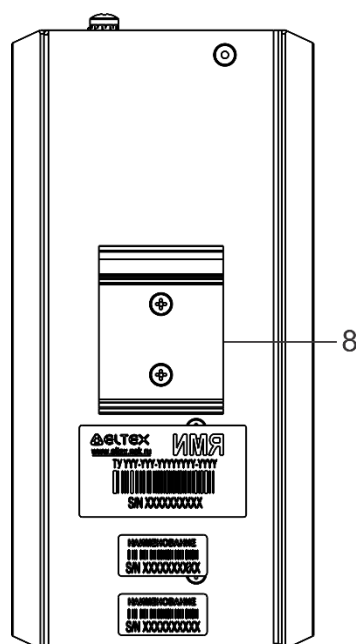


Figure 54 – MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P rear panel

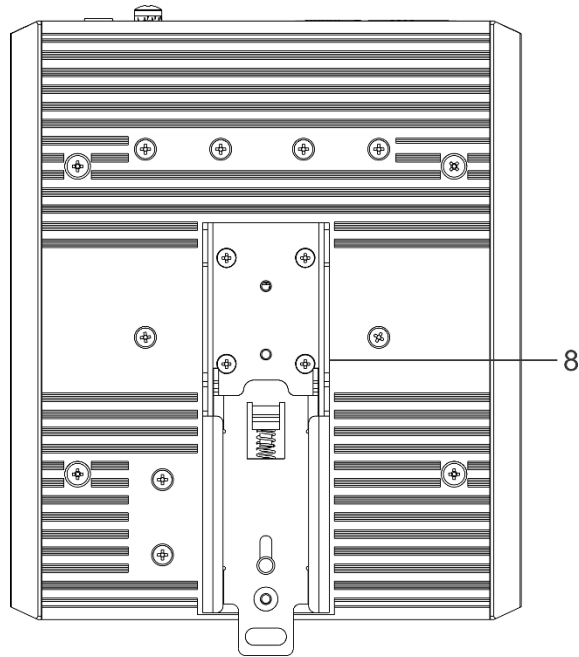


Figure 55 – MES3500I-8P8F rear panel

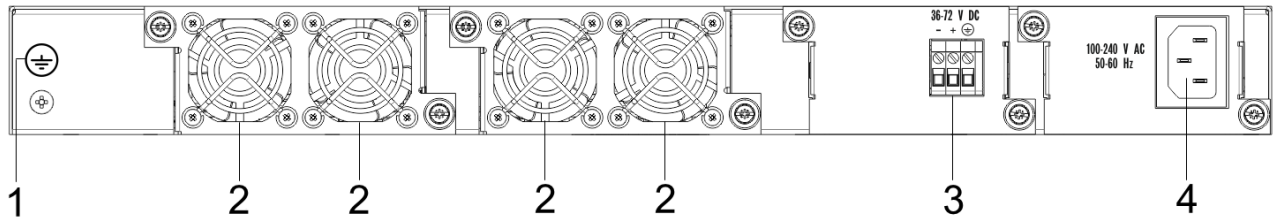


Figure 56 – MES5312, MES5324A, MES5332A rear panel

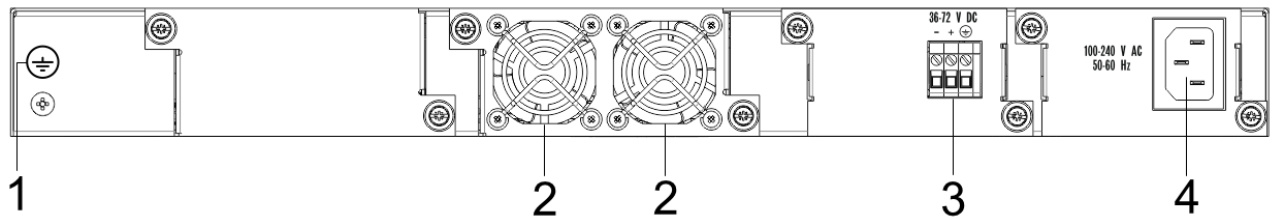


Figure 57 – MES5316A rear panel

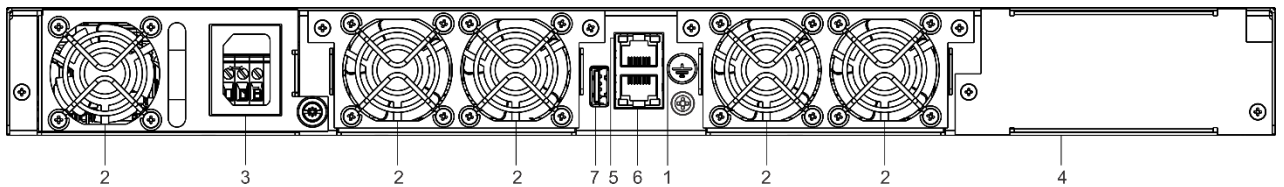


Figure 58 – MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48 rear panel

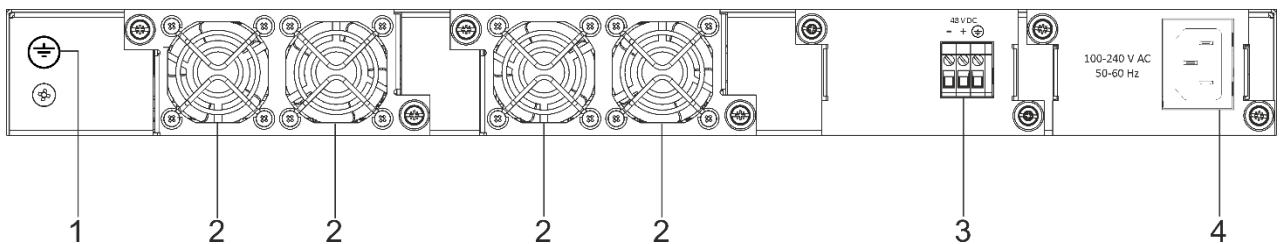


Figure 59 – MES5400-24 rear panel

Technical drawing of the front panel of the 1000 Series Rackmount Server. The drawing shows a side view of the server with various components labeled with numbers 1 through 7. The components are:

- 1: Power button
- 2: Drive bays (6 bays)
- 3: Drive bays (2 bays)
- 4: Drive bays (2 bays)
- 5: Drive bays (2 bays)
- 6: Drive bays (2 bays)
- 7: Drive bays (2 bays)

Technical drawing of the front view of the 1000mm wide oven. The drawing shows the internal structure with numbered callouts: 1 points to the control panel area, 2 points to the oven cavity, and 4 points to the door assembly. The drawing is a detailed line drawing showing the internal components and the door structure.

Table 13 lists connectors located on the rear panel of MES2300-08, MES2300-08P, MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300-24F, MES2300B-24F, MES2300-24P, MES2300D-24P, MES2300DI-28, MES2300-48P, MES2300B-48, MES3300-24, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES3300-48F, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F, MES3500I-24F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 switches.

#	Rear panel element		Description
1	Earth bonding point 		Earth bonding point of the device.
2	Fans.		Fans for switch cooling.
3	Slots for power supplies installing.		Slots for backup AC or DC power supplies installing.
4			Slots for main AC or DC power supplies installing.
5	Console	MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5410-48 MES5400-48	Console port for local management of the device.
6	OOB		Out-of-band 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) port for remote device management. Management is performed over network other than the transportation network.
7			USB port.

8	Bracket	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	Bracket for mounting the device on a DIN rail.

2.4.3 Side panels of the device

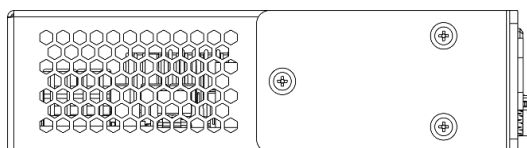


Figure 63 – MES2300-08 left side panel

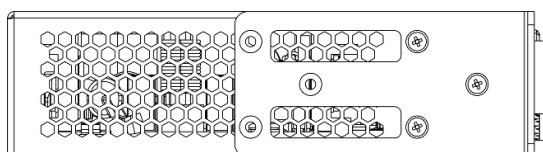


Figure 64 – MES2300-08P left side panel

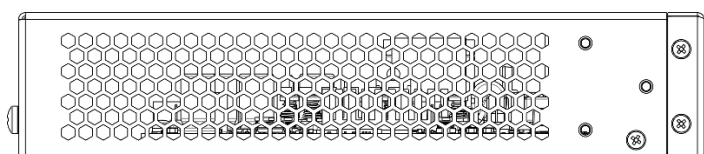


Figure 65 – MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300-24P left side panel

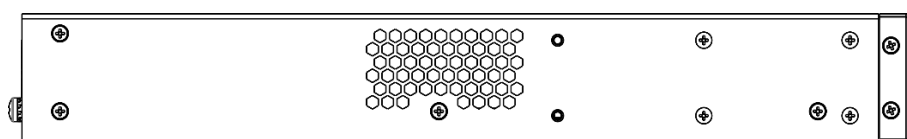


Figure 66 – MES2300-24F left side panel

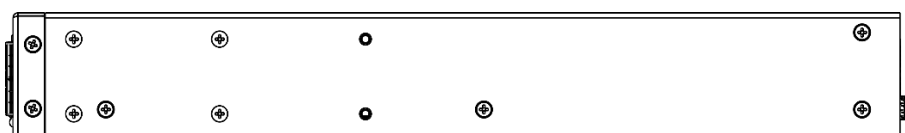


Figure 67 – MES2300-24F right side panel

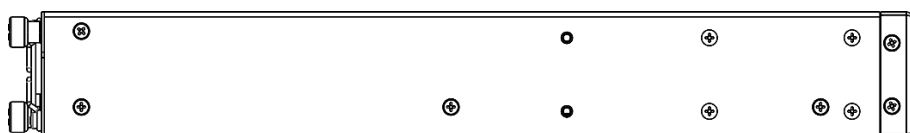


Figure 68 – MES2300B-24F left side panel



Figure 69 – MES2300D-24P left side panel

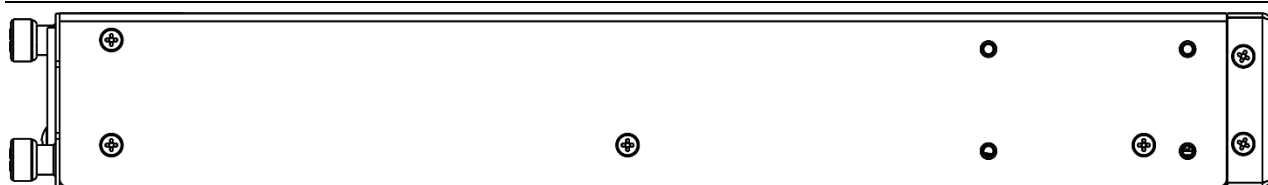


Figure 70 – MES2300DI-28 left side panel

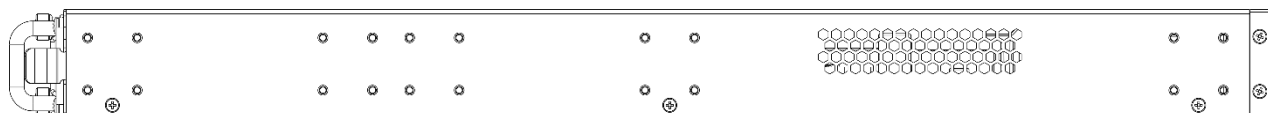


Figure 71 – MES2300-48P left side panel



Figure 72 – MES2300B-48 left side panel

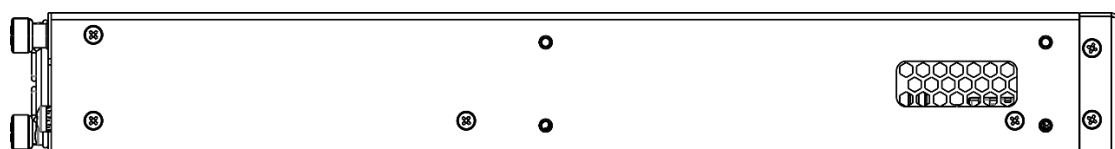


Figure 73 – MES3300-24 left side panel

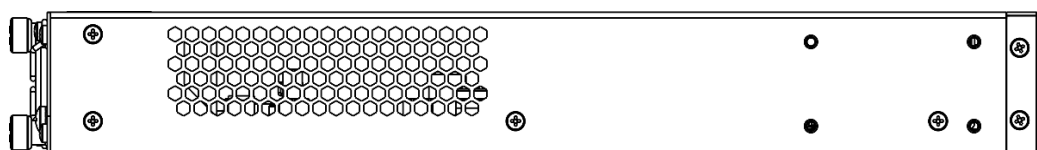


Figure 74 – MES3300-08F left side panel

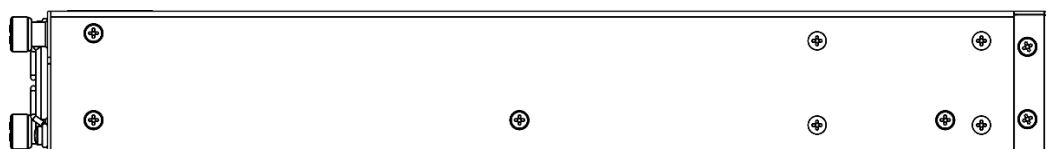


Figure 75 – MES3300-16F, MES3500I-24F left side panel

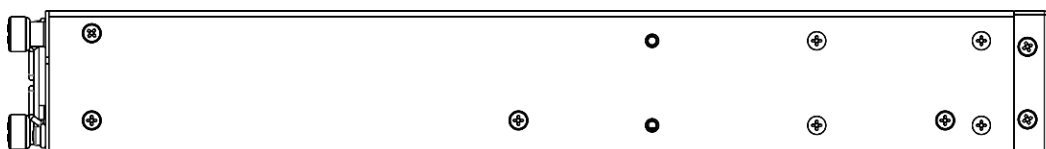


Figure 76 – MES3300-24F left side panel

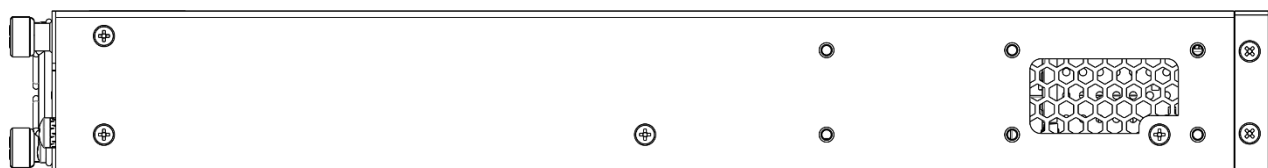


Figure 77 – MES3300-48 left side panel

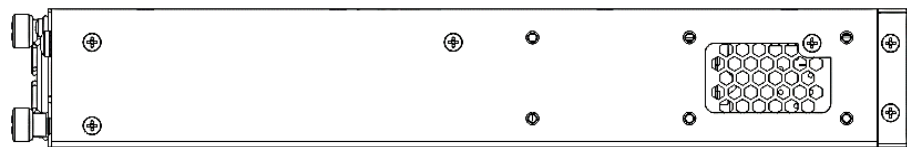


Figure 78 – MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A left side panel

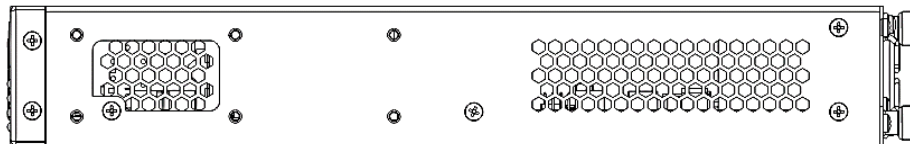


Figure 79 – MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A right side panel

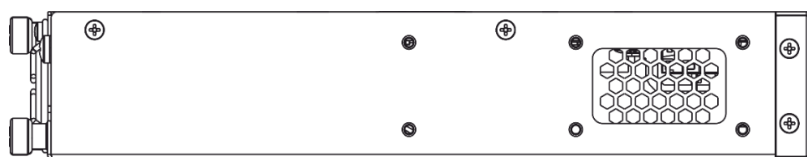


Figure 80 – MES5312 left side panel



Figure 81 – MES5300-24 left side panel

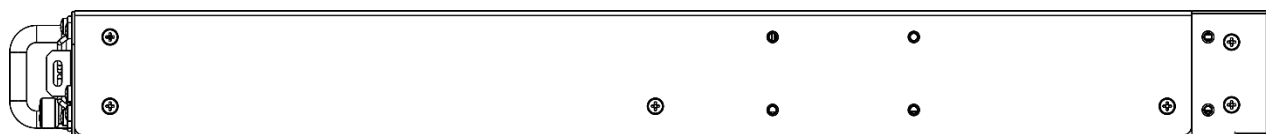


Figure 82 – MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48 left side panel

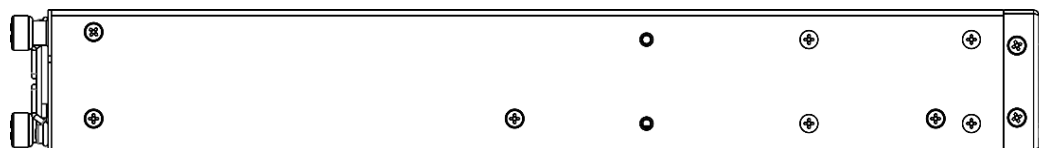


Figure 83 – MES5400-24, MES5400-48 left side panel

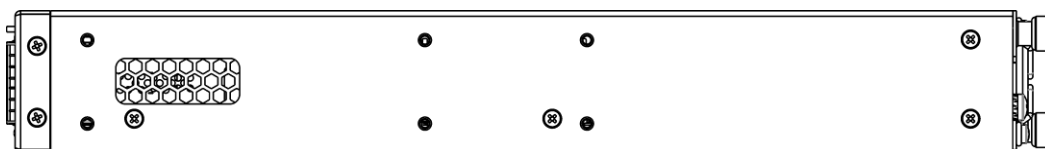


Figure 84 – MES5300-24, MES5400-24, MES5400-48 right side panel

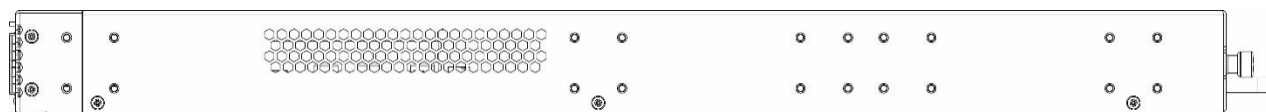


Figure 85 – MES5410-48 right side panel



Figure 86 – MES5500-32 right side panel

Side panels of the device have air vents for heat removal. Do not block air vents. This may cause the components to overheat, which may result in device malfunction. Recommendations for installing the device are located in the "Installation and connection" section.

2.4.4 Light Indication

The status of the Ethernet interfaces is indicated by two LED indicators, *LINK/ACT* green and *SPEED* amber. The location of the LEDs is shown in the figures below.

Link Speed

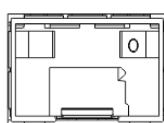


Figure 87 – Single SFP/SFP+ socket layout

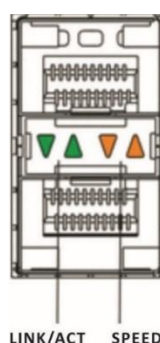


Figure 88 – Dual SFP/SFP+/SFP28 socket layout

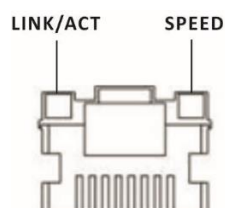


Figure 89 – RJ-45 socket layout

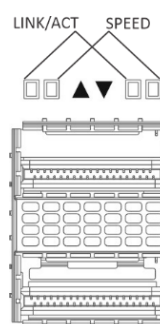


Figure 90 – QSFP+ and QSFP28 socket layout for MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-xx, MES5410-48

For MES5500-32, the status of the QSFP28 interfaces is indicated by four green and amber LED indicators: these indicators can take both the role of LINK and SPEED, their states are described in the tables 19, 20, 21. The LED indicators have a different purpose for each port operation mode. Therefore, in the tables 19, 20, 21 these indicators will be numbered as "LED 1", "LED 2", "LED 3", "LED 4".

The status of the XG port interfaces is indicated by two LED indicators, LINK/ACT in green and SPEED in amber. The location of the LEDs is shown in the figures below.

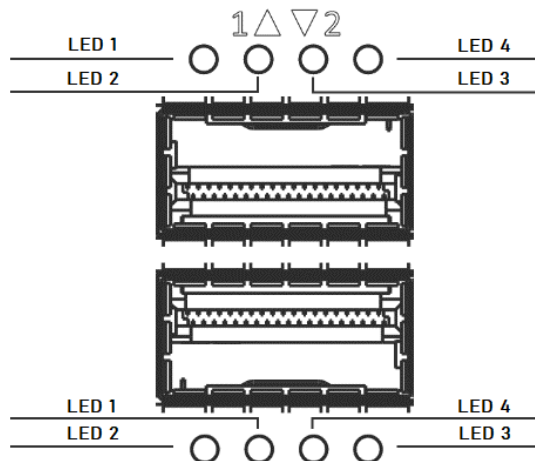


Figure 91 – QSFP+ and QSFP28 socket layout for MES5500-32

Table 14 – Light indication of the status of QSFP28 interfaces

<i>SPEED indicator is lit</i>	<i>LINK/ACT indicator is lit</i>	<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 40 Gbps.
Always on	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 100 Gbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 15 – Light indication of the status of SFP28 interfaces

<i>SPEED indicator is lit</i>	<i>LINK/ACT indicator is lit</i>	<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 1 Gbps.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 10 Gbps.
Always on	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 25 Gbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 16 – Light indication of the status of SFP+ interfaces

<i>SPEED indicator is lit</i>	<i>LINK/ACT indicator is lit</i>	<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 1 Gbps.
Always on	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 10 Gbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 17 – Light indication of the status of SFP interfaces

<i>SPEED indicator is lit</i>	<i>LINK/ACT indicator is lit</i>	<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	A connection has been established at a speed of 100 Mbps.
Always on	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 1 Gbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 18 – Light indication of the status of 10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet ports

<i>SPEED indicator is lit</i>	<i>LINK/ACT indicator is lit</i>	<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps.
Always on	Always on	A connection has been established at a speed of 1000 Mbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 19 – Light indication of the status of QSFP28 interfaces for MES5500-32

<i>LED State</i>				<i>Ethernet interface state</i>
<i>LED 1</i>	<i>LED 2</i>	<i>LED 3</i>	<i>LED 4</i>	
Off	Off	Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Solid green	Solid amber	Solid amber	Off	The connection is established at a speed of 40 Gbps.

Solid green	Solid amber	Solid amber	Solid amber	The connection is established at a speed of 100 Gbps.
Flashing	X	X	X	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 20 – Light indication of the status of QSFP28 interfaces for MES5500-32 in split mode

LED State				Ethernet interface state
LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4	
Off	Off	Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	The connection is established at a speed of 1 Gbps.
Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	The connection is established at a speed of 10 Gbps.
Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	Solid green	The connection is established at a speed of 25 Gbps.
Flashing	Flashing	Flashing	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Table 21 – Light indication of the status of SFP+ interfaces for MES5500-32

SPEED indicator is lit	LINK/ACT indicator is lit	Ethernet interface state
Off	Off	Port is disabled or connection is not established.
Off	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 1 Gbps.
Always on	Always on	The connection is established at a speed of 10 Gbps.
X	Flashing	Data transfer is in progress.

Unit ID (1-8) LED indicates the stack unit number. System indicators (Power, Master, Fan, RPS) are designed to display the operational status of the switches.

Table 22 – System indicators LED

LED name	LED function	LED State		Device State
Power	Power supply status	Off		Power is off.
		Solid green		Power is on, normal device operation.
		MES5312 MES5316A MES5324A MES5332A	Orange	There is no primary power supply to the main source (when the device is powered by a backup source).
			Red	Secondary power source failure.
		MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300-24F MES2300DI-28 MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300B-48	Red	Secondary power source failure.

		MES3300-24 MES3300-08F MES3300-16F MES3300-24F MES3300-48 MES3300-48F MES3500I-24F MES5300-24 MES5300-48 MES5305-48 MES5310-48 MES5400-24 MES5400-48 MES5410-48 MES5500-32	Red	The absence of primary power to the main source (when the device is powered from a backup source) or an accident to the secondary power supply.
<i>Master</i>	Indicates master stack unit	Solid green		The device is the master in the stack.
		Off		The device is not a stack master.
<i>Status</i>	Device status LED	MES2300-24F MES2300B-24F MES2300-24P MES2300D-24P MES2300B-48 MES2300-48P	Solid green	All internal systems are operating normally.
			Solid red	Possible malfunction of the fans, high temperature on one of the thermal sensors. PoE errors (only for MES2300 -48P).
		MES2300-08 MES2300-08P MES2300-24 MES2300B-24 MES2300DI-28	Solid green	All internal systems are operating normally.
			Solid red	High temperature on one of the temperature sensors.
<i>Fan</i>	Cooling fan status	Solid green		All fans are working properly.
		Solid red		Failure of one or more fans.
<i>RPS</i>	Backup power supply operation mode	Solid green		The backup power supply is installed, the power is on, and it is working normally.
		Solid red		Backup power supply is missing or failed.
		Off		Backup power supply is not connected.
<i>PoE</i>	PoE Status	MES2300-08P MES2300-24P	Solid green	The PoE consumer is connected to at least one port.
			Solid red	PoE fault (port in overloaded state, global PoE fault).
			Off	PoE consumers are not connected.
<i>Battery</i>	Battery condition	MES2300B-24 MES2300B-24F MES2300B-48	Solid green	The battery is connected, the power supply is normal.
			Green, flashing	The battery is charging.
			Red-green, flashing	The main power supply is turned off, the battery is discharged.
			Red, flashing	Low battery charge level.
			Solid red	Failure of the battery current release.
			Off	The battery is disabled.
<i>PS1</i>	Main power supply status	MES2300-48P MES2300D-24P	Solid green	The power supply is installed in the slot, the power is on.
			Solid red	The power supply is installed in the slot, but the power is turned off; the power supply is installed in the slot, the power is on, but there is a malfunction.

			Off	The power supply is not installed in the slot.
PS2	Redudant power supply state	MES2300-48P MES2300D-24P	Solid green	The power supply is installed in the slot, the power is on.
			Solid red	The power supply is installed in the slot, but the power is turned off; the power supply is installed in the slot, the power is on, but there is a malfunction.
			Off	The power supply is not installed in the slot.
PWR1	Device power status LED	MES3500I-08P MES3500I-10P MES3500I-8P8F	Solid green	Power is supplied to the PWR1 input.
			Off	Power is not supplied to the PWR1 input.
PWR2	Solid green		Power is supplied to the PWR2 input.	
	Off		Power is not supplied to the PWR2 input.	
Alarm	Alarm LED		Solid red	Global PoE controller alarm (PoE controller is not responding).
			Off	Normal operation of the device.
Temp	Temperature LED		Solid red	Overheating of the device.
			Off	Normal operation, no overheating.
PoE	PoE status indicators		Solid green	The PoE consumer is connected to the appropriate port.
			Off	The PoE consumer is not connected to the appropriate port.

2.5 Delivery package

The standard delivery package includes:

- Ethernet switch;
- Rack mounting kit;
- Power cord, 1.8m (only for MES2300-08, MES2300-08P, MES2300-24, MES2300B-24, MES2300B-24F, MES2300-24P, MES2300B-48);
- PVS 2x1.5.2m cable (only for MES2300B-24, MES2300B-24F, MES2300B-48, MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P);
- Cable connector 2EDGK-5.08-02P-14-00AH — 2 pcs. (only for MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F);
- Cable connector 2EDGK-5.08-03P-14-00AH — 1 pcs. (only for MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F);
- Technical passport.

On request, the delivery package can include:

- Operation manual on CD;
- Console cable;
- PM65-220/12 power supply module (for MES2300DI-28, MES3300-24, MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES3500I-24F);
- PM160-220/12 power supply module (for MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES5312, MES53xxA series, MES5300-24, MES5400-24);
- PM350-220/12 power supply module (for MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-48);
- PM600-220/12 power supply module (for MES5410-48, MES5500-32);
- PM450-220/56 power supply module (for MES2300D-24P);
- PM950-220/56 power supply module (for MES2300-48P);
- Power cord (when equipped with PM160-220/12, PM350-220/12, PM600-220/12 or PM950-220/56 power supply module);
- PM100-48/12 power supply module (for MES3300-08F, MES3300-16F, MES3300-24, MES3300-24F, MES3300-48, MES5312, for MES53xxA series);
- PM160-48/12 power supply module (for MES5300-24, MES5400-24);
- PM350-48/12 power supply module (for MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-48);
- PM600-48/12 power supply module (for MES5410-48, MES5500-32);
- PM950-48/56 power supply module (for MES2300-48P);
- PVS cable (when equipped with PM100-48/12, PM160-48/12, PM350-48/12, PM600-48/12 or PM950-48/56 power supply module);
- SFP/SFP+/SFP28/QSFP+/QSFP28 transceivers.

3 INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION

This section describes installation of the equipment into a rack and connection to a power supply.

3.1 Brackets mounting

The delivery package includes support brackets for rack installation and mounting screws to fix the device case on the brackets. There are six mounting holes on the brackets for different mounting options, which allows adjusting the distance between the front panel and the server cabinet door (Figures 73-75). To install the brackets, select one of the mounting options:

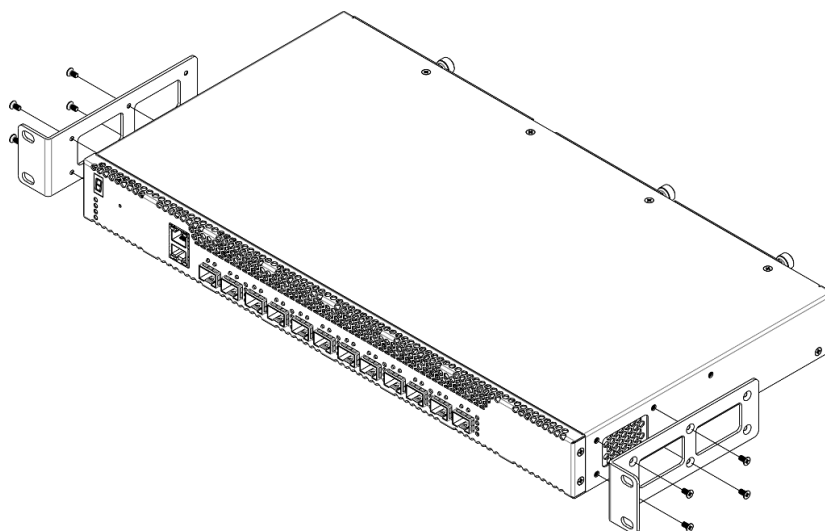


Figure 92 – Bracket mounting option No. 1

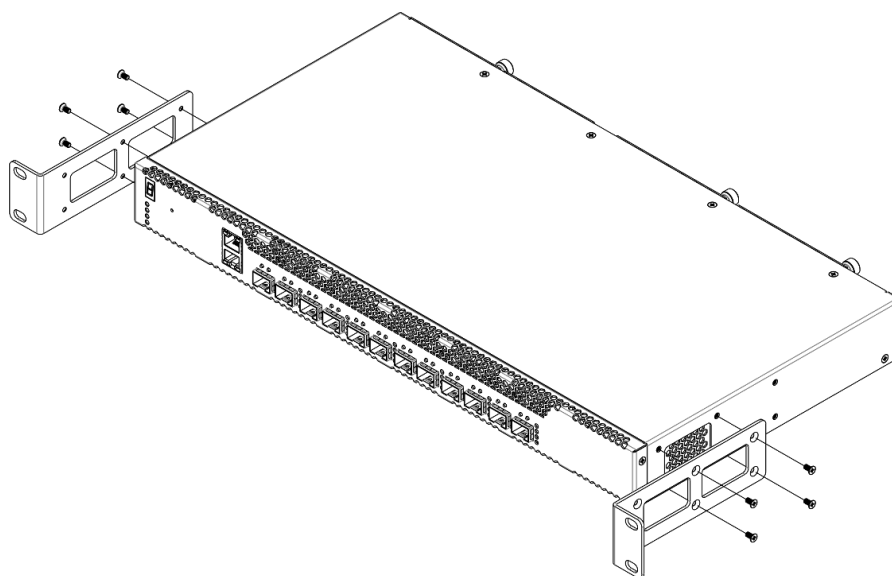


Figure 93 – Bracket mounting option No. 2

1. Align four mounting holes in the support bracket with the corresponding holes in the side panel of the device.
2. Use a screwdriver to screw the support bracket to the case.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the second support bracket.

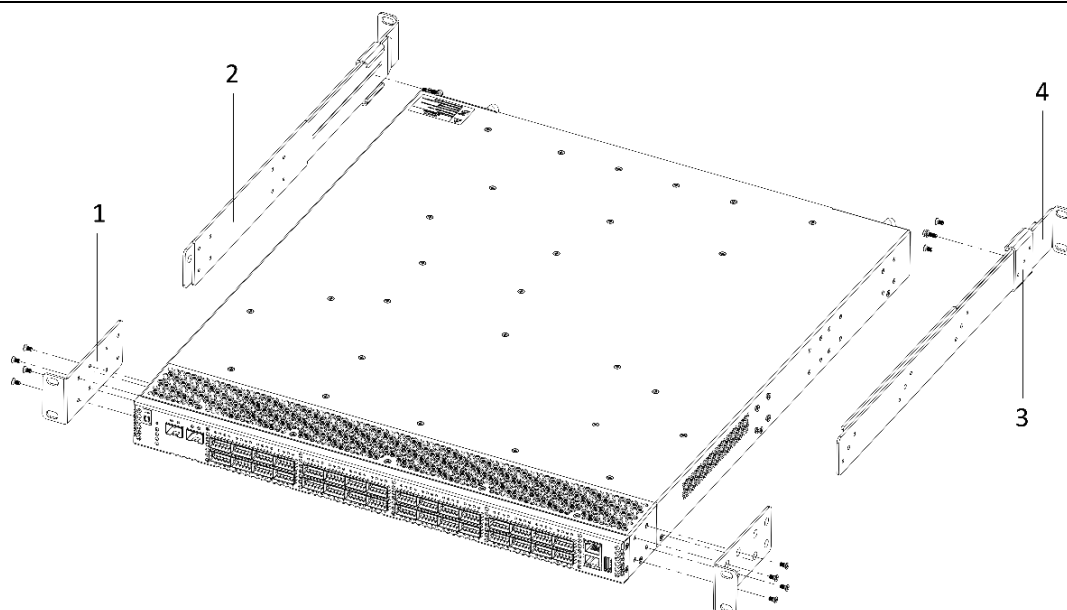


Figure 94 – Bracket mounting option for MES5410-48, MES5500-32

There are several positions for the bracket parts, depending on the depth of the rack used. The minimum depth for which the bracket is designed is 537.5 mm, the maximum is 787.5 mm.

1. Select the position of the part 1 (two position options). Align four mounting holes in the part 1 with the corresponding holes in the side panel of the device. Use a screwdriver to screw the support bracket to the case.
2. Select the position of the part 2 (two position options). Align four mounting holes in the part 2 with the corresponding holes in the side panel of the device. Use a screwdriver to screw the support bracket to the case.
3. Select the position of the part 3 (four position options). Align three mounting holes in the part 3 with the corresponding holes in the part 4. Use a screwdriver to connect the parts with screws on the inside of the bracket, tightening only the outer screws.
4. Repeat steps 1-4 with the other side panel of the device.
5. Next, the device is installed in a rack (see the section 3.2).

3.2 Device rack installation

3.2.1 *MES2300-xx, MES3300-xx, MES5312, MES53xxA, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-xx installation*

To install the device to the rack:

1. Attach the device to the vertical guides of the rack.
2. Align mounting holes in the support bracket with the corresponding holes in the rack guides. Use the holes of the same level on both sides of the guides to ensure horizontal installation of the device.
3. Use a screwdriver to screw the switch to the rack.

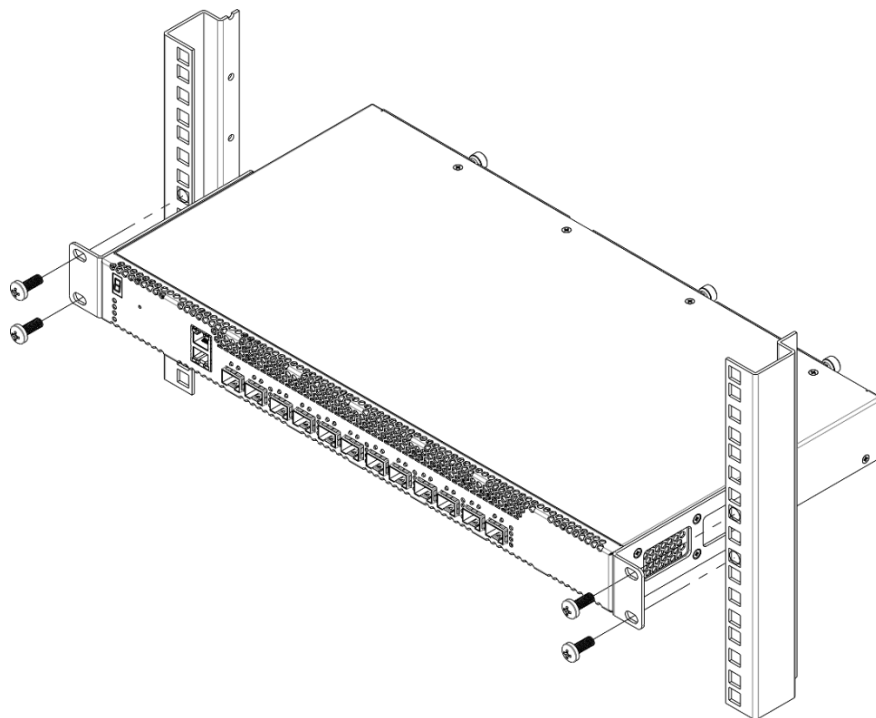


Figure 95 – Device rack mounting

3.2.1 *MES5410-48, MES5500-32 installation*

To install the device to the rack:

1. Fix the part 4 on the rack guide with the screws.
2. Insert the device into the rack using part 3 as a guide.
3. Fix the part 1 on the rack guide.
4. Using a screwdriver, fix the central screw connecting parts 2 and 3.

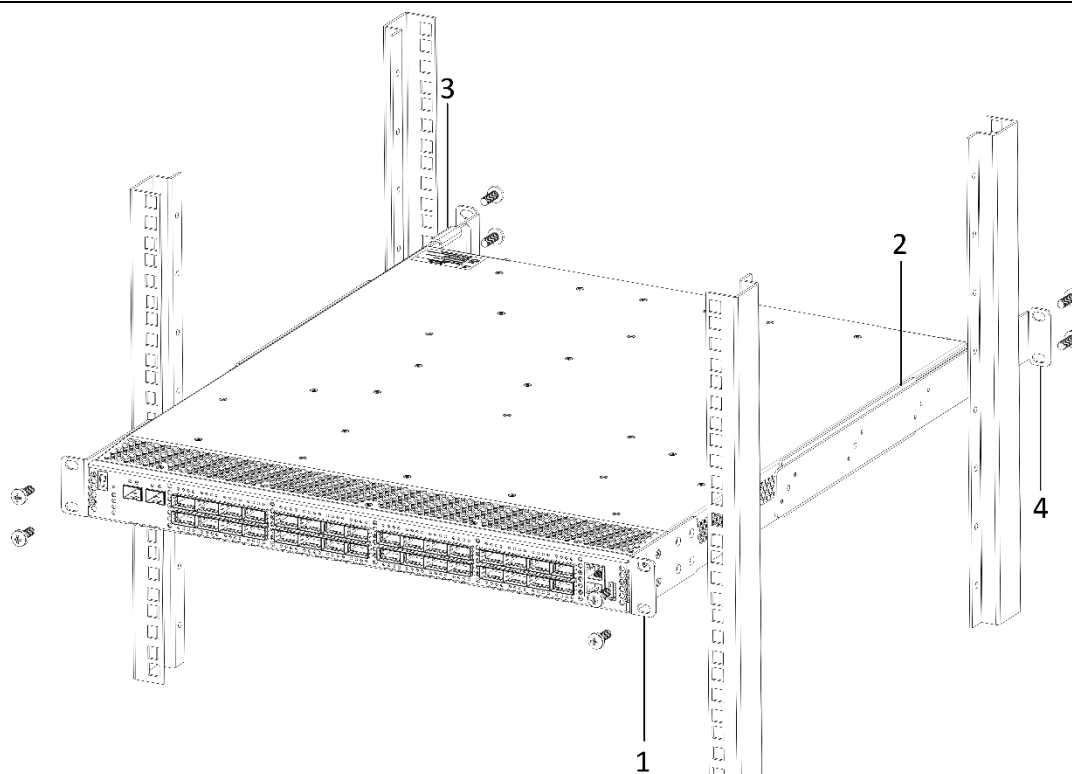


Figure 96 – MES5500-32 rack mounting

3.2.2 Switch rack installation

The figure below shows an example of MES5312 switches rack installation.

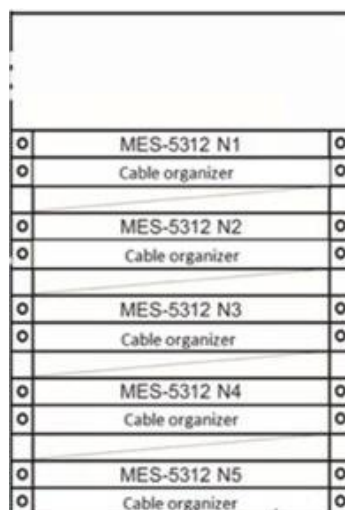


Figure 97 – MES5312 switches rack installation



The other switches are placed in the rack similarly.



Do not block air vents and fans located on the rear panel to avoid components overheating and subsequent switch malfunction.

3.2.3 MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, MES3500I-8P8F installation on a DIN rail



The MES3500I-08P, MES3500I-10P, and MES3500I-8P8F are installed vertically, as the side panels provide a heat sink.

To install the device on a DIN rail:

1. Tilt the device body with the upper part away from yourself and attach it to the DIN rail so that its upper edge is behind the wire spring.
2. Press down on the device body from above.
3. Without removing the pressure, press the lower part of the device body against the DIN rail until it snaps.

To remove the device from the DIN rail:

1. Press down on the device body from above.
2. Without removing the pressure, pull the lower part of the device towards you.
3. Lifting the case, remove the device from the DIN rail.

3.3 Power module installation

Switch can operate with one or two power modules. The second power module installation is necessary when greater reliability is required.

From the electric point of view, both places for power module installation are equivalent. In the terms of device operation, the power module located closer to the edge is considered as the main module, and the one closer to the center — as the backup module. Power modules can be inserted and removed without powering the device off. When an additional power module is inserted or removed, the switch continues to operate without reboot.



Disconnect the device from all power sources before servicing, repairing or other similar actions.



The power supplies must be inserted into the switch until they stop. When connecting the PM600-48/12, PM600-220/12, PM950-48/56, PM950-220/56 power supplies, a click should be heard.

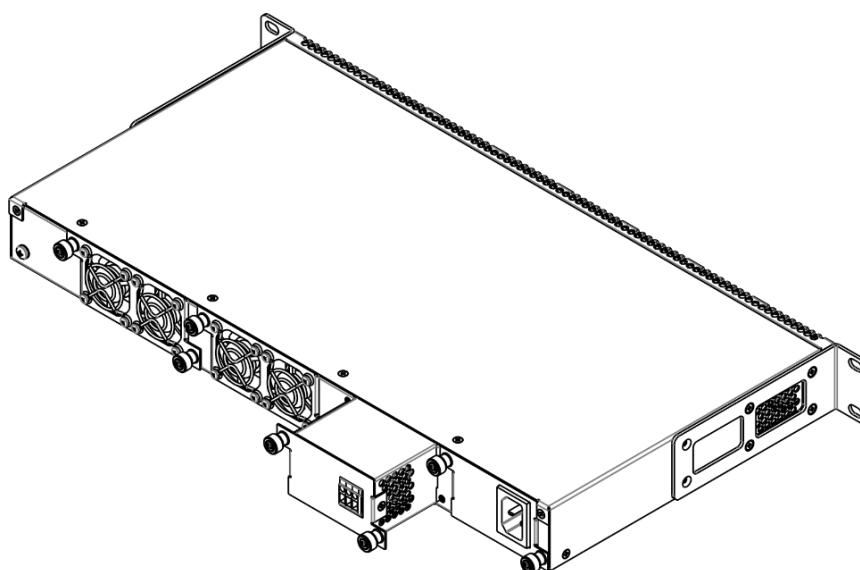


Figure 98 – Power module installation

The status of the power modules can be checked by viewing the indication on the front panel of the switch (see the section 2.4.4) or by checking diagnostics data available through the switch management interfaces.



Power module fault indication may be caused not only by the module failure, but also by the absence of the primary power supply.

3.4 Connection to power supply

1. Prior to connecting the power supply, the device case must be grounded. Use an insulated stranded wire to ground the case. The grounding device and the grounding wire cross-section must comply with Electric Installation Code.



Connection must be performed by a qualified specialist.

2. If you intend to connect a PC or another device to the switch console port, the device must be properly grounded as well.
3. Connect the power supply cable to the device. Depending on the delivery package, the device can be powered by AC or DC electrical network. To connect the device to AC power supply, use the cable from the delivery package. To connect the device to DC power supply, use wires with a cross-section of at least 1 mm² and observe the polarity indicated on the power supply.



In order to avoid short-circuits when connecting to the DC network, a 9 mm wire stripping is recommended.



The DC power supply circuit should contain a power-off device with physical separation of the connection (circuit breaker, connector, contactor, automatic switch, etc.).

4. Turn the device on and check the front panel LEDs to make sure the terminal is operating normally.

3.5 SFP transceiver installation and removal



Only for MES5500-32: in order to avoid device damage when using the XG1 and XG2 ports at the same time, it is necessary to use SFP+ transceivers with the LC connector type or SFP+ Direct Attached Cable (DAC).



Optical modules can be installed when the terminal is turned on or off.

1. Insert the top SFP module into a slot with its open side down, and the bottom SFP module with its open side up.

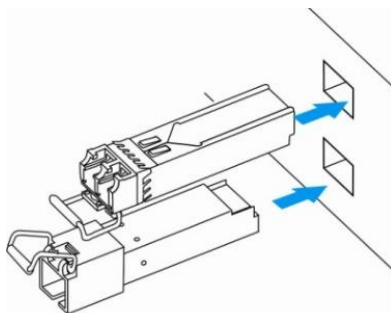


Figure 99 – SFP transceivers installation

2. Push the module. When it takes the right position, you should hear a distinctive 'click'.

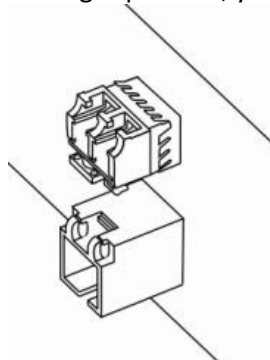


Figure 100 – Installed SFP transceivers

To remove a transceiver, perform the following actions:

1. Unlock the module's latch.

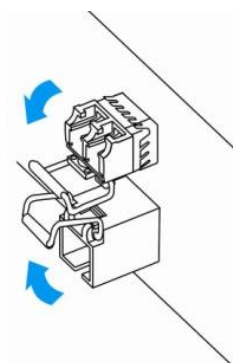


Figure 101 – Opening SFP transceivers latch

2. Remove the module from the slot.

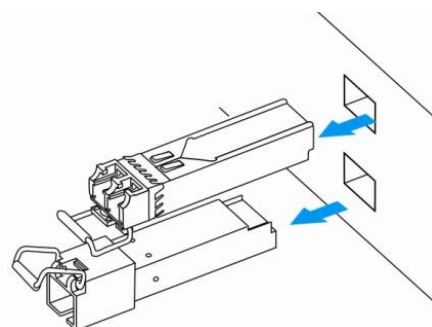


Figure 102 – SFP transceivers removal

4 INITIAL SWITCH CONFIGURATION

4.1 Terminal configuration

Run the terminal emulation application on PC (HyperTerminal, TeraTerm, Minicom) and perform the following actions:

- select the corresponding serial port;
- set the data transfer rate to 115.200 baud;
- Specify the data format: 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, non-parity;
- disable hardware and software data flow control;
- specify VT100 terminal emulation mode (many terminal applications use this emulation mode by default).

4.2 Turning on the device

Establish connection between the switch console ('console' port) and the serial interface port on PC that runs the terminal emulation application.

Turn on the device. Upon every startup, the switch performs a power-on self-test (POST) which checks operational capability of the device before the executable program is loaded into RAM.

POST procedure progress on MES5312 switches:

```
BootROM 1.43
Booting from SPI flash

General initialization - Version: 1.0.0
Serdes initialization - Version: 1.0.2
PEX: pexIdx 0, detected no link
PEX: pexIdx 0, detected no link
PEX: pexIdx 0, detected no link
DDR3 Training Sequence - Ver TIP-1.55.0
DDR3 Training Sequence - Switching XBAR Window to FastPath Window
DDR3 Training Sequence - Ended Successfully
BootROM: Image checksum verification PASSED

ROS Booton: Jun 13 2018 17:16:12 ver. 1.0

Press x to choose XMODEM...
Booting from SPI flash
Tuned RAM to 512M

Running UBOOT...

U-Boot 2013.01 (Jun 22 2018 - 10:36:09)

Loading system/images/active-image ...
Uncompressing Linux... done, booting the kernel.

Autoboot in 2 seconds - press RETURN or Esc. to abort and enter prom.
```


The switch firmware will be automatically loaded two seconds after POST is completed. To perform special procedures, the Startup menu is used, which can be entered by interrupting the download by pressing **<Esc>** or **<Enter>** during this time.

After successful startup, you will see the CLI interface prompt.

```
>lcli

Console baud-rate auto detection is enabled, press Enter twice to complete the
detection process

User Name:
Detected speed: 115200

User Name:admin
Password:***** (admin)

console#
```



To quickly access help about available commands, use the **<Shift>** and **<?>** key combinations.

4.3 Startup menu

To enter the startup menu, connect to the device via the RS-232 interface, reboot the device and press and hold the ESC or ENTER key for 2 seconds after the POST procedure is completed:

```
U-Boot 2013.01 (Jul 05 2021 - 13:21:16) Eltex version: 2014_T3.0_eng_dropv6 6.2.2

Loading system/images/active-image ...
Uncompressing Linux... done, booting the kernel.

Autoboot in 2 seconds - press RETURN or Esc. to abort and enter prom.
```

Startup menu view:

```
Startup Menu

[1] Image menu
[2] Restore Factory Defaults
[3] Boot password
[4] Password Recovery Procedure
[5] Back

Enter your choice or press 'ESC' to exit:
```

Table 23 – Startup menu interface functions

<i>Function</i>	<i>Description</i>
Image menu	Select active firmware image
Restore Factory Defaults	Restore the factory default configuration
Boot password	Set/delete the bootrom password
Password Recovery Procedure	Reset authentication settings.
Back	Resume startup.

4.4 Switch operation modes

The switches of the MES2300-xx, MES3300-xx, MES5312, MES53xxA, MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-xx, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 series operate in stacking mode.

Switch stack operates as a single device and can include up to 8 switches of the same or different models (regulated by the stacking matrix), with the following roles, defined by their serial numbers (UIDS):

- *Master* (device UID from 1 to 8) manages all stack units. The role can be assigned to all devices, but there will be only one active master, while the rest will function as backup.
- *Backup* (device UID from 1 to 8) is controlled by master. Replicates all settings and takes over stack management functions in case of the master device failure. The role can be assigned to maximum 7 devices.
- *Slave* (device UID from 1 to 8) is controlled by master. The device can't work in a standalone mode (without a master device). The role can be assigned to maximum 6 devices. The stack can work correctly without devices with this role.



For the stack to work correctly, at least one unit with the master role and one unit with the backup role are required.



Interfaces in stacking mode work only at the maximum interface speed.

In stacking mode, the switches MES2300-24, MES3300-24, MES3300--24F, MES3300-48, MES3300-48F, MES5312, MES5316A, MES5316A rev.C, MES5316A rev.C1, MES5324A, MES5324A rev.C, MES5324A rev.C1, MES5332A, MES5332A rev.C switches use XG ports for synchronization, and the MES5300-24, MES5300-48, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 switches use HG ports. These ports are not used for data transmission. It is not possible to stack MES53xxA switches with MES53xxA rev.C and MES53xxA rev.C1 switches due to hardware differences between these device models. There are two topologies for device synchronization: ring and linear. It is recommended to use a ring topology to increase the fault tolerance of the stack.

The switches support NSF (Non-Stop Forwarding) functionality in the stack. This functionality allows minimizing the loss of transit non-routable traffic at the time of switching the switch role from master to backup.

NSF operation: at the moment when backup takes control and starts the process of pre-initialization to the master role, the NSF timer starts and the STP statuses of ports, LACP ports, VLAN port membership, port speed, etc. are recorded. The remaining settings are applied on the switch that has become the master in real time.

At the same time, during the NSF process, changing the status of ports in the STP on the stack is completely ignored. It is also forbidden to execute configuration viewing commands ("show running-config, show startup-config" commands in EXEC mode), change the port status ("shutdown, no shutdown" commands in the interface configuration context menu) and VLAN ("vlan 2" command in the "vlan database" context menu), port speeds ("negotiation, speed" in the context menu of the interface configuration), clearing the FDB ("clear mac address-table dynamic" in EXEC mode), rebooting the device ("reload" in EXEC mode), changing the device name ("hostname" in global configuration mode), enabling/disabling STP ("no spanning-tree" in the global configuration mode).

When the NSF timer expires, all previously fixed settings are applied to the stack in real time.



The auto-update procedure for firmware versions from the master switch is supported when adding new units to an existing stack.



For MES2300/3300 switches, a stack of 4-8 units has been supported since version 6.6.5.5.



The NSF (Non-Stop Forwarding L3) functionality will be implemented in 4Q2025.

Table 24 – Stacking Matrix table for MES2300-xx

	MES2300-08	MES2300-08P	MES2300-24	MES2300B-24F	MES2300-24P	MES2300D-24P	MES2300DI-28	MES2300B-48	MES2300-48P
MES2300-08	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MES2300-08P	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MES2300-24	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
MES2300B-24F	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
MES2300-24P	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
MES2300D-24P	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
MES2300DI-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
MES2300B-48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
MES2300-48P	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+

Table 25 – Stacking Matrix table for MES3300-xx

	MES3300-08F	MES3300-16F	MES3300-24	MES3300-24F	MES3300-48	MES3300-48F
MES3300-08F	+	+	+	+	-	-
MES3300-16F	+	+	+	+	-	-
MES3300-24	+	+	+	+	-	-
MES3300-24F	+	+	+	+	-	-
MES3300-48	-	-	-	-	+	-
MES3300-48F	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table26 – Stacking Matrix table for MES53xxA

	MES5316A	MES5316A rev.C	MES5316A rev.C1	MES5324A	MES5324A rev.C	MES5324A rev.C1	MES5332A	MES5332A rev.C
MES5316A	+	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MES5316A rev.C	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
MES5316A rev.C1	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.
MES5324A	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	.
MES5324A rev.C	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.
MES5324A rev.C1	.	.	.	.	+	+	.	.
MES5332A	.	.	.	.	.	.	+	.
MES5332A rev.C	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+

Table 27 – Stacking Matrix table for MES5300-xx, MES5400-xx, MES5500-32

	MES5300-24	MES5300-48	MES5305-48	MES5310-48	MES5400-24	MES5400-48	MES5410-24	MES5500-32
MES5300-24	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MES5300-48	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
MES5305-48	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
MES5310-48	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
MES5400-24	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
MES5400-48	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
MES5410-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
MES5500-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Configuring switch stacking

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 28 – Basic commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
stack configuration links <i>te te_port hu hu_port</i>	-	Assign the interfaces to synchronize switch operation in the stack. The minimum number is 2, the maximum is 2.
stack configuration unit-id <i>unit_id</i>	unit_id: (1..8, auto)/auto	Specify the device number unit-id to a local device (where the command is executed). The device number change takes effect after the switch is restarted.
no stack configuration		Remove stack settings.
stack unit <i>unit_id</i>	unit_id: (1..8, all)	Switch to configuring a stack unit.
stack configuration role {slave master}	role: (master/slave)/1-2 units — master, 3-8 units — slave	Assign the role of the switch in the stack. The master role allows a unit to become a master in the stack. At the same time, there can be only one device with the master role in the stack. All others with the configured master role will assume the backup role.  The master role will be assigned to the device with the highest uptime. If the uptime is the same (the difference between units is less than 20 seconds), then the unit with the lowest number will receive the master role.
no stack configuration role		Set the default value.
stack nsf	-/off	Allow continuous data transfer (NSF) when changing the master device.
no stack nsf		Prohibit continuous data transfer (NSF) when changing the master device.
stack nsf timer <i>value</i>	value: (60..600) c/120 c	Set the time for which NSF lasts.
no stack nsf timer		Set the default value.



To maintain the correct operation of the stack when changing the master device when using more than two units with the master/backup role, it is strongly recommended to use NSF.



The minimum recommended NSF timer value is 120 seconds.

Example

Stack two MES5312 switches. Set it as the second unit and use te1-2 interfaces as stacking ones.

```
console#config
console(config) #stack configuration unit-id 2 links te1-2
console(config) #
```


Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 29 – Basic commands available in the EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show stack	-	Show stack units information.
show stack configuration	-	Displays information about the stacking interfaces of units in the stack.
show stack configuration role	-	Displays advanced information about the roles of units in the stack.
show stack links [details]	-	Advanced display of information on stackable interfaces.

Example of **show stack links** command use:

```
console# show stack links
```

Topology is Chain				
Unit Id	Active Links	Neighbor Links	Operational Link Speed	Down/Standby Links
1	te1/0/1	te2/0/2	10G	te1/0/2
2	te2/0/2	te1/0/1	10G	te2/0/1



Devices with identical Unit IDs can't work in the same stack.

4.5 Switch function configuration

The functions for the initial configuration of the device can be divided into two types.

- **Basic Configuration** – includes defining basic configuration functions and configuring dynamic IP addresses.
- **Configuring security system parameters** – enables security system management based on the AAA mechanism (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting).



All unsaved changes will be lost after the device is rebooted. Use the following command to save all changes made to the switch configuration:

```
console# write
```

4.5.1 Basic switch configuration

Prior to configuration, connect the device to PC using the serial port. Run the terminal emulation program on your computer according to the 4.1 "Terminal setup" item.

During initial configuration, you can define which interface will be used for remote connection to the device.

Basic configuration includes:

1. Setting the password for the user "admin" (with level 15 privileges).
2. Creating new users.
3. Configuring static IP address, subnet mask, default gateway
4. Obtaining IP address from the DHCP server
5. Configuring SNMP settings

4.5.1.1 Setting up the admin password and creating new users



Configure the password for the 'admin' privileged user to ensure access to the system.

Username and password are required to log in for device administration. Use the following commands to create a new system user or configure the username, password, or privilege level:

```
console# configure
console(config)# username name password password privilege {1-15}
```



Privilege level 1 allows access to the device, but denies its configuration. Privilege level 15 allows both access and device configuration.

Example of commands for setting the "eltex" password to the "admin" user and creating the "operator" user with the "pass" password and privilege level 1:

```
console# configure
console(config)# username admin password eltex
console(config)# username operator password pass privilege 1
console(config)# exit
console#
```

4.5.1.2 Advanced access level setting

On the device, it is possible to distribute user rights depending on the privilege level at which each user was created. A set of commands that can be executed by users with a level not lower than the specified one is assigned to a specific privilege level.



The switch supports a command set inheritance system from lower privilege levels.



Privileges are built only for a specific specified node. Each command must be written explicitly, without using abbreviated forms.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 30 – Commands for configuring extended access

Command	Value/Default value	Action
privilege context level command	level: (1..15); /the privilege level of EXEC mode commands is 1, all other commands are 15	Assigns the specified command to the specified privilege level. - <i>context</i> — command line operation mode; - <i>level</i> — privilege level at which the custom command will be available.; - <i>command</i> — command.
no privilege context level command		Remove access to the command from the level at which the command was allowed.

Example of setting up a set of commands for the user "admin" with 4 privilege levels and a set of commands for the user "user" with 10 privilege levels:

```
console# configure
console(config)# username admin password pass1 privilege 4
console(config)# username user password pass2 privilege 10
console(config)# privilege exec 4 configure terminal
console(config)# privilege exec 4 show running-config
console(config)# privilege config 10 vlan database
console(config)# privilege config-vlan 10 vlan
```

Now, for local users whose privilege level is higher or equal to 4, the output of the **show running-config** command will be available, but **vlan** configuration will not be available. For users whose privilege level corresponds to 10 and above, both **vlan** configuration and the output of the **show running-config** command will be available.

4.5.1.3 Configure static IP address, subnet mask, default gateway.

In order to manage the switch from the network, configure the device IP address, subnet mask, and, in case the device is managed from another network, default gateway. You can assign an IP address to any interface—VLAN, physical port, port group (by default, VLAN 1 interface has the IP address 192.168.1.239, mask 255.255.255.0). Gateway IP address should belong to the same subnet as one of the device's IP interfaces.



If the IP address is configured for the physical port or port group interface, this interface will be deleted from its VLAN group.



The IP address 192.168.1.239 exists until another IP address is created statically or via DHCP on any interface.



If all switch IP addresses are deleted, you can access it via IP 192.168.1.239/24.

Command examples for IP address configuration on VLAN 1 interface.

Interface parameters:

IP address to be assigned for VLAN 1 interface: 192.168.16.144

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

The default gateway IP address: 192.168.16.1

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address 192.168.16.144 /24
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.16.1
console(config)# exit
console#
```

To verify that the interface was assigned the correct IP address, enter the following command:

```
console# show ip interface vlan 1
```

IP Address	I/F	I/F Status admin/oper	Type	Directed Broadcast	Prec	Redirect	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
192.168.16.144/24	vlan 1	UP/DOWN	Static	disable	No	enable	Valid

4.5.1.4 Obtain IP address from the DHCP server

If there is a DHCP server in the network, you can obtain the IP address via DHCP. IP address can be obtained from DHCP server via any interface — VLAN, physical port, port group.



By default, DHCP client is enabled on VLAN 1 interface.

Configuration example for obtaining dynamic IP address from the DHCP server on the VLAN 1 interface:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address dhcp
console(config-if)# exit
console#
```

To verify that the interface was assigned the correct IP address, enter the following command:

```
console# show ip interface vlan 1
```

IP Address	I/F	I/F Status admin/oper	Type	Directed Broadcast	Prec	Redirect	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10.10.10.3/24	vlan 1	UP/UP	DHCP	disable	No	enable	Valid

4.5.1.5 Configuring SNMP settings for accessing the device

The device is equipped with an integrated SNMP agent and supports protocol versions 1, 2, 3. The SNMP agent supports standard MIB variables.

To enable device administration via SNMP, you have to create at least one community string. The switches support three types of community strings:

- **ro** – define read-only access;
- **rw** – define read and write access;
- **su** – define the access of the SNMP administrator.

The most commonly used community strings are *public*, with read-only access to MIB objects, and *private*, with read-write access to MIB objects. You can set the IP address of the management station for each community.

Example of *private* community creation with read-write access and management station IP address 192.168.16.44:

```
console# configure
console(config)# snmp-server server
console(config)# snmp-server community private rw 192.168.16.44
console(config)# exit
console#
```

Use the following command to view the community strings and SNMP settings:

```
console# show snmp
```

```
SNMP is enabled.
```

```
SNMP traps Source IPv4 interface:
SNMP informs Source IPv4 interface:
SNMP traps Source IPv6 interface:
SNMP informs Source IPv6 interface:
```

Community-String	Community-Access	View name	IP address	Mask
private	read write	Default	192.168.16.1	44

Community-String	Group name	IP address	Mask	Version	Type

```
Traps are enabled.
Authentication-failure trap is enabled.
```

```
Version 1,2 notifications
```

Target Address	Type	Community	Version	Udp Port	Filter name	To Sec	Retries

```
Version 3 notifications
```

Target Address	Type	Username	Security Level	Udp Port	Filter name	To Sec	Retries

```
System Contact:
```

```
System Location:
```

4.5.2 Security system configuration

To ensure system security, the switch uses AAA mechanism (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting). The SSH mechanism is used for data encryption.

- *Authentication* — matching a request to an existing account in the security system.
- *Authorization* (access level verification) — matching an existing (authenticated) account in the system to specific privileges.
- *Accounting* — user resource consumption monitoring.

When using the default device settings, the username is **admin**, and the password is **admin**. The password is assigned by the user. If the password is lost, you can restart the device and interrupt the download via the serial port by pressing **<Esc>** or **<Enter>** during the first two seconds after the startup message appears. The **Startup** menu opens, in which you need to start the password Recovery Procedure ([2] Password Recovery Procedure).



The default user (admin/admin) exists until any other user with privilege level 15 is created.



When all created users with privilege level 15 are deleted, the switch will be accessed under the default user (admin/admin).

To ensure basic security, you can specify a password for the following services:

- Console (serial port connection);

- Telnet;
- SSH.

4.5.2.1 Setting console password

```
console(config)# aaa authentication login default line
console(config)# aaa authentication enable default line
console(config)# line console
console(config-line)# login authentication default
console(config-line)# enable authentication default
console(config-line)# password console
```

Enter **console** in response to the password prompt that appears during the registration via the console session.

4.5.2.2 Setting Telnet password

```
console(config)# aaa authentication login default line
console(config)# aaa authentication enable default line
console(config)# ip telnet server
console(config)# line telnet
console(config-line)# login authentication default
console(config-line)# enable authentication default
console(config-line)# password telnet
```

When prompted to enter a password during registration in the device via a Telnet session, enter the password – **telnet**.

4.5.2.3 Setting SSH password

```
console(config)# aaa authentication login default line
console(config)# aaa authentication enable default line
console(config)# ip ssh server
console(config)# line ssh
console(config-line)# login authentication default
console(config-line)# enable authentication default
console(config-line)# password ssh
```

When prompted to enter a password during registration in the device via an SSH session, enter the password – **ssh**.

4.5.3 Banner configuration

For the convenience of using the device, a banner message containing any information can be set. For example:

```
console(config)# banner exec;
```

```
Role: Core switch
      Location: Objedineniya 9, str.
```

5 DEVICE MANAGEMENT. COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

Switch settings can be configured in several modes. Each mode has its own specific set of commands. Enter the «?» character to view the set of commands available for each mode.

Switching between modes is performed by using special commands. The list of existing modes and commands for mode switching:

Command Mode (EXEC) is available immediately after the switch starts up and enter your user name and password (for unprivileged user). System prompt in this mode consists of the device name (host name) and the '>' character.

```
console>
```

Privileged EXEC mode is available immediately after the switch starts up and you enter your user name and password. System prompt in this mode consists of the device name (host name) and the '#' character.

```
console#
```

Global configuration mode allows specifying general settings of the switch. Global configuration mode commands are available in any configuration submenu. To enter the mode use **configure** command.

```
console# configure
console(config)#
```

Terminal configuration mode (line configuration) is designed for terminal operation configuration. You can enter this mode from the global configuration mode.

```
console(config)# line {console | telnet | ssh}
console(config-line)#
```

5.1 Basic commands

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 31 – Basic commands available in EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
enable [priv]	priv: (1..15)/15	Switch to the privileged mode (if the value is not defined, the privilege level is 15).
login	-	Close the current session and switch the user.
exit	-	Close the active terminal session.
help	-	Get help on command line interface operations.

show history	-	Show command history for the current terminal session.
show privilege	-	Show the privilege level of the current user.
terminal history	-/function is enabled	Enable command history for the current terminal session.
terminal no history		Disable command history for the current terminal session.
terminal history size size	size: (10..207)/10	Change the buffer size for command history for the current terminal session.
terminal no history size		Set the default value.
terminal datadump	-/command output is split into pages	Show command output without splitting into pages (splitting help output into pages is performed with the following string: More: <space>, Quit: q or CTRL+Z, One line: <return>).
terminal no datadump		Set the default value.
terminal prompt	-/function is enabled	Enable confirmation before executing certain commands.
terminal no prompt		Disable confirmation before executing certain commands.
show banner [login exec]	-	Show banner configuration.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 32 – Basic commands available in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
disable [priv]	priv: (1, 7, 15)/1	Switch from the privileged EXEC mode to EXEC mode.
configure[terminal]	-	Enter the configuration mode.
debug-mode	-	Enable the debug mode.

The commands available in all configuration modes

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
console(config)#
console(config-line)#
```

Table 33 – Basic commands available in all configuration modes

Command	Value/Default value	Action
exit	-	Exit any configuration mode to the upper level in the CLI command hierarchy.
end	-	Exit any configuration mode to the command mode (Privileged EXEC).
do	-	Execute a command of the command level (EXEC) from any configuration mode.
help	-	Show help on available commands.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 34 – Basic commands available in the configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
banner exec <i>d message_text d</i>	-	Specify the exec message text (example: User logged in successfully) and show it on the screen. - <i>d</i> – separator; - <i>message_text</i> – message text (up to 510 characters in a line, total count is 2000 characters).
no banner exec		Remove the exec message.
banner login <i>d message_text d</i>	-	Specify the login message text (informational message that is shown before username and password entry) and show it on the screen. - <i>d</i> – separator; - <i>message_text</i> – message text (up to 510 characters in a line, total count is 2000 characters).
no banner login		Remove the login message.

Terminal configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the terminal configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-line) #
```

Table 35 – Basic commands available in the terminal configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
history	-/function is enabled	Enable command history.
no history		Disable command history.
history size <i>size</i>	size: (10..207)/10	Change buffer size for command history.
no history size		Set the default value.
exec-timeout <i>timeout</i>	timeout: (0..65535)/10 minutes	Set timeout for the current terminal session, min.
no exec-timeout		Set the default value.

5.2 Filtering command line messages

Message filtering allows reducing the amount of data displayed in response to user requests and facilitating the search for necessary information. To filter information, add the '|' symbol to the end of the command line and use one of the filtering options listed in the table.

Table 36 – Global configuration mode commands

Method	Value/Default value	Action
begin <i>pattern</i>	-	Find the first match with the template at the beginning of the line, print all the lines after it.
include <i>pattern</i>		Show all the lines containing the pattern.
exclude <i>pattern</i>		Show all the lines not containing the pattern.

5.3 Configuring macro commands

This function allows creating unified sets of commands — macros that can be used later in the configuration process.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table37 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
macro name word	word: (1..32) characters	Creates a new command set. If a set with this name exists, it is overwritten. The command set is entered line by line. To finish the macro, enter the "@" character. Maximum macro length is 510 characters.
no macro name word		Delete the selected macro.
macro global apply word	word: (1..32) characters	Apply the selected macro.
macro global trace word	word: (1..32) characters	Check the selected macro for validity.
macro global description word	word: (1..160) characters	Create the global macro descriptor string.
no macro global description		Delete the descriptor string.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 38 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
macro apply word	word: (1..32) characters	Apply the selected macro.
macro trace word		Check the selected macro for validity.
show parser macro [{brief description [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}]] name word}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); word: (1..32) characters	Show the settings of the configured macros on the device.

Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 39 – Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
macro apply <i>word</i>	word: (1..32) characters	Apply the selected macro.
macro trace <i>word</i>	word: (1..32) characters	Check the selected macro for validity.
macro description <i>word</i>	word: (1..160) characters	Specify the macro descriptor string.
no macro description		Delete the descriptor string.

5.4 System management commands

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 40 – System management commands in EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ping [ip] {A.B.C.D host} [vrf vrf_name] [size size] [count count] [timeout timeout] [source A.B.C.D] [df]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters; host: (1..158) characters; size: (64..9000)/64 bytes; count: (0..65535)/4; timeout: (50..65535)/2000 ms	This command is used to transmit ICMP requests (ICMP Echo-Request) to a specific network node and to manage replies (ICMP Echo-Reply). - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name; - <i>A.B.C.D</i> – IPv4 address of the network node; - <i>host</i> – domain name of the network node; - <i>size</i> – size of the packet to be sent, the number of bytes in the packet; - <i>count</i> – number of packets to be transmitted; - <i>timeout</i> – waiting time for the response to the request. - <i>df</i> – cancel packet fragmentation.
ping ipv6 {A.B.C.D.E.F host} [size size] [count count] [timeout timeout] [source A.B.C.D.E.F]	host: (1..158) characters; size: (68..1518)/68 bytes; count: (0..65535)/4; timeout: (50..65535)/2000 ms	This command is used to transmit ICMP requests (ICMP Echo-Request) to a specific network node and to manage replies (ICMP Echo-Reply). - <i>A.B.C.D.E.F</i> – IPv6 address of the network node; - <i>host</i> – domain name of the network node; - <i>size</i> – size of the packet to be sent, the number of bytes in the packet; - <i>count</i> – number of packets to be transmitted; - <i>timeout</i> – waiting time for the response to the request.
traceroute ip {A.B.C.D host} [vrf vrf_name] [size size] [ttl ttl] [count count] [timeout timeout] [source ip_address]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters; host: (1..158) characters; size: (64..1518)/64 bytes; ttl: (1..255)/30; count: (1..10)/3; timeout: (1..60)/3 s;	Detect traffic route to the destination node. - <i>vrf_name</i> – name of the virtual routing area; - <i>A.B.C.D</i> – IPv4 address of the network node; - <i>host</i> – domain name of the network node; - <i>size</i> – size of the packet to be sent, the number of bytes in the packet; - <i>ttl</i> – maximum number of sections in the route; - <i>count</i> – number of packet transmission attempts on each segment; - <i>timeout</i> – waiting time for the response to the request. - <i>IP_address</i> – IP address of the switch interface used for packet transmission;  Errors in executing commands and results are described in the tables 42, 43.

traceroute ipv6 {A.B.C.D.E.F host} [size size] [ttl ttl] [count count] [timeout timeout] [source ip_address]	host: (1..158) characters; size: (66..1518)/66 bytes; ttl: (1..255)/30; count: (1..10)/3; timeout: (1..60) /3 s;	Detect traffic route to the destination node. - A.B.C.D.E.F – IPv6 address of the network node. - host – domain name of the network node; - size – size of the packet to be sent, the number of bytes in the packet; - ttl – maximum number of sections in the route; - count – number of packet transmission attempts on each segment; - timeout – waiting time for the response to the request. - IP_address – IP address of the switch interface used for packet transmission.  The description of errors when executing commands and results are given in the tables 42, 43.
telnet {A.B.C.D host} [port] [keyword1...]	host: (1..158) characters; port: (1..65535)/23	Open TELNET session for the network node. - A.B.C.D – IPv4 address of the network node; - host – domain name of the network node; - port – TCP port on which the Telnet service operates; - keyword – keyword.  The description of special Telnet commands and keywords is given in the tables 44, 45.
ssh {A.B.C.D host} [port] [vrf vrf_name] [keyword1...]	host: (1..158) characters; port: (1..65535)/22; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Open SSH session for the network node. - A.B.C.D – IPv4 address of the network node; - host – domain name of the network node; - port – TCP port on which the SSH service operates; - vrf_name – virtual routing area name; - keyword – keyword.  The keywords are described in the table 45.
resume [connection]	connection: (1..5)/the last established session	Switch to another established Telnet session. - connection – number of the installed telnet session.
show users [accounts]	-	Show information on users that use device resources.
show sessions	-	Show information on open sessions to remote devices.
show system	-	Show system information.
show system id [unit unit]	unit: (1..8)/-	Displaying the device serial number. - unit – number of the device in the stack.
show system [unit unit]	unit: (1..8)/-	Show switch system information. - unit – number of the device in the stack.
show system fans [unit unit]	unit: (1..8)/-	Show information on fan status. - unit – number of the device in the stack.
show system power-supply	-	Show information on power module state.
show system sensors	-	Show information on temperature sensors.
show version	-	Show the current firmware version.
show hardware version	-	Show information about the hardware version of the board
show system router resources		Show the total and used size of hardware tables (routing, neighbors, interfaces).
show system tcam utilization [unit unit]	unit: (1..8)/-	Show TCAM memory (Ternary Content Addressable Memory) resource load. - unit – number of the device in the stack.
show tasks utilization	-	Show the switch's CPU utilization for each system process.

show tech-support [config memory]		Show the device information for initial failure diagnostics.  The command output is a combination of the following commands outputs: • show clock • show system • show version • show bootvar • show running-config • show ip interface • show ipv6 interface • show spanning-tree active • show stack • show stack configuration • show stack links details • show interfaces status • show interfaces counters • show interfaces utilization • show interfaces te1/0/xx • show fiber-ports optical-transceiver • show interfaces channel-group • show cpu utilization • show cpu input-rate detailed • show tasks utilization • show mac address-table count • show arp • show errdisable interfaces • show vlan • show ip igmp snooping groups • show ip igmp snooping mrouter • show ipv6 mld snooping groups • show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter • show logging file • show logging • show users • show sessions • show system router resource • show system tcam utilization
show system forwarding resources		Display the current one that is being installed after reboot and hardware resource allocation modes available for use.



The 'Show sessions' command shows all remote connections for the current session. This command is used as follows:

1. Connect to a remote device from the switch via Telnet or SSH;
2. Return to the parent session (to the switch). Press Ctrl+Shift+6> release the keys and press <x>. This will switch you to the parent session.
3. Execute the "show sessions" command. All outgoing connections for the current session will be listed in the table.
4. To return to remote device session, execute the "resume N" command where N is the connection number from the "show sessions" command output.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 41 – System management commands in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
reload [unit <i>unit_id</i>]	unit_id: (1..8)/-	Use this command to restart the device. - <i>unit_id</i> – number of the device in the stack.
reload in { <i>minutes</i> <i>hh:mm</i> }	minutes: (1..999); hh: (0..23), mm: (0..59).	Set the time period for delayed device restart.
reload at <i>hh:mm</i>	hh: (0..23), mm: (0..59).	Set the device reload time.
reload cancel	-	Cancel delayed restart.
boot password <i>password</i>	-	Set the bootrom password.
no boot password		Delete the bootrom password.
show cpu utilization	-	Show statistics on CPU load.
show cpu input rate	-	Show statistics on the speed of ingress frames processed by CPU.
show cpu input-rate detailed	-	Show statistics on the speed of ingress frames processed by CPU depending on the traffic type.
show cpu thresholds	-	Show a list of configured thresholds for CPU.
show memory thresholds	-	Show a list of configured thresholds for CPU.
show sensor thresholds	-	Show a list of thresholds for sensors.
show storage thresholds	-	Show a list of thresholds for devices' partitions.
show storage devices	-	Displaying the values of the volume and free memory of the ROM.

Example of using the **traceroute** command:

```
console# traceroute ip eltex.com
```

```
Tracing the route to eltex.com (148.21.11.69) form, 30 hops max, 18 byte packets
Type Esc to abort.
 1 gateway.eltex (192.168.1.101)  0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
 2 eltexsrv (192.168.0.1) 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
 3 * * *
```

Table 42 – Description of the traceroute command execution result

Field	Description
1	The serial number of the router on the path to the specified network node.
gateway.eltex	The network name of this router.
192.168.1.101	The IP address of the router.
0 msec 0 msec 0 msec	The time taken by the packet to go to and return from the router. Specify for each packet transmission attempt.

Errors may occur when executing the *traceroute* command. The errors are described in the table 43.

Table 43 – Error table when executing the traceroute command

<i>Error symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
*	Packet transmission timeout.
?	Unknown packet type.
A	Administratively unavailable. As a rule, this error occurs when the egress traffic is blocked by rules in the ACL access table.
F	Fragmentation or DF bit is required.
H	Network node is not available.
N	Network is not available.
P	Protocol is not available.
Q	Source is suppressed.
R	Expiration of the fragment reassembly timer.
S	Egress route error.
U	Port is unavailable.

Switch Telnet software supports special terminal management commands. To enter the special commands mode during an active Telnet session, use the keyboard shortcut **<Ctrl+shift+6>**.

Table 44 – Special Telnet commands

<i>Special command</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
^^ b	Send disconnect command via telnet.
^^ c	Send interrupt process (IP) command through telnet.
^^ h	Send erase character (EC) command through telnet.
^^ o	Send abort output (AO) command through telnet.
^^ t	Telnet the message "Are You There?" (AYT) to control the connection.
^^ u	Send erase line (EL) command through telnet.
^^ x	Return to the command line mode.

You can also use additional options in the Telnet and SSH open session commands:

Table 45 – Keywords used when opening Telnet and SSH sessions

<i>Option</i>	<i>Description</i>
/echo	Enables the <i>echo</i> function locally (suppressing console output).
/password	Set the password for the SSH server
/quiet	Suppress output of all Telnet messages.
/source-interface	Specify the source interface.
/stream	Activate the processing of the stream that enables insecure TCP connection without Telnet sequence control. The stream connection will not process Telnet options and could be used to establish connections to ports where UNIX-to-UNIX (UUCP) copy programs or other non-telnet protocols are running.
/user	Set the user name for the SSH server.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```


Table 46 – System management commands in Global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
hostname <i>name</i>	name: (1..160)	The command is used to specify the network name of the device.
no hostname	characters/—	Set the default network device name.
service tasks-utilization	-/enabled	Allow the device to measure switch's CPU utilization for each system process.
no service tasks-utilization		Deny the device to measure switch's CPU utilization for each system process.
service cpu-utilization	-/enabled	Allow the device to perform software based measurement of the switch CPU load level.
no service cpu-utilization		Deny the device to perform software based measurement of the switch CPU load level.
service cpu-input-rate	-/enabled	Allow the device to programmatically measure the speed of incoming frames processed by the switch CPU.
no service cpu-input-rate		Prohibit the device from programmatically measuring the speed of incoming frames processed by the switch CPU.
service cpu-rate-limits <i>traffic pps</i>	traffic: (http, telnet, ssh, snmp, ip, link-local, arp, arp-inspection, stp-bpdu, routing, ip-options, other-bpdu, dhcp-snooping, igmp-snooping, mld-snooping, sflow, ace, ip-error, other, vrrp, multicast-routing, multicast-rpf-fail, tcp-syn); pps: 8..2048	Set the incoming frame rate limit on the CPU for a certain type of traffic. - <i>pps</i> — packets per second.  Implements the CoPP (Control Plane Protection) function.
no service cpu-rate-limits <i>traffic</i>		Restores the default <i>pps</i> value for certain traffic.
service password-recovery	—/enabled	Enable password recovery via the "password recovery procedure" boot menu with configuration saved.
no service password-recovery		Enable password recovery via the "password recovery procedure" boot menu with configuration deleted.
link-flap prevention enable	—/enabled	Enable link flapping prevention.
link-flap prevention disable		Disable link flapping prevention.
service mirror-configuration	—/enabled	Create a backup copy of the running configuration.
no service mirror-configuration		Disable copying of the running configuration.
cpu threshold index <i>index interval relation value</i> [flap-interval flap_interval] [severity level] [notify {enable disable}] [recovery-notify {enable disable}]	index: (0..4294967295); interval: (5sec, 1min, 5min); relation: (greater-than, greater-or-equal, less-than, less-or-equal, equal-to, not-equal-to); value: (0..100) percent; flap_interval: (0..100)/0 percent; severity: (emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug)/alert	Set the threshold for CPU load. - <i>index</i> — random threshold index; - <i>interval</i> — interval for measuring CPU usage. The CPU load for this interval will be compared with the threshold one; - <i>relation</i> — ratio between the CPU load and the threshold value required for the threshold to be triggered; - <i>value</i> — threshold value; - <i>flap_interval</i> — value that determines when the threshold is restored after activation; - <i>severity</i> — level of importance of ladders for this threshold; - notify — enable/disable sending ladders when the threshold is triggered; - recovery-notify — enable/disable sending ladders about threshold recovery.
no cpu threshold index <i>index</i>		Remove a threshold with the specified index.

memory threshold index <i>index relation value [flap-interval flap_interval] [severity level] [notify {enable disable}] [recovery-notify {enable disable}]</i>	index: (0..4294967295); relation: (greater-than, greater-or-equal, less-than, less-or-equal, equal-to, not-equal-to); value: (0..100) percent; flap_interval: (0..100)/0 percent; severity: (emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug)/alert	Set the threshold for RAM free memory capacity. - <i>index</i> — random threshold index; - <i>relation</i> — ratio between the amount of free memory and the threshold value required to trigger the threshold; - <i>value</i> — threshold value; - <i>flap_interval</i> — value that determines when the threshold is re-stored after activation; - <i>severity</i> — level of importance of ladders for this threshold; - notify — enable/disable sending ladders when the threshold is triggered; - recovery-notify — enable/disable sending ladders about threshold recovery.
no memory threshold index <i>index</i>		Remove a threshold with the specified index.
sensor threshold fan <i>fan_num unit-id unit_id index relation value [flap-interval flap_interval] [severity level] [notify {enable disable}] [recovery-notify {enable disable}]</i>	fan_num: (1..63); unit_id: (1..8); index: (0..4294967295); relation: (greater-than, greater-or-equal, less-than, less-or-equal, equal-to, not-equal-to); value: (0..1000000000) rpm; flap_interval: (0..1000000000)/0 rpm; severity: (emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug)/alert	Set the threshold for fan rotating sensor. - <i>fan_num</i> — fan number; - <i>unit_id</i> — number of the unit where the fan is located; - <i>index</i> — random threshold index; - <i>relation</i> — ratio between the fan speed and the threshold value required to trigger the threshold; - <i>value</i> — threshold value; - <i>flap_interval</i> — value that determines when the threshold is re-stored after activation; - <i>severity</i> — level of importance of ladders for this threshold; - notify — enable/disable sending ladders when the threshold is triggered; - recovery-notify — enable/disable sending ladders about threshold recovery.
no sensor threshold fan <i>fan_num unit-id unit_id index</i>		Delete the threshold with the specified index for the <i>fan_num</i> fan on the <i>unit_id</i> unit.
sensor threshold thermal-sensor <i>sensor_num unit-id unit_id index relation value [flap-interval flap_interval] [severity level] [notify {enable disable}] [recovery-notify {enable disable}]</i>	sensor_num: (1..63); unit_id: (1..8); index: (0..4294967295); relation: (greater-than, greater-or-equal, less-than, less-or-equal, equal-to, not-equal-to); value: (-1000000000..1000000000) °C; flap_interval: (0..1000000000)/0 °C; severity: (emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug)/alert	Set the threshold for temperature sensor. - <i>sensor_num</i> — temperature sensor number; - <i>unit_id</i> — number of the unit on which the temperature sensor is located; - <i>index</i> — random threshold index; - <i>relation</i> — ratio between the temperature and the threshold value required for the threshold to be triggered; - <i>value</i> — threshold value; - <i>flap_interval</i> — value that determines when the threshold is re-stored after activation; - <i>severity</i> — level of importance of ladders for this threshold; - notify — enable/disable sending ladders when the threshold is triggered; - recovery-notify — enable/disable sending ladders about threshold recovery.
no sensor threshold thermal-sensor <i>sensor_num unit-id unit_id index</i>		Delete the threshold with the specified index for the <i>sensor_num</i> thermal sensor on the <i>unit_id</i> unit.
storage threshold index <i>interval relation value [flap-interval flap_interval] [severity level] [notify {enable disable}] [recovery-notify {enable disable}]</i>	index: (0..4294967295); relation: (greater-than, greater-or-equal, less-than, less-or-equal, equal-to, not-equal-to); value: (0..100) percent; interval: (0..100)/0 percent; severity: (emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug)/alert;	Set the threshold for ROM free memory capacity. - <i>index</i> — random threshold index; - <i>relation</i> — ratio between the amount of free memory and the threshold value required to trigger the threshold; - <i>value</i> — threshold value; - <i>flap_interval</i> — value that determines when the threshold is re-stored after activation; - <i>severity</i> — level of importance of ladders for this threshold; - notify — enable/disable sending ladders when the threshold is triggered; - recovery-notify — enable/disable sending ladders about threshold recovery.
no storage threshold index <i>index</i>		Remove a threshold with the specified index.

reset-button {enable disable reset-only}	-/enable	Configure the switch response to pressing the “F” button. - enable – when pressing the button for less than 10 seconds, the device is rebooted; when pressing the button for more than 10 seconds, the device is reset to the factory configuration; - disable – do not respond (disabled); - reset-only – reboot only.
system forwarding resources mode {mid-l3-mid-l2 min-l3-max-l2}	mode: mid-l3-mid-l2, min-l3-max-l2/ mid-l3-mid-l2	Set the hardware resource allocation mode mid-l3-mid-l2: - size of MAC table is up to 128K addresses; - FIB table size is up to 288K routes; - volume of the ARP table is up to 64K records. min-l3-max-l2: - size of MAC table is up to 256K addresses; - FIB table size is up to 16K routes; - volume of the ARP table is up to 96K records.  The command is supported only on MES5410-48 and MES5500-32.  Configuration changes will take effect after the switch is restarted.
no system forwarding resources	-	Set the default hardware resource allocation mode.

5.5 Password parameters configuration commands

This set of commands is used to specify the minimum complexity and lifetime for the password.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 47 – System management commands in Global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
passwords aging age	age: (0..365)/180 days	Set the lifetime of passwords. When this period expires, you will be asked to change the password. A value of 0 indicates that the lifetime of passwords is not set.
no passwords aging		Restore the default value.
passwords complexity enable	-/off	Enable a restriction on the password format.
no passwords complexity enable		Disable a restriction on the password format.
passwords complexity min-classes value	value: (0..4)/3	Enable a restriction for the minimum number of character classes (lower case letters, upper case letters, digits, characters).
no passwords complexity min-classes		Restore the default value.
passwords complexity min-length value	value: (0..64)/8	Enable minimum password length restriction.
no passwords complexity min-length		Restore the default value.
passwords complexity no-repeat number	number: (0..16)/3	Enable a restriction for the maximum number of consecutive repeated characters in a new password.
no passwords complexity no-repeat		Restore the default value.
passwords complexity not-current	—/enabled	Prohibit using the old password as a new one when changing the password.
no passwords complexity not-current		Allow using the old password when changing it.

passwords complexity not-username	—/enabled	Prohibit the use of username as a password.
no passwords complexity not-username		Allow using of username as a password.
passwords lockout <i>value</i>	value: (1..5)/disabled	Set a limit on the number of invalid login attempts to the switch. After the last incorrect attempt to enter the password, the user is blocked.
no passwords lockout		Disable the limit on the number of invalid attempts.

Table 48 – System management commands in Privileged EXEC mode

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
show passwords configuration	-	Show information on password restrictions.
set username <i>name</i> active	name: (1..20) characters	Unlock a user who is blocked after unsuccessful attempts to log in to the switch.

5.6 File operations

5.6.1 Command parameters description

File operation commands use URL addresses as arguments to perform operations on files. The keywords used in the operations are described in the table49.

Table 49 – List of keywords and their description

<i>Keyword</i>	<i>Description</i>
flash://	Source or destination address for non-volatile memory. Non-volatile memory is used by default if the URL address is defined without the prefix (prefixes include: flash:, tftp:, scp:...).
running-config	Current configuration file.
mirror-config	Copy of the running configuration file.
startup-config	Initial configuration file.
active-image	Active image file.
inactive-image	Inactive image file.
tftp://	Source or destination address for the TFTP server. Syntax: tftp://host[:port]/[directory/] filename [vrf vrf_name] - <i>host</i> – IPv4 address or network name of the device; - <i>port</i> – destination port; - <i>directory</i> – directory; - <i>filename</i> – file name; - <i>vrf_name</i> – vrf name.  If vrf is not used, the vrf <i>name</i> command can be omitted.
sftp://	Source or destination address for the SSH server. Syntax: sftp://[username:[password]@]host[:port]/[directory]/filename [vrf vrf_name] - <i>username</i> – user name; - <i>password</i> – user password; - <i>host</i> – IPv4 address or network name of the device; - <i>port</i> – destination port; - <i>directory</i> – directory; - <i>filename</i> – file name; - <i>vrf_name</i> – vrf name.
http://	Source address or destination address for the HTTP server. Syntax: http://host [:port]/filename [vrf vrf_name] - <i>host</i> – IP address or network name of the device; - <i>port</i> – destination port; - <i>filename</i> – file name; - <i>vrf_name</i> – vrf name.

scp://	Source or destination address for the SSH server. Syntax: scp://[username[:password]@]host[:port]/[directory/] filename [vrf vrf_name] - <i>username</i> – user name; - <i>password</i> – user password; - <i>host</i> – IPv4 address or network name of the device; - <i>directory</i> – directory; - <i>filename</i> – file name; - <i>vrf_name</i> – vrf name.
logging	Command history file.



The IPv6 address of the source must be indicated in square brackets in the format [XXXX:XXXX::XXXX].

5.6.2 File operation commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 50 – Commands for working with files in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
copy <i>source_url</i> <i>destination_url</i>	source_url: (1..160) characters; destination_url: (1..160) characters;	Copy file from source location to destination location. - <i>source_url</i> – location of the copied file; - <i>destination_url</i> – destination address where the file will be copied.
copy <i>source_url</i> { running-config candidate-config }		Copy the configuration file from the server to the current configuration.
copy running-config <i>destination_url</i>		Save the current configuration on the server.
copy startup-config <i>destination_url</i>		Save the initial configuration on the server.
copy running-config startup-config	-	Save the current configuration into the initial configuration.
copy running-config <i>file</i>	-	Save the current configuration into the specified backup configuration file.
copy startup-config <i>file</i>	-	Save the initial configuration into the specified backup configuration file.
delete candidate-config		Deleting the candidate configuration file.
boot config <i>source_url</i>	-	Copy the configuration file from the server to the initial configuration file.
dir [flash:path <i>dir_name</i>]	-	Show a list of files in the specified directory.
more { flash:file startup-config running-config mirror-config active-image inactive-image logging <i>file</i> }	file: (1..160) characters	Show file content. - startup-config – display the contents of the initial configuration file; - running-config – display the contents of the current configuration file; - flash: – display files from the devices flash memory; - mirror-config – display the contents of the current configuration file from the mirror; - active-image – display the version of the current software image file. - inactive-image – display the version of the inactive software image file. - logging – display the contents of the log file. - <i>file</i> – file name.  Files are displayed in ASCII format.
delete <i>url</i>	-	Delete the file.
delete startup-config	-	Delete the initial configuration file.

boot system <i>source_url</i>	-	Copy the firmware file from the server into an inactive memory area to the backup firmware location.
boot system inactive-image	-	Boot the inactive firmware image.
show {startup-config running-config candidate-config} [brief detailed interfaces {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i> tunnel <i>tunnel_id</i> loopback <i>loopback_id</i> }]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094); tunnel_id: (1..16); loopback_id: (1..64)	Show the content of the initial configuration file (startup-config) or the current configuration file (running-config). - interfaces – configuration of switch interfaces - physical interfaces, groups of interfaces (port-channel), VLAN interfaces, oob port, self-locking interface, tunnels. The following options are available when showing the current configuration: - brief – configuration output without binary data, for example, SSH and SSL keys. - detailed – configuration output with binary data included
show bootvar	-	Show the active system firmware file that the device loads on startup.
write [memory]	-	Save the current configuration into the initial configuration file.
boot license <i>source_url</i> [unit <i>unit_id</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	unit_id: (1..8); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Downloads the license file to the device. - <i>unit_id</i> – unit number in the stack; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.  License files can be installed on a device with the master and backup roles.
delete license [<i>word</i>] [unit <i>unit_id</i>]	<i>word</i> : (1..160) characters; unit_id: (1..8)	Deletes all installed license files from the device. - <i>word</i> – name of the license file to be deleted; - <i>unit_id</i> – unit number in the stack.
show license [unit <i>unit_id</i>]	unit_id: (1..8)	Shows the installed license files. - <i>unit_id</i> – unit number in the stack.
rename <i>url</i> <i>new_url</i>	<i>url</i> , <i>new_url</i> : (1..160) characters	Change the file name. - <i>url</i> – current file name; - <i>new-url</i> – new file name.



The TFTP server cannot be used as the source or destination address for a single copy command.

Example use of commands

Delete the *test* file from non-volatile memory:

```
console# delete flash:test
Delete flash:test? [confirm]
```

Command execution result: after confirmation the file will be deleted.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 51 – Commands for working with files in global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip tftp source-vrf <i>vrf_name</i>	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Converting the copy system via TFTP to specific VRF. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no ip tftp source-vrf		Converting the copy system via TFTP to VRF by default.

5.6.3 Configuration backup commands

This section describes the commands intended for setting up configuration backup by timer or when saving the current configuration on a flash drive.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 52 – System management commands in Global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
backup server <i>server format</i>	server: (1..22) characters	Specify server that will be used for configuration backup. String in the format: «tftp://XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX» «scp://[[username]][:[password]]host» «sftp://[[username]][:[password]]host»
no backup server		Delete backup server.
backup server <i>server port port [vrf vrf_name]</i>	server: (1..22) characters, port: (0..65535)/default port (tftp — 69, SCP and SFTP — 22)	Specify server that will be used for configuration backup. - server — string in the format "tftp://XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX", "scp://username:password@XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX " and "sftp://username:password@XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX " - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
no backup server [<i>vrf vrf_name</i>]		Delete backup server.
backup path <i>path</i>	path: (1..128) characters	Specifying the file location path on the server and the file prefix. When saving, the current date and time will be added to the prefix in the format <i>yyyymmddhhmmss</i> .
no backup path		Delete backup path.
backup history enable	-/off	Enable backup history saving.
no backup history enable		Disable backup history saving.
backup time-period <i>timer</i>	timer: (1..35791394)/720 min	Specify the time period for automatic creation of the configuration backup.
no backup time-period		Restore the default value.
backup auto	-/off	Enable automatic configuration backup.
no backup auto		Set the default value.
backup write-memory	-/off	Enable configuration backup when user saves configuration to flash storage.
no backup write-memory		Set the default value.
usb {enable/disable}	-/enable	Configuring the ability to use the switch USB port. - enable — use is allowed; - disable — use is prohibited.

Table 53 – System management commands in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show backup	-	Show information about the configuration backup settings
show backup history	-	Show the history of configurations successfully saved on a server.

5.6.4 Commands for candidate configuration operation

This section describes the commands designed to work with the candidate configuration and the rollback timer.

There are several types of configurations in the system: CANDIDATE — editable configuration. RUNNING — current configuration. The access node is currently running under this configuration. BACKUP — stores the previously valid configuration and is used to cancel the configuration application.

In order for the changes made to the configuration to take effect, the commit configuration must be applied. In this case, the current configuration becomes a backup, and the RUNNING configuration is copied to BACKUP. The rollback operation is used to undo the changes made for any reason.

To confirm the correctness of the applied configuration, the operator must enter the confirm command. If confirmation is not received during the confirmation timer (5 minutes is set by default), the device configuration will automatically return to the state it was before entering the last commit command.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 54 – Commands for working with files in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show candidate-config status	-	Displays information about the commit status, the rollback timer, and the candidate configuration lock status.

Global configuration mode commands

The command line request in the candidate configuration mode:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 55 – Commands for operation with files in the candidate configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
commit [at] timer	timer: (1...1200)/600	Apply the configuration from candidate-config.
confirm	-	Confirm the application of candidat-config, deletes the rollback timer.

5.6.5 Automatic update and configuration commands

Automatic update

The switch starts an automatic DHCP-based update process if it is enabled and the name of the text file (DHCP option 43, 125) containing the name of the firmware image was provided by the DHCP server.

The automatic update process consists of the following steps:

1. The switch downloads a text file and reads from it the name of the firmware image file stored on the TFTP server;
2. The switch downloads the first block (512 bytes) of the firmware image from the TFTP server where the firmware version is stored;

3. The switch compares the version of the firmware image file obtained from the TFTP server with the version of the active switch firmware image. If they are different, the switch downloads the firmware image from the TFTP server instead of the inactive switch firmware image and makes this image active;
4. When the firmware image download is finished, the switch restarts.

Automatic configuration

The switch starts an automatic DHCP-based configuration process, if the following conditions are met:

- automatic configuring is allowed in the configuration;
- DHCP server reply contains the TFTP server IP address (DHCP Option 66) and configuration file name (DHCP Option 67) in ASCII format.



The resulting configuration file is added to the running configuration.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 56 – System management commands in Global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
boot host auto-config	-/enabled	Enable automatic configuration based on DHCP.
no boot host auto-config		Disable automatic configuration based on DHCP.
boot host auto-update	-/enabled	Enable automatic DHCP-based firmware update.
no boot host auto-update		Disable automatic DHCP-based firmware update.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 57 – System management commands in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show boot	-	View automatic update and configuration settings.

ISC DHCP Server configuration example:

```
option image-filename code 125 = {
    unsigned integer 32, #enterprise-number. The manufacturer ID is always
    35265(Eltex)
    unsigned integer 8, #data-len. The length of all option data. Is equal to the
    length of the string sub-
    option-data + 2.
    unsigned integer 8, #sub-option-code. Suboption code, always equal to 1.
    unsigned integer 8, #sub-option-len. Sub-option-data string length
    text #sub-option-data. The name of the text file containing the
    name of the
    software image
};

host mes2124-test {
    hardware ethernet a8:f9:4b:85:a2:00; #mac address of the switch
}
```

```

filename "mesXXX-test.cfg";           #switch configuration name
option image-filename 35265 18 1 16 "mesXXX-401.ros"; #name of the text
file containing the name of the software image
next-server 192.168.1.3;              #TFTP server IP address
fixed-address 192.168.1.36;          #switch IP address
}

```

5.7 System time configuration



By default, automatic switching to daylight saving time is performed according to US and European standards. Any date and time for daylight saving time and back can be set in the configuration.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 58 – Commands for setting system time in Privileged EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clock set <i>hh:mm:ss day month year</i>	hh: (0..23); mm: (0..59); ss: (0..59); day: (1..31); month: (Jan..Dec); year: (2000..2037)	Manual system time setting (this command is available for privileged users only). - <i>hh</i> – hours, <i>mm</i> – minutes, <i>ss</i> – seconds; - <i>day</i> – day; <i>month</i> – month; <i>year</i> – year.
show sntp configuration [<i>vrf</i> { <i>vrf_name</i> all}]	vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Show SNTP configuration. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show sntp status [<i>vrf</i> { <i>vrf_name</i> all}]	vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Show SNTP statistics. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ntp	-	Show the current status and statistics of the NTP service.
show ntp status	-	Shows the status of the NTP time synchronization protocol over the network.
show ntp associations [<i>vrf vrf_name</i> all]	-	Show information about device negotiation with NTP servers and peers. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ntp statistics	-	Show the protocol operation statistics.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 59 – System time configuration commands in EXEC mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show clock	-	Show system time and date.
show clock detail		Show timezone and daylight saving settings.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 60 – List of system time configuration commands in the global configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clock source {sntp ntp browser}	—/external source is not used	Use an external source to set the system time. If an ntp source is assigned, the device will act as an ntp server by default, responding to customer requests. 
no clock source {sntp ntp browser}		Deny the use of an external source for system time setting.
clock timezone zone hours_offset [minutes minutes_offset]	zone: (1..4) characters/no area description; hours_offset: (-12..+13)/0; minutes_offset: (0..59)/0;	Set the timezone value. - <i>zone</i> – abbreviation of the phrase it replaces (zone description); - <i>hours_offset</i> – hour offset relative to the zero meridian UTC; - <i>minutes_offset</i> – minute offset relative to the zero meridian UTC.
no clock timezone		Set the default value.
clock summer-time zone date date month year hh:mm date month year hh:mm [offset]	zone: (1..4) characters/no area description; date: (1..31); month: (Jan..Dec); year: (2000 ..2037); hh: (0..23); mm: (0..59); week: (1-5); day: (sun..sat); offset: (1..1440)/60 minutes; By default, switching to daylight saving time is disabled	Set the date and time for automatic switching to daylight saving time and returning back (for a specific year). Zone description is specified first, DST start time — second, and DST end time — third. - <i>zone</i> – abbreviation of the phrase it replaces (zone description); - <i>date</i> – date; - <i>month</i> – month; - <i>year</i> – year; - <i>hh</i> – hours, <i>mm</i> – minutes; - <i>offset</i> – minutes added during daylight saving time.
clock summer-time zone date month date year hh:mm month date year hh:mm [offset]		Set the date and time for annual automatic switching to daylight saving time and returning back. - <i>zone</i> – abbreviation of the phrase it replaces (zone description); - USA – set the daylight saving rules used in the USA (daylight saving starts on the second Sunday of March and ends on the first Sunday of November, at 2am local time); - EU – set the daylight saving rules used in EU (daylight saving starts on the last Sunday of March and ends on the last Sunday of October, at 1am GMT); - <i>hh</i> – hours, <i>mm</i> – minutes; - <i>week</i> – week of the month; - <i>day</i> – day of the week; - <i>month</i> – month; - <i>offset</i> – minutes added during daylight saving time.
clock summer-time zone recurring {usa eu {first last week} day month hh:mm {first last week} day month hh:mm} [offset]		Set the date and time for annual automatic switching to daylight saving time and returning back. - <i>zone</i> – abbreviation of the phrase it replaces (zone description); - USA – set the daylight saving rules used in the USA (daylight saving starts on the second Sunday of March and ends on the first Sunday of November, at 2am local time); - EU – set the daylight saving rules used in EU (daylight saving starts on the last Sunday of March and ends on the last Sunday of October, at 1am GMT); - <i>hh</i> – hours, <i>mm</i> – minutes; - <i>week</i> – week of the month; - <i>day</i> – day of the week; - <i>month</i> – month; - <i>offset</i> – minutes added during daylight saving time.
no clock summer-time		Disable daylight saving change.
sntp authentication-key number md5 value	number: (1..4294967295); value: (1..32) characters; By default, authentication is disabled	Specify authentication key for SNTP. - <i>number</i> – key number; - <i>value</i> – key value; - <i>encrypted</i> – set the key value in the encrypted form.
encrypted sntp authentication-key number md5 value		
no sntp authentication-key number		Delete authentication key for SNTP.
sntp authenticate	-/authentication is not required	Authentication is required to obtain information from NTP servers.
no sntp authenticate		Set the default value.
sntp trusted-key key_number	key_number: (1..4294967295); By default, authentication is disabled	Require authorization of the system that is used for synchronization via SNTP by the specified key. - <i>key_number</i> – key number.
no sntp trusted-key key_number		Set the default value.
sntp broadcast client enable {both ipv4 ipv6}	-/prohibited	Allow multicast SNTP client operation.
no sntp broadcast client enable		Set the default value.
sntp anycast client enable {both ipv4 ipv6}	-/prohibited	Allow the operation of SNTP clients that support packet transmission to the nearest device in a group of receivers.
no sntp anycast client enable		Set the default value.

sntp client enable {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group oob vlan vlan_id}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..32); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id (1..4094) /prohibited	Allow the operation of SNTP clients that support packet transmission to the nearest device in a group of receivers, as well as broadcast SNTP clients for the selected interface. For the detailed interface configuration, see Interface Configuration section.
no sntp client enable {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group oob vlan vlan_id}		Set the default value.
sntp unicast client enable	-/prohibited	Allow unicast SNTP client operation.
no sntp unicast client enable		Set the default value.
sntp unicast client poll	-/prohibited	Allow sequential polling of the selected unicast SNTP servers.
no sntp unicast client poll		Set the default value.
sntp server {ipv4_address ipv6_address ipv6_link_local_address%{vlan {integer} ch {integer} isatap {integer} {physical_port_name}} hostname} [poll] [key keyid] [vrf vrf_name]	hostname: (1..158) characters; keyid: (1..4294967295); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Set the SNTP server address. - <i>ipv4_address</i> – network node IPv4 address; - <i>ipv6_address</i> – network node IPv6 address; - <i>ipv6z-address</i> – network node IPv6z address for ping; The format of the <i>ipv6_link_local_address%interface_name</i> address: <i>ipv6_link_local_address</i> – channel local IPv6 address; <i>interface_name</i> – name of the outgoing interface is set in the following format: <i>vlan {integer} ch {integer} isatap {integer} {physical_port_name}</i> - <i>hostname</i> – domain name of the network node; - <i>poll</i> – enable polling; - <i>keyid</i> – key ID; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no sntp server {ipv4_address ipv6_address ipv6_link_local_address%{vlan {integer} ch {integer} isatap {integer} {physical_port_name}} hostname} [vrf vrf_name]		Delete the server from the NTP server list.
sntp source-interface { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id tunnel tn_port vlan vlan_id oob} [vrf vrf_name]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) tn_port: (1..16); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094) vrf_name: (1..32) characters/off	Define the source IP interface for IPv4 NTP packets.
no sntp source-interface		Set the default value.
sntp source-interface-ipv6 { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id tunnel tn_port vlan vlan_id}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) tn_port: (1..16); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094) /disabled	Define the source IPv6 interface for IPv6 NTP packets.
no sntp source-interface-ipv6		Set the default value.

sntp source-port [udp_port]	udp_port: (1..65535)/ random port is used by default	Sets the SRC UDP port for NTP packets.  When using UDP ports from the range 1-1024, first make sure that this port is free and not used by other services. Port 50000 is the default for the peer detection ipaddr functionality.
no sntp source-port		Set the default value.
clock dhcp timezone	-/prohibited	Get the timezone and daylight saving data from the DHCP server.
no clock dhcp timezone		Prohibit the receipt of the timezone and daylight saving data from the DHCP server.
ntp {server peer} {ipv4_address ipv6_address hostname } [version version] [vrf vrf_name]	version: (1..4)/4 hostname: (1..158) characters; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Sets the address of the NTP server or peer. - ipv4_address – network node IPv4 address; - ipv6_address – network node IPv6 address; - hostname – domain name of the network node; - version – ntp protocol version; - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.
no ntp {server peer} {ipv4_address ipv6_address hostname } [vrf vrf_name]		Delete the server from the NTP server list.

Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 61 – List of system time configuration commands in the configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
sntp client enable	-/prohibited	Allow the operation of SNTP client that supports packet transmission to the nearest device in a group of receivers, as well as broadcast SNTP client for the selected interface (ethernet, port-channel, VLAN).
no sntp client enable		Set the default value.

Command execution examples

Show the system time, date and timezone data:

```
console# show clock detail
```

```
15:29:08 PDT(UTC-7) Jun 17 2009
Time source is SNTP

Time zone:
Acronym is PST
Offset is UTC-8

Summertime:
Acronym is PDT
Recurring every year.
Begins at first Sunday of April at 2:00.
```

Synchronization status is indicated by the additional character before the time value.

Example:

```
*15:29:08 PDT(UTC-7) Jun 17 2009
```

The following symbols are used:

- The dot (.) means that the time is valid, but there is no synchronization with the SNTP server.
- No symbol means that the time is valid and time is synchronized.
- An asterisk (*) means that the time is not valid.

Set the date and time on the system clock: March 7, 2009, 13:32.

```
console# clock set 13:32:00 7 Mar 2009
```

Show SNTP status:

```
console# show sntp status
```

```
Clock is synchronized, stratum 3, reference is 10.10.10.1, unicast
Unicast servers:
Server          : 10.10.10.1
Source          : Static
Stratum         : 3
Status          : up
Last Response   : 10:37:38.0 UTC Jun 22 2016
Offset          : 1040.1794181 mSec
Delay           : 0 mSec
Anycast server:
Broadcast:
```

In the example above, the system time is synchronized with server 10.10.10.1, the last response is received at 10:37:38; system time mismatch with the server time is equal to 1.04 seconds.

5.8 Configuring 'time-range' intervals

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 62 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
time-range <i>time_name</i>	time_name: (0..32) characters	Create a time-range and enter the time interval configuration mode. - time_name – name of the time-range settings profile.
no time-range <i>time_name</i>		Delete time range.

Time range configuration mode commands

```
console# configure
console(config)# time-range range_name
console(config-time-range)#
```

Table 63 – Time interval configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
absolute {end start} hh:mm date month year	hh: (0..23); mm: (0..59); date: (1..31); month: (jan..dec); year: (2000..2097)	Set the beginning and/or end of the time range in the format: hour: minute, day, month, year.
no absolute {end start}		Delete time range.
periodic list hh:mm to hh:mm {all weekday}	hh: (0..23); mm: (0..59); weekday: (mon...sun)	Set the time range within one day of the week or each day of the week.
no periodic list hh:mm to hh:mm {all weekday}		Delete time range.
periodic weekday hh:mm to weekday hh:mm	hh: (0..23); mm: (0..59); weekday: (mon...sun)	Set a time range within a week.
no periodic weekday hh:mm to weekday hh:mm		Delete time range.

Ethernet and Port-Channel interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 64 – Ethernet and Port-Channel interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
operation time time_name	time_name: (0..32) characters	Set a time range that defines the time interval in which the interface will be in the Up state. - time_name – name of the time-range settings profile.
no operation time		Delete time range.

5.9 Interfaces and VLAN configuration

5.9.1 Ethernet, Port Channel, and Loopback interface parameters

Interface configuration mode commands (interface range)

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {gigabitethernet gi_port | tengigabitethernet
te_port | twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet
hu_port | oob | port-channel group | range {...} | loopback loopback_id }
console(config-if) #
```

This mode is available from the configuration mode and designed for configuration of interface parameters (switch port or port group operating in the load distribution mode) or the interface range parameters.

The interface is selected using the commands from the table below.

Table 65 – Interface selection commands for switches

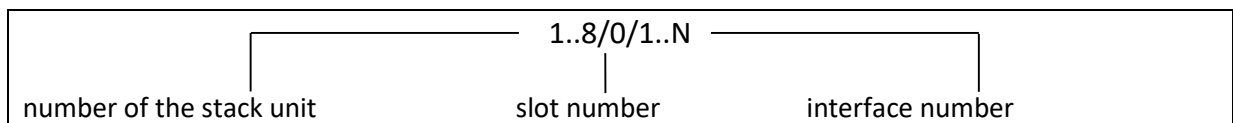
Command	Purpose
interface gigabitethernet gi_port	1G interfaces configuration.
interface tengigabitethernet te_port	10G interfaces configuration.
interface twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port	25G interfaces configuration.
interface hundredgigabitethernet hu_port	100G interfaces configuration.
interface port-channel group	Channel groups configuration.

interface oob	Management interface configuration (management interface is not present on all switches).
interface loopback <i>loopback_id</i>	Virtual interfaces configuration.

where:

- *group* – group serial number, the total number according to the table 9(line "Channel aggregation (LAG)");
- *gi_port* – serial number of 1G interface, specified as: 1..8/0/1..48;
- *te_port* – serial number of 10G interface, specified as: 1..8/0/1..48;
- *twe_port* – serial number of 25G interface, specified as: 1..8/0/1..120;
- *hu_port* – serial number of 100G interface, specified as: 1..8/0/1..32;
- *loopback_id* – serial number of the virtual interface, the total number according to the table 9(line "Number of virtual Loopback interfaces").

Interface entry



The commands entered in the interface configuration mode are applied to the selected interface.

Below are the commands to enter the configuration mode of the tenth Ethernet interface of the first device in the stack and enter the configuration mode of channel group 1.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/10
console(config-if)#
console# configure
console(config)# interface hundredgigabitethernet 1/0/10
console(config-if)#
console# configure
console(config)# interface port-channel 1
console(config-if)#
```

The interface range is selected by the following command:

- **interface range** *gigabit ethernet portlist* – for configuring the range of gigabitethernet interfaces;
- **interface range** *tengigabitethernet portlist* – for configuring the range of tengigabitethernet interfaces;
- **interface range** *twentyfivegigabitethernet portlist* – for configuring the range of twentyfivegigabitethernet interfaces;
- **interface range** *hundredgigabitethernet portlist* – for configuring the range of hundredgigabitethernet interfaces;
- **interface range** *port-channel grouplist* – for configuring the range of port groups.

Commands entered in this mode are applied to the selected interface range.

Below are the commands to enter the configuration mode for the range of Ethernet interfaces from 1 to 10 of all port groups.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface range gigabitethernet 1/0/1-10
console(config-if)#
```



```

console# configure
console(config)# interface range tengigabitethernet 1/0/1-10
console(config-if) #

console# configure
console(config)# interface range twentyfivegigabitethernet 1/0/1-10
console(config-if) #

console# configure
console(config)# interface range hundredgigabitethernet 1/0/1-10
console(config-if) #

console# configure
console(config)# interface range port-channel 1-10
console(config-if) #

```

Table 66 – Ethernet and Port-Channel interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
shutdown	—/enabled	Disable the configurable interface (Ethernet, port-channel).
no shutdown		Enable the current interface.
description <i>descr</i>	descr: (1..64) characters/no description	Add interface description (Ethernet, port-channel).
no description		Remove interface description.
speed <i>mode</i>	mode: (10, 100, 1000, 10000)	Set data transfer rate (Ethernet).
no speed		Set the default value.
duplex <i>mode</i>	mode: (full, half)/full	Specify interface duplex mode (full-duplex connection, half-duplex connection, Ethernet).
no duplex		Set the default value.
negotiation [<i>cap1</i> <i>cap2...cap5</i>]	cap: (10f, 10h, 100f, 100h, 1000f, 10000f)	Enable autonegotiation of speed and duplex on the interface. You can define specific compatibilities for the autonegotiation parameter; if these parameters are not defined, all compatibilities are supported (Ethernet, port-channel).
no negotiation		Disable autonegotiation of speed and duplex on the interface.
negotiation bypass	—/long	The communication mode bypasses the auto-negotiation procedure if the partner on the opposite side does not respond with the standard timeout of the auto-negotiation process (negotiation timeout long).
negotiation bypass forced		The communication mode bypasses the auto-negotiation procedure if the partner on the opposite side does not respond with a minimum timeout of the auto-negotiation process (negotiation timeout short).
flowcontrol <i>mode</i>	mode: (on, off, auto)/off	Specify the flow control mode (enable, disable or autonegotiation). Flowcontrol autonegotiation works only when negotiation mode is enabled on the interface (Ethernet, port-channel).
no flowcontrol		Disable flow control mode.
back-pressure	-/disabled	Enable the 'back pressure' function for the interface (Ethernet).
no back-pressure		Disable 'back pressure' function for the interface.
load-average <i>period</i>	period: (5..300)/15	Specify the period during which the interface utilization statistics is collected.
no load-average		Set the default value.
unidirectional send-only	-/off	Enables the port equipped with bidirectional transceivers to unidirectional transmission mode.
no unidirectional		Set the default value.
hardware profile portmode {1x100g 4x25g}	-/1x40g	Switch the HG interfaces mode.  The setting is applied after saving the configuration and restarting the device.  Operation with breakout cables 100G-4x25g and 40G-4x10g is supported.
fec <i>cl74</i>	-/disabled	Enable the cl74 direct error correction mode on the 25G interface.
fec <i>cl91</i>		Enable the cl91 direct error correction mode on the 25G interface.
fec off	-	Disable the direct error correction mode.

speed mode	mode: (10, 100, 1000, 10000, 25000, 40000, 100000)	Set data transfer rate (Ethernet).
no speed		Set the default value.



The MES5400-24 100G HG3-HG6 interfaces can operate in splitting mode. This mode is not supported on the HG1 and HG2 interfaces. On MES5400-24 rev.B splitting support is available on all 100G interfaces.



A maximum of 30 100G interfaces are available in split mode on the MES5500-32.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 67 – Commands for the general settings mode of the Ethernet and Port-Channel interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
port jumbo-frame	-/prohibited	Allows the switch to operate with large-size frames.  The default maximum transmission unit (MTU) value is 1500 bytes.  Configuration changes will take effect after the switch is restarted.  The maximum transmission unit (MTU) value when configuring the port jumbo frame is 10240 bytes.
no port jumbo-frame		Prohibit the switch from working with jumbo frames.
errdisable recovery cause {all loopback-detection port-security dot1x-src-address acl-deny stp-bpdu-guard stp-loopback-guard udld storm-control link-flapping evpn-core-tracking}	-/prohibited	Enable automatic interface activation after it is disabled in the following cases: - loopback detection - loop detection; - port-security – security breach for port security; - dot1x-src-address – failure of authentication based on users MAC addresses; - acl-deny – non-compliance with access lists (ACLs); - stp-bpdu-guard – activation of BPDU Guard protection (transmission of an unauthorized BPDU packet through the interface); - stp-loopback-guard – loop detection by the STP; - udld – activation of UDLD protection; - storm-control – storm protection for various traffic; - link-flapping – link flapping. - evpn-core-tracking – protection mechanism against core isolation in EVPN.
no errdisable recovery cause {all loopback-detection port-security dot1x-src-address acl-deny stp-bpdu-guard stp-loopback-guard udld storm-control link-flapping evpn-core-tracking}		Set the default value.
errdisable recovery interval seconds	seconds: (30..86400)/300 seconds	Set the time interval for automatically re-enabling the interface.
no errdisable recovery interval		Set the default value.
snmp trap link-status	-/enabled	Enable sending of SNMP traps about interface link status.
no snmp trap link-status		Disable sending SNMP trap messages.

default interface [range] {ip <i>ip_address oob </i> gigabitethernet <i>gi_port </i> TenGigabitEthernet <i>te_port </i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port Port-Channel group</i> Loopback <i>loopback_id Vlan</i> <i>vlan_id}</i>	ip_address: A.B.C.D; gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); loopback_id: (1); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Reset interface or interface group settings to default values.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 68 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear counters	-	Collect statistics for all interfaces.
clear counters {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port </i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port </i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port port-channel group</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Collect statistics for an interface.
set interface active { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port </i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port </i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port port-channel group</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Activate a port or a group of ports that are disabled by the shut-down command.
show interfaces configuration {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port </i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port port-channel group</i> detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show interface configuration.
show interfaces status	-	Show the status for all interfaces.
show interfaces status {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port </i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port port-channel group</i> detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show the status for Ethernet port or port group.
show interfaces advertise	-	Show autonegotiation parameters announced for all interfaces.
show interfaces advertise {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port </i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port </i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port port-channel group</i> detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show autonegotiation parameters announced for an Ethernet port or port group.
show interfaces description	-	Show descriptions for all interfaces.

show interfaces description {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show description for an Ethernet port or port group.
show interfaces counters	-	Show statistics for all interfaces.
show interfaces counters {oob gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show statistics for an interface.
show interfaces utilization	-	Show all interfaces utilization statistics.
show interfaces utilization { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show Ethernet interface utilization statistics.
show interfaces { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show summary information on status, configuration and port statistics.
show ports jumbo-frame	-	Show jumbo frame settings for the switch.
show errdisable recovery	-	Show automatic port reactivation settings.
show errdisable interfaces { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show the reason for disabling the port or port group and automatic activation status.
show hardware profile portmode	-	Show the operating mode of the parent interface and the port numbers into which the parent interface is split.

Command execution examples

Show interface status:

```
console# show interfaces status
```

Port	Type	Duplex	Speed	Neg	Flow	Link	Back	Mdix
Port	Mode				ctrl	State	Pressure	Mode
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
te1/0/3	10G-Fiber	Full	1000	Disabled	Off	Up	Disabled	Off
Access								
te1/0/4	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
te1/0/5	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
te1/0/6	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
te1/0/7	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								

tel1/0/8	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
tel1/0/9	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
tel1/0/10	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
tel1/0/11	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
tel1/0/12	10G-Fiber	--	--	--	--	Down	--	--
Access								
Ch	Type	Duplex	Speed	Neg	Flow control	Link State		
Po1	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po2	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po3	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po4	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po5	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po6	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po7	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po8	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po9	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po10	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po11	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po12	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po13	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po14	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po15	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po16	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po17	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po18	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po19	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po20	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po21	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po22	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po23	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po24	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po25	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po26	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po27	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po28	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po29	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po30	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po31	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Po32	--	--	--	--	--	Not Present		
Oob	Type	Duplex	Speed	Neg		Link State		
oob	1G-Copper	--	--	--		Down		

Show autonegotiation parameters:

console# **show interfaces advertise**

Port	Type	Neg	Preferred	Operational Link Advertisement
tel1/0/3	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/4	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/5	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/6	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/7	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/8	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/9	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/10	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/11	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
tel1/0/12	10G-Fiber	Disabled	--	--
Ch	Type	Neg	Preferred	Operational Link Advertisement

Po1	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po2	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po3	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po4	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po5	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po6	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po7	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po8	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po9	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po10	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po11	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po12	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po13	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po14	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po15	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po16	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po17	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po18	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po19	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po20	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po21	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po22	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po23	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po24	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po25	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po26	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po27	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po28	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po29	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po30	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po31	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Po32	Unknown	Enabled	Slave	--
Oob	Type	Neg	Operational Link Advertisement	

oob	1G-	Enabled	--	

Show interface statistics:

console# **show interfaces counters**

Port	InUcastPkts	InMcastPkts	InBcastPkts	InOctets

tel1/0/1	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/2	0	0	0	0
.....				
tel1/0/5	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/6	0	2	0	2176
tel1/0/7	0	1	0	4160
tel1/0/8	0	0	0	0
.....				
Port	OutUcastPkts	OutMcastPkts	OutBcastPkts	OutOctets

tel1/0/1	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/2	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/3	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/4	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/5	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/6	0	545	83	62186
tel1/0/7	0	1424	216	164048
tel1/0/8	0	0	0	0
tel1/0/9	0	0	0	0
.....				
OoB	InUcastPkts	InMcastPkts	InBcastPkts	InOctets

oob	0	13	0	1390

OoB	OutUcastPkts	OutMcastPkts	OutBcastPkts	OutOctets
oob	3	616	0	39616

Show channel group 1 statistics:

```
console# show interfaces counters port-channel 1
```

Ch	InUcastPkts	InMcastPkts	InBcastPkts	InOctets
Pol	111	0	0	9007
Ch	OutUcastPkts	OutMcastPkts	OutBcastPkts	OutOctets
Pol	0	6	3	912

Alignment Errors: 0
 FCS Errors:
 Single Collision Frames: 0
 Multiple Collision Frames: 0
 SQE Test Errors: 0
 Deferred Transmissions: 0
 Late Collisions: 0
 Excessive Collisions: 0
 Carrier Sense Errors: 0
 Oversize Packets: 0
 Internal MAC Rx Errors: 0
 Symbol Errors: 0
 Received Pause Frames: 0
 Transmitted Pause Frames: 0

Show jumbo frame settings for the switch:

```
console# show ports jumbo-frame
```

```

Jumbo frames are disabled
Jumbo frames will be disabled after reset

```

Show the operating mode of the parent interface and the port numbers into which the parent interface is split:

```
console# show hardware profile portmode
```

Interface	Port Mode after reset	Port Mode	Expanded interfaces
hu1/0/1	4x25G	4x25G	twe1/0/1-4
hu1/0/2	4x25G	4x25G	twe1/0/5-8
hu1/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe1/0/9-12
hu1/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe1/0/13-16
hu1/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe1/0/17-20
hu1/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe1/0/21-24
hu2/0/1	4x25G	1x100G	twe2/0/1-4
hu2/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe2/0/5-8
hu2/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe2/0/9-12
hu2/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe2/0/13-16
hu2/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe2/0/17-20
hu2/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe2/0/21-24
hu3/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/1-4
hu3/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/5-8
hu3/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/9-12
hu3/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/13-16
hu3/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/17-20
hu3/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe3/0/21-24
hu4/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/1-4

hu4/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/5-8
hu4/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/9-12
hu4/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/13-16
hu4/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/17-20
hu4/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe4/0/21-24
hu5/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/1-4
hu5/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/5-8
hu5/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/9-12
hu5/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/13-16
hu5/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/17-20
hu5/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe5/0/21-24
hu6/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/1-4
hu6/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/5-8
hu6/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/9-12
hu6/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/13-16
hu6/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/17-20
hu6/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe6/0/21-24
hu7/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/1-4
hu7/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/5-8
hu7/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/9-12
hu7/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/13-16
hu7/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/17-20
hu7/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe7/0/21-24
hu8/0/1	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/1-4
hu8/0/2	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/5-8
hu8/0/3	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/9-12
hu8/0/4	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/13-16
hu8/0/5	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/17-20
hu8/0/6	1x100G	1x100G	twe8/0/21-24

Table 69 – Counters description

Counter	Description
<i>InOctets</i>	The number of bytes received.
<i>InUcastPkts</i>	The number of unicast packets received.
<i>InMcastPkts</i>	The number of multicast packets received.
<i>InBcastPkts</i>	The number of broadcast packets received.
<i>OutOctets</i>	The number of bytes sent.
<i>OutUcastPkts</i>	The number of unicast packets sent.
<i>OutMcastPkts</i>	The number of multicast packets sent.
<i>OutBcastPkts</i>	The number of broadcast packets sent.
<i>Alignment Errors</i>	The number of received frames with broken integrity (with the number of bytes not corresponding to the length) and failed checksum verification (FCS).
<i>FCS Errors</i>	The number of received frames with the number of bytes corresponding to the length, but not passed the checksum verification (FCS).
<i>Single Collision Frames</i>	The number of frames involved in a single collision, but subsequently transmitted successfully.
<i>Multiple Collision Frames</i>	The number of frames involved in more than one collision, but subsequently transmitted successfully.
<i>Deferred Transmissions</i>	The number of frames for which the first transmission attempt is delayed due to the busy transmission medium.
<i>Late Collisions</i>	The number of cases when collision is identified after transmitting the first 64 bytes of the packet to the communication link (slotTime).
<i>Excessive Collisions</i>	The number of frames that were not transmitted due to an excessive number of collisions.

<i>Carrier Sense Errors</i>	The number of cases when the carrier control state was lost or not approved when trying to transmit a frame.
<i>Oversize Packets</i>	The number of received packets whose size exceeds the maximum allowed frame size.
<i>Internal MAC Rx Errors</i>	The number of frames that were not received successfully due to an internal reception error at the MAC level.
<i>Symbol Errors</i>	For an interface operating in 100 Mbit/s mode — the number of cases when there was an invalid data symbol, while the correct carrier was presented. For an interface operating in 1000 Mbit/s half-duplex mode, the number of cases when the reception facilities are busy for a time equal to or greater than the slot size (slot-Time), and during which there was at least one event that causes PHY to indicate a Data reception error or Carrier extend error on GMII. For an interface operating in 1000 Mbit/s full duplex mode, the number of cases when the reception facilities are busy for a time equal to or greater than the minimum frame size (minFrameSize), and during which there was at least one event that causes PHY to indicate a Data reception error on GMII.
<i>Received Pause Frames</i>	The number of received control MAC frames with the PAUSE operation code.
<i>Transmitted Pause Frames</i>	The number of transmitted control MAC frames with the PAUSE operation code.

5.9.2 Configuring VLANs and interface switching modes

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 70 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vlan database	-	Enter the VLAN configuration mode.
vlan prohibit-internal-usage {add VLANlist remove VLANlist except VLANlist none}	VLANlist: (2..4094)	- add – add the specified VLAN ID to the list of prohibited ones for internal use; - remove – remove the specified VLAN ID from the list of prohibited ones for internal use; - except – add all VLAN ID to the list of prohibited for internal use, with the exception of those specified as a parameter; - none – clear the list of VLAN ID that are prohibited for internal use.
vlan mode {basic tr101}	—/basic	Enable the ability to add two VLAN IDs at once on the physical interface in customer mode.
vlan tr101 map inner-vlan c_vlan_id interface { giga- bitethernet gi_port tengi- gabitethernet te_port port-channel group}	c_vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..4); group: (1..32)	Remove 2 VLAN identifiers on the physical interface at once (in customer mode), based on both s_vlan_id and c_vlan_id. In this case, the action is performed only for traffic coming from the interface specified in this setting. - c_vlan_id — identification number of the internal VLAN. - interface — list of interfaces to which incoming traffic this rule can be applied. The range of interface numbers can be specified by comma-separated enumeration, or the start and end values of the range can be hyphenated.  For this command to work, configure the "vlan mode tr101" mode.  Supported for MES2300-xx/MES3300-xx series.

no vlan tr101 map inner-vlan <i>c_vlan_id</i> interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }		Delete the rule.

VLAN configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)#
```

This mode is available in the global configuration mode and designed for VLAN parameters configuration.

Table 71 – VLAN configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vlan <i>VLANlist</i> [name <i>VLAN_name</i>]	VLANlist: (2..4094) VLAN_name: (1..32) characters	Add a single or multiple VLANs.
no vlan <i>VLANlist</i>		Remove a single or multiple VLANs.
map protocol <i>protocol</i> [<i>encaps</i>] protocols-group <i>group</i>	protocol: (ip, ipx, ipv6, arp, (0600-ffff (hex))*); encaps: (ethernet, rfc1042, llcOther); ethernet group: (1..2147483647);	Map the protocol to the associated protocol group.
no map protocol <i>protocol</i> [<i>encaps</i>]		Remove mapping. * - protocol number (16 bit).
map mac <i>mac_address</i> { host <i>mask</i> } macs-group <i>group</i>	mask: (9..48)	Map a single or a range of MAC addresses to MAC address group.
no map mac <i>mac_address</i> { host <i>mask</i> }		Remove mapping.
map subnet <i>ip_address</i> <i>mask</i> subnets-group <i>group</i>	mask: (1..32); group: (1..2147483647)	Map a single or a range of IP addresses to IP address group.
no map subnet <i>ip_address</i> <i>mask</i>		Remove mapping.

VLAN interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {vlan vlan_id | range vlan VLANlist}
console(config-if) #
```

This mode is available in the global configuration mode and designed for configuration of VLAN interface or VLAN interface range parameters.

The interface is selected by the following command:

```
interface vlan vlan_id
```

The interface range is selected by the following command:

```
interface range vlan VLANlist
```

Below the commands for entering the configuration mode of the VLAN 1 interface and for entering in the configuration mode of VLAN 1, 3, 7 group are given.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if) #
console# configure
console(config)# interface range vlan 1,3,7
console(config-if) #
```

Table 72 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
name <i>name</i>	name: (1..32)	Add a VLAN name.
no name	characters/name matches VLAN number	Set the default value.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {tengigabitethernet te_port |
twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet hu_port | oob
| port-channel group | range {...}}
console(config-if) #
```

This mode is available from the configuration mode and designed for configuration of interface parameters (switch port or port group operating in the load distribution mode) or the interface range parameters.

The port can operate in four modes:

- *access* – access interface – untagged interface for a single VLAN;
- *trunk* – an interface that accepts only tagged traffic, with the exception of one VLAN, which can be added using the *switchport trunk native vlan* command.
- *general* – interface with full support for 802.1q, accepts both tagged and untagged traffic;
- *customer* – Q-in-Q interface.

Table 73 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
switchport mode <i>mode</i>	mode: (access, trunk, general, customer)/access	Specify port operation mode in VLAN. - <i>mode</i> – port operation mode in the VLAN.
no switchport mode		Set the default value.
switchport access vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)/1	Add VLAN for the access interface. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no switchport access vlan		Set the default value.
switchport access acceptable-frame-type {untagged-only all}	—/accept all types of frames	Accept only frames of a certain type on the interface: - untagged-only — untagged only; - all — all frames.
no switchport access acceptable-frame-type		Accept all types of frames on the interface.
switchport trunk allowed vlan <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list: (2..4094)	Specify the VLAN list for the interface. - <i>vlan_list</i> – list of VLAN ID. To define a VLAN number range, enter values separated by commas or enter the starting and ending values separated by a hyphen '-'.  The current VLAN list on the interface will be replaced with the one specified in the command.
no switchport trunk allowed vlan		Remove the VLAN list for the interface.
switchport trunk allowed vlan add <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list: (2..4094, all)	Add the VLAN list for the interface to the current VLAN. - <i>vlan_list</i> – list of VLAN ID. To define a VLAN number range, enter values separated by commas or enter the starting and ending values separated by a hyphen '-'. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
switchport trunk allowed vlan remove <i>vlan_list</i>		Remove the VLAN list for the interface.
switchport trunk native vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)/1	Add the number of VLAN as a Default VLAN for the interface. All untagged traffic coming to this port is routed to this VLAN.
no switchport trunk native vlan		Set the default value.
switchport trunk allowed vlan all	-/off	Automatically add all available VLANs for this interface.
no switchport trunk allowed vlan all		Disable automatic VLAN adding.
switchport general allowed vlan add <i>vlan_list</i> [tagged untagged]	vlan_list: (2..4094, all)	Add a VLAN list for the interface. - the tagged – port will transmit tagged packets for VLANs; - untagged – port will transmit untagged packets for VLANs. - <i>vlan_list</i> – list of VLAN ID. To define a VLAN range, enter values separated by commas or enter the starting and ending values separated by a hyphen '-'. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
switchport general allowed vlan remove <i>vlan_list</i>		Remove the VLAN list for the interface.
switchport general pvid <i>vlan_id</i>	vls_id: (1..4094)/1 – if the default VLAN is set	Add a port VLAN identifier (PVID) for the main interface. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN port identification number.
no switchport general pvid		Set the default value.
switchport general ingress-filtering disable	—/filtering is enabled	Disable filtering of ingress packets on the main interface based on their assigned VLAN ID.
no switchport general ingress-filtering disable		Enable filtering of ingress packets on the main interface based on their assigned VLAN ID. If filtering is enabled, and the packet is not in VLAN group with the assigned VLAN ID, this packet will be dropped.
switchport general acceptable-frame-type {tagged-only untagged-only all}	—/accept all types of frames	Accept only frames of a certain type on the interface: - tagged-only – tagged only; - untagged-only – untagged only; - all – all frames.
no switchport general acceptable-frame-type		Accept all types of frames on the interface.

switchport general map protocols-group <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094) group: (1.. 2147483647)	Set a classification rule for the main interface based on protocol mapping. - <i>group</i> – group identification number; - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no switchport general map protocols-group <i>group</i>		Remove a classification rule.
switchport general map macs-group <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094) group: (1..2147483647)	Set a classification rule for the main interface based on MAC address mapping. - <i>group</i> – group identification number; - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no switchport general map macs-group <i>group</i>		Remove a classification rule.
switchport general map protocols-group <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094) group: (1.. 2147483647)	Set a classification rule for the main interface based on protocol mapping. - <i>group</i> – group identification number; - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no switchport general map protocols-group <i>group</i>		Remove a classification rule.
switchport general map subnets-group <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094) group: (1.. 2147483647)	Set a classification rule for the main interface based on IP address mapping.
no switchport general map subnets-group <i>group</i>		Remove a classification rule.
switchport customer vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)/1	Add a VLAN for the user interface. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN ID.
switchport customer vlan <i>vlan_id</i> inner-vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Add an inner vlan 802.1q C—VLAN header and an external 802.1q header containing the pvid of the additional VLAN (S-VLAN) to incoming untagged packets on the client port.  For the command to work, enable 'vlan mode tr101' mode globally.
no switchport customer vlan		Set the default value.
switchport customer multicast-tv vlan add <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list: (2..4094, all)	Enable the receipt of multicast traffic from the specified VLANs (other than the user interface VLAN) on the interface together with other port users that receive multicast traffic from these VLANs. - <i>vlan_list</i> – list of VLAN ID. To define a VLAN range, enter values separated by commas or enter the starting and ending values separated by a hyphen '-'.  For the command to work, enable 'vlan mode tr101' mode globally.
switchport customer multicast-tv vlan remove <i>vlan_list</i>		Forbid the interface to receive multicast traffic.
switchport protected-port	-/off	Put the port in isolation mode within the port group.
no switchport protected-port		Restore the default value.
switchport forbidden default-vlan	by default, membership in the default VLAN is enabled.	Prohibit adding a default VLAN to the port.
no switchport forbidden default-vlan		Set the default value.
switchport default-vlan tagged	-	Specify the port as a tagging port in the default VLAN.
no switchport default-vlan tagged		Set the default value.
switchport dot1q ethertype egress stag <i>ethertype</i>	ethertype: (1..ffff) (hex)/8100	Replace the TPID (Tag Protocol ID) in the 802.1q VLAN tags of packets coming from the interface.  For acceptable EtherType values, see Appendix C. Supported EtherType values.
no switchport dot1q ethertype egress stag		Replace ethertype of the packet outgoing from the interface with the default value.
switchport dot1q ethertype ingress stag add <i>ethertype</i>	ethertype: (1..ffff) (hex)	Add TPID in Table of VLAN classifiers.  For acceptable EtherType values, see Appendix C. Supported EtherType values.
switchport dot1q ethertype ingress stag remove <i>ethertype</i>		Delete TPID from table of VLAN classifiers.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 74 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show vlan	-	Show information on all VLANs.
show vlan tag <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on a specific VLAN by ID.
show vlan internal usage	-	Show VLAN list for internal use by the switch.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 75 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show vlan multicast-tv vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show source ports and multicast traffic receivers in the current VLAN. Source ports can both transmit and receive multicast traffic.
show vlan protocols-groups	-	Show information on protocol groups.
show vlan macs-groups	-	Show information on MAC address groups.
show interfaces switchport {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show port or port group configuration.
show interfaces protected-ports [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show port status: in Private VLAN Edge mode, in the private-vlan-edge community.

Command execution examples

Show information on all VLANs:

```
console# show vlan
```

Created by: D-Default, S-Static, G-GVRP, R-Radius Assigned VLAN, V-Voice VLAN				
Vlan	Name	Tagged Ports	UnTagged Ports	Created by
1	1		te1/0/1-12	D
			Pol-16	
2	2			S
3	3			S
4	4			S
5	5			S
6	6			S
8	8			S

Show source ports and multicast traffic receivers in VLAN 4:

```
console# show vlan multicast-tv vlan 4
```

```
Source ports : te0/1
Receiver ports: te0/2,te0/4,te0/8
```

Show information on protocol groups.

```
console# show vlan protocols-groups
```

Encapsulation	Protocol	Group Id
0x800 (IP)	Ethernet	1
0x806 (ARP)	Ethernet	1
0x86dd (IPv6)	Ethernet	3

Show TenGigabitEthernet 1/0/1 port configuration:

```
console# show interfaces switchport TengigabitEthernet 1/0/1
```

Gathering information...

```
Name: te1/0/1
Switchport: enable
Administrative Mode: access
Operational Mode: not present
Access Mode VLAN: 1
Access Multicast TV VLAN: none
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1
Trunking VLANs: 1-3
                  4-4094 (Inactive)

General PVID: 1
General VLANs: none
General Egress Tagged VLANs: none
General Forbidden VLANs: none
General Ingress Filtering: enabled
General Acceptable Frame Type: all
General GVRP status: disabled
Customer Mode VLAN: none
Customer Multicast TV VLANs: none
Private-vlan promiscuous-association primary VLAN: none
Private-vlan promiscuous-association Secondary VLANs: none
Private-vlan host-association primary VLAN: none
Private-vlan host-association Secondary VLAN: none
```

Classification rules:

```
Classification type Group ID VLAN ID
-----
```

5.9.3 Private VLAN configuration

Private VLAN (PVLAN) technology enables isolation of L2 traffic between switch ports located in the same broadcast domain.

Three types of PVLAN ports can be configured on the switches:

- promiscuous — a port capable of exchanging data between any interface, including isolated and community PVLAN ports;
- isolated — a port that is completely isolated from other ports inside the same PVLAN, but not from promiscuous ports. PVLANS block all traffic going to isolated ports except for traffic on

- the promiscuous side; packets on the isolated side can only be transmitted to promiscuous ports;
- community — a group of ports that can exchange data between each other and these interfaces are separated at layer 2 of the OSI model from all other community interfaces as well as isolated ports within the PVLAN.

The process of performing the function of additional port separation using Private VLAN technology is shown in the figure103.

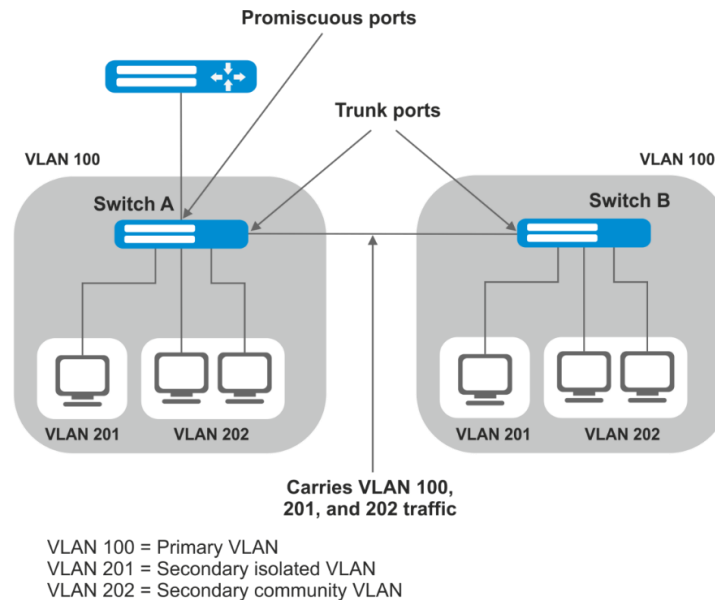


Figure 103 – Private VLAN technology operation example

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, VLAN, port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {gigabitethernet gi_port | tengigabitethernet
te_port | twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet
hu_port | port-channel group | range {...} | vlan vlan_id}
console(config-if)#
```

Table 76 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
switchport mode private-vlan {promiscuous host}	-	Specify port operation mode in VLAN.
no switchport mode		Set the default value.
switchport mode private-vlan trunk {promiscuous secondary}	-	Set the port operation mode in the VLAN Trunk.
no switchport mode private-vlan trunk		Set the default value.
switchport private-vlan mapping [trunk] primary_vlan [add remove secondary_vlan]	primary_vlan: (1..4094); secondary_vlan: (1..4094)	Add (remove) the main and secondary VLANs to the promiscuous interface. ☒ More than one primary vlan cannot be added to one promiscuous interface.
no switchport private-vlan mapping		Delete primary and secondary VLANs.
switchport private-vlan host-association primary_vlan secondary_vlan	primary_vlan: (1..4094) secondary_vlan: (1..4094)	Add primary and secondary vlan to the host interface. ☒ More than one secondary vlan can not be added to a single host interface.
no switchport private-vlan host-association		Delete primary and secondary VLANs.

switchport private-vlan association trunk <i>primary_vlan secondary_vlan</i>	primary_vlan: (1..4094); secondary_vlan: (1..4094)	Add primary and secondary vlans to the trunk-secondary interface. More than one secondary vlan can not be added to one promiscuous trunk-secondary interface.
no switchport private-vlan association trunk		Delete primary and secondary VLANs.
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add <i>vlan</i>	<i>vlan: (1..4094)</i>	Add Trunk interface to the PVLAN for a VLAN that does not participate in the PVLAN.
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan remove <i>vlan</i>		Delete VLAN on the PVLAN Trunk interface that does not participate in the PVLAN.
switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan <i>vlan</i>	<i>vlan: (1..4094)/1</i>	Add the number of the VLAN that is not participating in the PVLAN as the Default VLAN for the PVLAN Trunk interface.
no switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan		Set the default value.

Table 77 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
private-vlan {primary isolated community}		Enable the Private VLAN mechanism and set the interface type.
no private-vlan		Disable Private VLAN mechanism.
private-vlan association [add remove]	secondary_vlan (1..4094)	Add (remove) a binding of a secondary VLAN to a primary VLAN. The setting is applicable only for a primary VLAN.
no private-vlan association		Remove a binding of a secondary VLAN to a primary VLAN.



The maximum number of secondary VLANs is 256.

The maximum number of community VLANs that can be associated with one primary VLAN is 8.

Example of configuring Switch A interfaces (Figure 70 — Example of Private VLAN)

- promiscuous-port — interface gigabitethernet 1/0/4
- isolated-port — gigabitethernet 1/0/1
- community port — gigabitethernet 1/0/2, 1/0/3.

```

interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
switchport mode private-vlan host
description Isolate
switchport forbidden default-vlan
switchport private-vlan host-association 100 201
exit
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2
switchport mode private-vlan host
description Community-1
switchport forbidden default-vlan
switchport private-vlan host-association 100 202
exit
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/3
switchport mode private-vlan host
description Community-2
switchport forbidden default-vlan
switchport private-vlan host-association 100 202
exit
!

```

```
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/4
switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
description to_Router
switchport forbidden default-vlan
switchport private-vlan mapping 100 add 201-202
exit
!
interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan add 100,201-202
description trunk-sw1-sw2
switchport forbidden default-vlan
exit
!
interface vlan 100
name primary
private-vlan primary
private-vlan association add 201-202
exit
!
interface vlan 201
name isolate
private-vlan isolated
exit
!
interface vlan 202
name community
```

Example of configuring interfaces when using the technology

- trunk-isolated port — interface gigabit ethernet 1/0/1;
- trunk-community port — gigabitethernet 1/0/2, 1/0/3;
- trunk-promiscuous port — gigabitethernet 1/0/4.

```
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary
description Trunk-Isolated
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add 301
switchport private-vlan association trunk 100 201
exit
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2
switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary
description Trunk-Community
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add 301
switchport private-vlan association trunk 100 202
exit
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/3
switchport mode private-vlan trunk secondary
description Trunk-Community
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add 301
switchport private-vlan trunk native vlan 302
switchport private-vlan association trunk 100 202
exit
!
interface gigabitethernet 1/0/4
switchport mode private-vlan trunk promiscuous
description Trunk-Promiscuous
switchport private-vlan trunk allowed vlan add 301
switchport private-vlan mapping trunk 100 add 201-202
```

```
exit
!
interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan add 100,201-202
description trunk-sw1-sw2
switchport forbidden default-vlan
exit
!
interface vlan 100
name primary
private-vlan primary
private-vlan association add 201-202
exit
!
interface vlan 201
name isolate
private-vlan isolated
exit
!
interface vlan 202
name community
private-vlan community
```

5.9.4 IP interface configuration

IP interface is created when an IP address is assigned to any of the device interfaces of the gigabitethernet, tengigabitethernet, hundredgigabitethernet, oob, port-channel or vlan.

Command line prompt in the IP interface configuration mode .

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface ip A.B.C.D
console(config-ip)#
```

This mode is available in the configuration mode and designed for configuration of IP interface parameters.

Table 78 – IP interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
directed-broadcast	-/off	Enable the function of converting an IP directed-broadcast packet to a standard broadcast packet and allow transmission via the selected interface.
no directed-broadcast		Disable IP directed-broadcast packets.
helper-address <i>ip_address</i>	ip_address: A.B.C.D	Enable redirection of UDP broadcast packets to a specific address. - <i>ip_address</i> – destination IP address to which packets will be redirected.
no helper-address <i>ip_address</i>		Disable redirection of UDP broadcast packets.
ip redirects	-/enabled	Enable the generation of ICMP Redirect messages by the router.
no ip redirects		Disable ICMP Redirect sending.

Command execution examples

Enable the directed-broadcast function:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface PortChannel 1
console(config-if)# ip address 100.0.0.1 /24
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# interface ip 100.0.0.1
console(config-ip)# directed-broadcast
```

5.9.5 Selective Q-in-Q

This function allows adding an external SPVLAN (Service Provider's VLAN) on the basis of configured filtering rules by internal VLAN numbers (Customer VLAN), replace the Customer VLAN, and also prohibit the passage of traffic.

A list of rules is created for the device, based on which the traffic will be processed.

Ethernet and Port -Channel interface (range of interfaces) configuration mode commands (range of interfaces)

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {gigabitethernet gi_port | tengigabitethernet
te_port | twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port | hundredgigabitethernet
hu_port | port-channel group | range {...}}
console(config-if)#
```

Table 79 – Ethernet interface (range of interfaces) configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
selective-qinq list ingress add_vlan vlan_id [ingress_vlan ingress_vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094) ingress_vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a rule based on which a second vlan_id label will be added to an incoming packet with an external label ingress_vlan_id. If ingress_vlan_id is not specified, the rule will be applied to all incoming packets to which no other rule has been applied ('default rule').
selective-qinq list ingress deny [ingress_vlan ingress_vlan_id]	ingress_vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a forbidding rule based on which incoming packets with an external label of the ingress_vlan_id tag will be discarded. If ingress_vlan_id is not specified, all incoming packets will be discarded.
selective-qinq list ingress permit [ingress_vlan ingress_vlan_id]	ingress_vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a permissive rule based on which incoming packets with an external label of the ingress_vlan_id tag will be transmitted without changes. If ingress_vlan_id is not specified, all incoming packets will be transmitted without changes.
selective-qinq list ingress override_vlan vlan_id [ingress_vlan ingress_vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094); ingress_vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a rule according to substitute the external tag ingress_vlan_id of incoming packet by vlan_id. If ingress_vlan_id is not specified, the rule will be applied to all incoming packets.
no selective-qinq list ingress [ingress_vlan vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Remove the specified selective qinq rule for incoming packets. The command without the 'ingress vlan' parameter removes the default rule.
selective-qinq list egress override_vlan vlan_id [ingress_vlan ingress_vlan_id]	vlan_id (1..4094); ingress_vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a rule according to substitute the external tag ingress_vlan_id of incoming packet by vlan_id.
no selective-qinq list egress ingress_vlan vlan_id	vlan_id: (1-4094)	Remove the list of selective qinq rules for outgoing packets.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 80 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show selective-qinq	-	Show a list of selective qinq rules.
show selective-qinq interface { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show a list of selective qinq rules for the specified port.

Command execution examples

Create a rule based on which the external tag of an incoming packet 11 will be substituted by 10.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/1
console(config-if)# selective-qinq list ingress override vlan 10
ingress-vlan 11
console(config-if)# end
```

5.10 Storm control for different traffic (broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast)

A "storm" occurs due to an excessive number of broadcast, multicast, unknown unicast messages simultaneously transmitted over the network via one port, which leads to an overload of network resources and delays. A storm also can be caused by loopback segments of an Ethernet network.

The switch evaluates the rate of incoming broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast traffic for port with enabled Broadcast Storm Control and drops packets if the rate exceeds the specified maximum value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 81 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
storm-control multicast [registered unregistered] {level level kbps kbps} [trap] [shutdown]	level: (1..100); kbps: (1..10000000)	Enable multicast traffic control. - registered ; - unregistered . - level – traffic volume as a percentage of the interface bandwidth; - kbps – traffic volume. When multicast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control multicast		Disable multicast traffic control.
storm-control multicast [registered unregistered] {pps pps} [trap] [shutdown]	pps: (125.. 19531250)	Enable multicast traffic control. - registered ; - unregistered . - pps – number of packets per second. When multicast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control multicast		Disable multicast traffic control.
storm-control unicast {level level kbps kbps} [trap] [shutdown]	level: (1..100); kbps: (1..10000000)	Enable unknown unicast traffic control. - level – traffic volume as a percentage of the interface bandwidth; - kbps – traffic volume. If unknown unicast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control unicast		Disable unicast traffic control.
storm-control unicast { pps pps} [trap] [shutdown]	pps: (125.. 19531250)	Enable unknown unicast traffic control. - pps – number of packets per second. If unknown unicast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control unicast		Disable unicast traffic control.
storm-control broadcast {level level kbps kbps} [trap] [shutdown]	level: (1..100); kbps: (1..10000000)	Enable broadcast traffic control. - level – traffic volume as a percentage of the interface bandwidth; - kbps – traffic volume. When broadcast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control broadcast		Disable broadcast traffic control.

storm-control broadcast {pps pps} [trap] [shutdown]	pps: (125.. 19531250)	Enable broadcast traffic control. - <i>pps</i> – number of packets per second. When broadcast traffic is detected, the interface can be disabled (shutdown) or a message log entry (trap) can be added.
no storm-control broadcast		Disable broadcast traffic control.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

console#

Table 82 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show storm-control interface [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show the configuration of the "storm" monitoring function for the specified port, or all ports.

Command execution examples

Enable control of broadcast, multicast and unicast traffic on the 3rd Ethernet interface. Set the speed for monitored traffic to 5000 kbps for broadcast, 30% bandwidth for all multicast, 70% for unknown unicast.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface TengigabitEthernet 1/0/3
console(config-if)# storm-control broadcast kbps 5000 shutdown
console(config-if)# storm-control multicast level 30 trap
console(config-if)# storm-control unicast level 70 trap
```

5.11 Link Aggregation Groups (LAG)

The switches provide support for LAG channel aggregation groups according to the table 9(row "Channel aggregation (LAG)"). Each port group must consist of Ethernet interfaces with the same speed, operating in duplex mode. Combining ports into a group increases bandwidth between interacting devices and improves fault tolerance. The port group is a single logical port for the switch.

The device supports two port group operating modes: static group and LACP group. LACP work is described in the corresponding configuration section.



To add an interface into a group, you have to restore the default interface settings if they were modified.

Adding interfaces to the link aggregation group is only available in the Ethernet interface configuration mode.

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 83 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
channel-group <i>group mode</i>	group: (1..128); mode: (on, auto)	Add an Ethernet interface to a port group. - <i>on</i> – add a port to a channel without LACP; - <i>auto</i> – add a port to the LACP channel in the "active" mode.
no channel-group		Remove an Ethernet interface from a port group.

Interface configuration mode

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 84 – Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
hold-time up <i>time</i>	time: (0..300) seconds/0	Assign a delay for adding a port to the aggregated group.
no hold-time up		Set the default value.

Command execution examples

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface port-channel 1
console(config-if)# hold-time up 30
```

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```


Table 85 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
port-channel load-balance {src-dst-mac-ip src-dst-mac src-dst-ip src-dst-mac-ip-port dst-mac dst-ip src-mac src-ip} [mpls-aware]	—/src-dst-mac-ip	Specify load balance mechanism for ECMP strategy and an aggregated port group. - src-dst-mac-ip — balancing mechanism based on MAC and IP address; - src-dst-mac — balancing mechanism based on MAC address; - src-dst-ip — balancing mechanism based on IP address; - src-dst-mac-ip-port — balancing mechanism based on MAC address, IP address and TCP/UDP port; - dst-mac — balancing mechanism based on the receiver MAC address; - dst-ip — balancing mechanism based on the receiver IP address; - src-mac — balancing mechanism based on the transmitter MAC address; - src-ip — balancing mechanism based on the transmitter IP address; - mpls-aware — enabling L3/L4 packet header parsing with MPLS tags for the device. This is only relevant with L3/L4 packet header balancing modes.
no port-channel load-balance		Return to the default load balancing settings.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 86 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show interfaces channel-group [<i>group</i>]	group: (1..128)	Show information on a link group.

LAG interface commands

Command line prompt for the LAG interface configuration mode:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface port-channel 1
console(config-if)# hold-time up 30
```

Table 87 – LAG interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
hold-time up <i>time</i>	time: (0..300)	Assign a delay for adding a port to the aggregated group.
no hold-time up	seconds/0	Set the default value.

5.11.1 Static link aggregation groups

Static LAG groups are used to aggregate multiple physical links into one, which allows to increase bandwidth of the channel and increase its fault tolerance. For static groups, the priority of links in an aggregated linkset is not specified.



To enable an interface to operate in a static group, use the `channel-group {group} mode on` command in the configuration mode of the corresponding interface.

5.11.2 LACP link aggregation protocol

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is used to combine multiple physical links into a single one. Link aggregation is used to increase link bandwidth and improve fault tolerance. LACP allows transmitting traffic over unified channels according to predefined priorities.



To enable the interface work via LACP protocol use the `channelgroup {group} mode auto` command in the configuration mode of the corresponding interface.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 88 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
<code>lacp system-priority value</code>	value: (1..65535)/1	Set the system priority.
<code>no lacp system-priority</code>		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-if) #
```

Table 89 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
<code>lacp timeout {long short}</code>	The default value is long	Set LACP administrative timeout; - long – long timeout; - short – short timeout.
<code>no lacp timeout</code>		Set the default value.
<code>lacp port-priority value</code>	value: (1..65535)/1	Set the Ethernet interface priority.
<code>no lacp port-priority</code>		Set the default value.
<code>lacp force-up</code>	-/off	Set the mode to force the interface to be added to the LACP, regardless of whether there is a lacp pdu on the other side.
<code>no lacp force-up</code>		Set the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 90 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show lacp {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port } [parameters statistics protocol-state]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show LACP information for an Ethernet interface. If additional options are not used, all information will be displayed. - parameters – show the protocol settings; - statistics – show the protocol operation statistics; - protocol-state – show the protocol operation status.
show lacp port-channel [group]	group: (1..128)	Show LACP information for a port group.

Command execution examples

Create the first LACP port group that includes two Ethernet interfaces 3 and 4. Group operation transfer rate is 1000 Mbps. Set the system priority to 6, priorities 12 and 13 for ports 3 and 4 respectively.

```

console# configure
console(config)# lacp system-priority 6
console(config)# interface port-channel 1
console(config-if)# speed 1000
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# interface TengigabitEthernet 1/0/3
console(config-if)# speed 1000
console(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode auto
console(config-if)# lacp port-priority 12
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# interface TengigabitEthernet 1/0/4
console(config-if)# speed 1000
console(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode auto
console(config-if)# lacp port-priority 13
console(config-if)# exit

```

5.11.3 Configuring Multi-Switch Link Aggregation Group (MLAG)

Like LAGs, virtual LAGs combine one or more Ethernet links to increase speed and provide fault tolerance. MLAG is also known as VPC (Virtual port-channel). In usual LAG, aggregated links must be on the same physical device, while in VPC, the aggregated links are on different physical devices. The VPC function allows combining two physical devices into one virtual device.



When setting up a VPC on peer-to-peer switches, there must be the same software version.



VPC Port-Channel is controlled only by the switch with the Primary role, the Secondary switch uses the Primary settings.



It is not allowed to use switchport forbidden default-vlan setting for peer-link, since VPC protocol traffic goes untagged to the default vlan.



In the VPC group, the show port-channel output shows the local and remote ports. According to the logic of the VPC operation, the ifindex of a non-existent 3rd unit is used as the remote port.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table91 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vpc domain <i>domain_id</i>	domain_id: (1..255)	Create a VPC domain.  Only one VPC domain can be created on a single device. Paired devices must have the same VPC domain.
no vpc domain <i>domain_id</i>		Delete the VPC domain from the device.
vpc group <i>group_id</i>	group_id: (1..63)	Create a VPC group. For each aggregated interface, a separate VPC group should be created. On paired devices, the VPC group numbers must match.  The total number of VPC groups cannot exceed 48.
no vpc group <i>group_id</i>		Delete the VPC group from the device.
vpc	—/disabled	Enable VPC mode. Used after the VPC configuration.
no vpc		Disable the VPC mode.

VPC configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) # vpc domain domain_id
console(config-vpcdomain) #
```

Table 92 — VPC configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
peer link <i>group</i>	group: (1..48)	Assign Port-Channel as a peer-link.
no peer link		Exclude Port-Channel from VPC.
peer detection	—/disabled	Enable peer detection protocol.  Peer-detection is an additional mechanism that ensures the functioning of VPC in case of a peer-link break. Therefore, it is forbidden to use peer-link to organize the peer-detection interface.
no peer detection		Disable the peer detection protocol.
peer detection interval <i>msec</i>	msec: (200..4000)/700 ms	Set the interval for sending peer detection protocol messages.
no peer detection interval		Set the default value.
peer detection timeout <i>msec</i>	msec: (700..14000)/3500ms	Set peer detection protocol response timeout.
no peer detection timeout		Set the default value.
peer detection ipaddr <i>dest_ipaddress</i> <i>source_ipaddress</i> [port <i>udp_port</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	udp_port: (1..65535)/50000; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Configure IP address of the packet transmitter and receiver, VRF, and UDP port for the peer detection protocol. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no peer detection ipaddr		Set the default value.
peer keepalive	—	Enable the keepalive service.
no peer keepalive		Disable the keepalive service.
peer keepalive timeout <i>sec</i>	sec: (2..15)/5	Set the waiting time for a response to a peer-link integrity request.
no peer keepalive timeout		Set the default value.
role priority <i>value</i>	value: (1..255)/100	Set the device priority. A device with a lower value will be assigned to Primary.
no role priority		Set the default value.
system mac-addr <i>mac_address</i>	—	Set the system MAC address for sending to VPC ports.
no system mac-addr		Set the default value.
system priority <i>value</i>	value: (1..65535)/32767	Set the system priority for sending to VPC ports. Must be the same on both devices.
no system		Set the default value.

VPC configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VPC group configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)# vpc group group-id
console(config-group)#
```

Table 93 — VPC configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
domain <i>domain_id</i>	domain_id: (1..255)	Set a VPC-group as a member of a VPC domain.
no domain <i>domain_id</i>		Exclude a VPC-group from a VPC domain.
vpc-port <i>group</i>	group: (1..48)	Add a Port-Channel to a VPC group.
no vpc-port <i>group</i>		Exclude Port-Channel from a VPC group.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 94 — EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show vpc	—	Display information on the VPC configuration.
show vpc group <i>id</i>	—	Show information on the current state of VPC Group id.
show vpc peer-detection	—	Show the status of the peer detection protocol service.
show vpc role	—	Show information on device role.
show vpc statistics peer { <i>keepalive</i> <i>link</i> <i>detection</i> }	—	Show the status of VPC service counters.

5.12 IPv4 addressing configuration

This section describes commands to configure static IP addressing parameters such as IP address, subnet mask, default gateway. DNS and ARP protocols configuration is described in the relevant sections of the manual.

Commands for Ethernet interface, Port group interface, VLAN, Loopback configuration mode

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, port group, VLAN and Loopback interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 95 – Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip address <i>ip_address</i> { <i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i> }	prefix_length: (8..32)	Assign an IP address and subnet mask to a specific interface.  The mask value can be written either in the X.X.X.X format, or in the /N format, where N is the number of 1's in the binary representation of the mask.
no ip address [<i>IP_address</i>]		Delete an IP address of an interface .
ip address dhcp	-	Receive the IP address for the configurable interface from the DHCP server.  Not used for the loopback interface.
no ip address dhcp		Restrict the use of DHCP to obtain an IP address from the selected interface.
ip unnumbered { <i>vlan vlan_id</i> <i>loopback loop-back_id</i> }	vlan_id: (1..4094); loopback_id: (1)	Allow the interface being configured to borrow IP addresses of the VLAN and Loopback interface.
no ip unnumbered		Disable address borrowing function.
ip icmp unreachable <i>disable</i>	-/enabled	Disable icmp unreachable sending.

no ip icmp unreachable disable		Enable icmp unreachable sending.
ip vrf {vrf_name}	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Adding an interface to the specified VRF.  For the OOB interface and the default VLAN, "no ip address dhcp" must be entered before being added to the VRF and must be repeated during the next VRF shifts.
no ip vrf		Receive the IP address for the configurable interface from the DHCP server.  Removing an interface from a previously specified VRF.
ip tcp adjust-mss value	value: (500..1460)/1460 bytes	Assign the TCP Maximum segment size to the physical Ethernet interface.  Used if an IP address on the interface is present.
no ip tcp adjust-mss		Set the default value.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 96 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip default-gateway ip_address	—/default gateway is not specified	Specify the switch's default gateway address.
no ip default-gateway		Remove the default gateway address.
ip helper-address {ip_interface all} ip_address [udp_port_list]	-/off	Enable redirection of UDP broadcast packets to a specific address. - <i>ip_interface</i> – IP address of the interface for which configuration is performed; - <i>all</i> – allow selecting of all IP interfaces of the device; - <i>ip_address</i> – destination IP address to which packets will be redirected. Specify 0.0.0.0 to disable forwarding; - <i>udp_port_list</i> – UDP port list. Broadcast traffic to the listed ports is redirected. The maximum total number of ports and addresses per device is 128.
no ip helper-address {ip_interface all} ip_address		Cancel redirection on specified interfaces.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 97 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear host { * word }	word: (1..158) characters	Delete all interface/IP address mapping entries received via DHCP from the memory. * — delete all entries.
renew dhcp { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port vlan vlan_id port-channel group oob } [force-autoconfig]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128) vlan_id: (1..4094)	Send an IP update request to the DHCP server. - force-autoconfig – when updating the IP address, the configuration is loaded from the TFTP server.
show ip helper-address	-	Show the broadcast UDP packet forwarding table.
show ip unnumbered interface [vlan vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show ip unnumbered configuration for a specific interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 98 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip interface [vrf vrf_name all] gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan_id tunnel tunnel oob]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters; te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); group: (1..128); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id : (1..64); tunnel: (1..16); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the IP addressing configuration for the specified interface or virtual routing area (vrf).

5.13 Configuring Green Ethernet

Green Ethernet is a technology that reduces the device power consumption by disabling power supply to unused electric ports and changing the levels of transmitted signals according to the cable length.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```


Table 99 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
green-ethernet energy-detect	-/disabled	Enable power saving mode for inactive ports.
no green-ethernet energy-detect		Disable power saving mode for inactive ports.
green-ethernet short-reach	-/disabled	Enable energy-saving mode for ports connected to devices with a connection cable length less than the threshold value set using the green-ethernet short-reach threshold command .
no green-ethernet short-reach		Disable power saving mode based on cable length.

Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 100 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
green-ethernet energy-detect	—/enabled	Enable power saving mode for the interface.
no green-ethernet energy-detect		Disable power saving mode for the interface.
green-ethernet short-reach	—/enabled	Enable power saving mode based on cable length.
no green-ethernet short-reach		Disable power saving mode based on cable length.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 101 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show green-ethernet [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port detailed]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show green-ethernet statistics.
green-ethernet power-meter reset	-	Reset power measurement counter.

Show green-ethernet statistics:

```
console# show green-ethernet detailed
```

```
Energy-Detect mode: Enabled
Short-Reach mode: Enabled
Disable Port LEDs mode: Disabled
Power Savings: 0% (0.00W out of maximum 0.00W)
Cumulative Energy Saved: 0 [Watt*Hour]
* Estimated Annual Power saving: NA [Watt*Hour]
Short-Reach cable length threshold: 50m

* Annual estimate is based on the saving during the previous week
NA - information for previous week is not available
```

Port	Energy-Detect			Short-Reach				VCT Cable Length
	Admin	Oper	Reason	Admin	Force	Oper	Reason	
tel1/0/1	on	off	Unknown	on	off	off	NP	
tel1/0/3	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/4	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/5	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/6	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/7	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/8	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/9	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/10	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/11	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	
tel1/0/12	on	off	LT	on	off	off	LT	

5.14 IPv6 addressing configuration

5.14.1 IPv6 protocol

Switches support operation via IPv6. IPv6 support is an important feature, as IPv6 is designed to completely replace IPv4 addressing. Compared to IPv4, IPv6 has an extended address space — 128 bits instead of 32. An IPv6 address is 8 blocks, separated by a colon. Each block contains 16 bits represented as four hexadecimal numbers.

In addition to a larger address space, IPv6 protocol has a hierarchical addressing scheme, provides route aggregation, simplifies routing tables and increases router performance by using neighbor discovery.

Local IPv6 (IPv6Z) addresses are assigned to the interfaces, so for IPv6Z addresses the following format is used in command syntax:

```
<ipv6-link-local-address>%<interface-name>
```

where:

interface-name – interface name:

interface-name = vlan<integer> | ch<integer> | <physical-port-name>

integer = <decimal-number> | <integer><decimal-number>

decimal-number = 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

physical-port-name = **tengigabitethernet** (1..8/0/1..32)



If the value of a single group or multiple sequential groups in an IPv6 address is zero — 0000, then the group data can be omitted.

For example, the address FE40:0000:0000:0000:0000:AD21:FE43 can be shortened to FE40::AD21:FE43. 2 separated zero groups cannot be shortened due to the occurrence of ambiguity.



EUI-64 is an identifier created based on the MAC address of the interface, which is the 64 low-order bits of the IPv6 address. A MAC address is split into two 24-bit parts, between which the FFFE constant is added.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 102 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 default-gateway <i>ipv6_address</i>		Specify the default local IPv6 gateway address.
no ipv6 default-gateway <i>ipv6_address</i>		Remove IPv6 Gateway default settings.
ipv6 neighbor <i>ipv6_address</i> { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i> } <i>mac_address</i>	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..12); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a static mapping between the MAC address of the neighboring device and its IPv6 address. - <i>ipv6_address</i> – IPv6 address; - <i>mac_address</i> – MAC address.
no ipv6 neighbor [<i>ipv6_address</i>] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]		Remove a static match between the MAC address of the neighboring device and its IPv6 address.
ipv6 icmp error-interval <i>milliseconds</i> [<i>bucketsize</i>]	milliseconds: (0..2147483647)/100;	Set the speed limit for ICMPv6 error messages.
no ipv6 icmp error-interval	bucketsize: (1..200)/10	Set the default value.
ipv6 route <i>prefix/prefix_length</i> { <i>gateway</i> } [<i>metric</i>] [<i>distance</i> <i>distance</i>]	<i>prefix</i> : X:X:X:X; <i>prefix_length</i> : (0..128); <i>metric</i> : (1..65535)/1; <i>distance</i> (1..255)/1	Add a static IPv6 route - <i>prefix</i> – destination network; - <i>prefix_length</i> – prefix of the network mask (the number of units in the mask); - <i>gateway</i> – gateway for accessing the destination network; - <i>metric</i> – route metric; - <i>distance</i> – administrative distance of the route.
no ipv6 route <i>prefix/prefix_length</i> [<i>gateway</i>]		Remove a static IPv6 route.
ipv6 unicast-routing	-/off	Enable unicast packet forwarding.
no ipv6 unicast-routing		Disable unicast packet forwarding.
ipv6 distance {ospf {inter-as intra-as} static} <i>distance</i>	<i>distance</i> (1..255)/static:1, OSPF intra-as:30, OSPF inter-as:110	Set the administrative distance (AD) value for all routes of the specified type. - ospf inter-as – set the AD value for interzonal routes accepted using OSPF protocol; - ospf intra-as – set the AD value for intra-zone routes accepted using OSPF protocol; - static – set the AD value for static routes.

no ipv6 distance {ospf {inter-as intra-as} static}		Set the default value.

Commands for interface configuration mode (VLAN, Ethernet, Port-Channel)

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-if) #
```

Table 103 – Interface (Ethernet, VLAN, Port-channel) configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 enable	-/off	Enable IPv6 support for the interface.
no ipv6 enable		Disable IPv6 support for the interface.
ipv6 address autoconfig	By default, automatic configuration is enabled, no addresses are assigned.	Enable automatic IPv6 address configuration for the interface. Addresses are configured according to the prefixes received in Router Advertisement messages.
no ipv6 address autoconfig		Set the default value.
ipv6 address <i>ipv6_address/prefix_length</i> link-local	By default, the local address value is (FE80:: EUI64)	Specify the local IPv6 address for the interface. High-order bits of local IP addresses in IPv6 — FE80::
no ipv6 address <i>[ipv6_address/prefix-length link-local]</i>		Remove the local IPv6 address.
ipv6 nd dad attempts <i>attempts_number</i>	(0..600)/1	Specify the number of demand messages sent by the interface to the communicating device when IPv6 address duplication (collision) is detected.
no ipv6 nd dad attempts		Return the default value.
ipv6 unreachable	—/enabled	Enable ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages for packet transmission to a specific interface.
no ipv6 unreachable		Set the default value.
ipv6 mld version <i>version</i>	version: (1..2)/2	Specify MLD version for the interface.
no ipv6 mld version		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 104 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ipv6 interface [brief gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> loopback vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show IPv6 protocol settings for the specified interface.
show ipv6 route [summary local connected static ospf icmp nd ipv6_address/ipv6_prefix interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> loopback vlan <i>vlan_id</i> }]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); group: (1..128); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show IPv6 route table.
show ipv6 neighbors {ipv6_address gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i> }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); group: (1..128); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information about neighboring IPv6 devices contained in the cache.
clear ipv6 neighbors	-	Clear the cache that contains the information on neighboring IPv6 devices. Information about static entries is saved.
show ipv6 distance	-	Show the value of the administrative distance for different route sources.

5.15 Protocol configuration

5.15.1 DNS protocol configuration

The main task of the DNS protocol is to determine the IP address of the network node (host) by request containing its domain name. The database of network node domain names and corresponding IP addresses is stored on DNS servers.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 105 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip domain lookup	-/enabled	Allow the use of DNS.
no ip domain lookup		Prohibit the use of DNS.

ip name-server {server1_ipv4_address server1_ipv6_address server1_ipv6z_address} [server2_address] [...] [vrf vrf_name]	-	Specify IPv4/IPv6 addresses for available DNS servers. - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.
no ip name-server {server1_ipv4_address server1_ipv6_address server1_ipv6z_address} [server2_address] [...] [vrf vrf_name]	-	Remove IP address of the DNS server from the list of available servers.
ip domain name name [vrf vrf_name]	name: (1..158) characters	Specify the default domain name to be used by the program to supplement incorrect domain names (domain names without a dot). For domain names without a dot, a dot and the domain name specified in the command will be added to the end of the name. - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.
no ip domain name [vrf vrf_name]		Remove the default domain name
ip host name address1 [address2 ... address4] [vrf vrf_name]	name: (1..158) characters	Specify static mappings of network node names to IP addresses, add mappings to the cache. Local DNS feature. You can define up to eight IP addresses per name. - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.
no ip host name [vrf vrf_name]		Remove static mappings of network node names to IP addresses.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 106 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear host {name *}	name: (1..158) characters	Remove an entry with static mapping of network node name to cache IP address or all entries (*).
show hosts [name] [vrf vrf_name]	name: (1..158) characters	Show the default domain name, DNS server list, static and cached matches of network host names and IP addresses. When a network node name is used in the command, the corresponding IP address is displayed. - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.

Example use of commands

Use DNS servers at addresses 192.168.16.35 and 192.168.16.38, set the default domain name to **mes**:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip name-server 192.168.16.35 192.168.16.38
console(config)# ip domain name mes
```

Specify a static mapping: network node eltex.mes has the IP address 192.168.16.39:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip host eltex.mes 192.168.16.39
```

5.15.2 ARP configuration

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is a link layer protocol that performs the function of determining the MAC address based on the IP address contained in the request.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 107 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
arp <i>ip_address</i> <i>hw_address</i> [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i> oob]	ip_addr format: A.B.C.D; format hw_address: H.H.H H:H:H:H:H:H H-H-H-H-H-H; te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Add a static IP and MAC address mapping entry to the ARP table for the interface specified in the command. - <i>ip_address</i> ; - <i>hw_address</i> – MAC address.
no arp <i>ip_address</i> [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i> oob]		Remove a static IP and MAC address mapping entry from the ARP table for the interface specified in the command.
arp timeout <i>sec</i>	sec: (1..40000000)/60000 sec	Set the dynamic entry timeout in the ARP table (in seconds).
no arp timeout		Set the default value.
ip arp proxy disable	—/disabled	Disable ARP request proxy mode for the switch.
no ip arp proxy disable		Enable ARP request proxy mode for the switch.
anycast-gateway mac-address <i>mac_addres</i>	mac_address format: H.H.H or H:H:H:H:H:H or H-H-H-H-H-H / virtual MAC address is not specified	Specify virtual MAC address that replaces the base MAC address of the switch in outgoing ARP messages. - <i>mac_address</i> .  The following MAC addresses cannot be used as a virtual MAC address: multicast, broadcast, VRRP MAC, the base MAC address of the switch, base MAC address of any unit from the stack.
no anycast-gateway mac-address		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 108 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear arp-cache	-	Delete all dynamic entries from the ARP table (the command is available for privileged users only).
show arp [ip-address <i>ip_address</i>] [mac-address <i>mac_address</i>] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group oob]	<i>ip_address</i> format: A.B.C.D <i>mac_address</i> format: H.H.H or H:H:H:H:H:H or H-H-H-H-H-H; <i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Show ARP table entries: all entries, filter by IP, filter by MAC, filter by interface. - <i>ip_address</i> ; - <i>mac_address</i> .
show arp configuration	-	Show global ARP configuration and interface ARP configuration.
show ip anycast-gateway	-	Show the anycast gateway configuration.

Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 109 – Ethernet interface mode, groups of VLAN interface commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip proxy-arp	-/enabled	Enable ARP request proxy mode on the configured interface.
no ip proxy-arp		Disable ARP request proxy mode on the configured interface.
anycast-gateway	-/off	Enable the anycast gateway option on the interface. In outgoing ARP messages, the base MAC address of the switch is replaced with a virtual MAC address.
no anycast-gateway		 The virtual MAC address must be set with the anycast-gateway mac-address command. Set the default value.

Example use of commands

Add a static entry to the ARP table: IP address 192.168.16.32, MAC address 0:0:C:40:F:BC, set the dynamic entry timeout in the ARP table to 12000 seconds:

```
console# configure
console(config)# arp 192.168.16.32 00-00-0c-40-0f-bc tengigabitethernet
1/0/2
console(config)# arp timeout 12000
```

Show the contents of the ARP table:

```
console# show arp
```

VLAN	Interface	IP address	HW address	status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
vlan 1	te0/12	192.168.25.1	02:00:2a:00:04:95	dynamic

5.15.3 Configuring GVRP

GARP is a VLAN Registration Protocol. The protocol allows VLAN identifiers to be distributed over the network. The main function of the GVRP protocol is to detect information about VLAN-networks absent in

the switch database when receiving GVRP messages. When the switch receives information about missing VLANs, it adds them to the database.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 110 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
gvrp enable	-/disabled	Enable GVRP for the switch.
no gvrp enable		Disable GVRP for the switch.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {gigabitethernet gi_port | tengigabitethernet
te_port | twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet
hu_port | port-channel group}
console(config-if)#
```

Table 111 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
gvrp enable	-/disabled	Enable GVRP on the configured interface.
no gvrp enable		Disable GVRP on the configured interface.
gvrp vlan-creation-forbid	—/allowed	Disable dynamic VLAN modification or creation on the configured interface.
no gvrp vlan-creation-forbid		Enable dynamic VLAN modification or creation on the configured interface.
gvrp registration-forbid	By default, VLAN creation and registration on the interface is allowed.	Cancel registration for all VLANs and disable creation or registration of new VLANs on this interface.
no gvrp registration-forbid		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 112 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear gvrp statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Clear collected GVRP statistics.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 113 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show gvrp configuration [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed]		Show GVRP protocol configuration for the specified interface or for all interfaces.
show gvrp statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show collected GVRP statistics for the specified interface or for all interfaces.
show gvrp error-statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]		Show GVRP error statistics for the specified interface or for all interfaces.

5.15.4 Loopback detection mechanism

This mechanism allows the device to detect loopback ports. A loop on the port is detected by sending a frame by the switch with the MAC address of the switch port in the Source MAC field and the broadcast (by default) address in the Destination MAC field.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 114 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
loopback-detection enable	-/off	Enable a loop detection mechanism for the switch.
no loopback-detection enable		Restore the default value.
loopback-detection interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (1..60)/ 30 seconds	Set the interval between loopback frames. - <i>seconds</i> – time interval between LBD frames.
no loopback-detection interval		Restore the default value.
loopback-detection vlan-based	-/off	Enable loop detection mode in VLAN. If there is a loop in the VLAN, this VLAN will be blocked on the port where the loop was detected.
no loopback-detection vlan-based		Disable the loop detection mode in VLAN.
loopback-detection vlan-based recovery-time <i>value</i>	value: (30..1000000)/ off	Set the VLAN blocking time. - <i>value</i> — time after which the VLAN is automatically unblocked.
no loopback-detection vlan-based recovery-time		Blocked VLANs will not be restored automatically.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {tengigabitethernet te_port |
twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet hu_port |
port-channel group}
console(config-if) #
```

Table 115 – Ethernet interface, interface groups, and VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
loopback-detection enable	-/disabled	Enable a loopback detection mechanism on the port.
no loopback-detection enable		Restore the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 116 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show loopback-detection [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128).	Show the state of the loopback-detection mechanism.

5.15.5 STP protocol family (STP, RSTP, MSTP), PVSTP+, RPVSTP+

The main task of STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) is to bring an Ethernet network with multiple links to a tree topology that excludes packet cycles. Switches exchange configuration messages using frames in a specific format and selectively enable or disable traffic transmission to ports.

Rapid STP (RSTP) is the enhanced version of STP that enables faster convergence of a network to a tree topology and provides higher stability.

Multiple STP (MSTP) is the most advanced STP implementation that supports VLAN use. MSTP involves configuring the required number of spanning tree instances regardless of the number of VLAN groups on the switch. Each instance can contain multiple VLAN groups. However, a drawback of MSTP is that all MSTP switches should have the same VLAN group configuration.



The maximum allowed number of MSTP instances is shown in the table 9.

Multiprocess STP mechanism is designed to create independent STP/RSTP/MSTP trees on the device ports. Changes in the state of an individual tree do not affect the state of other trees, thus increasing network stability and shortening the tree rebuilding time in case of failures. When configuring, the possibility of loops between member ports of different trees should be excluded. To serve isolated trees, a specific process for each tree is created in the system. The device ports belonging to the tree are matched to the process.

5.15.5.1 STP, RSTP configuration

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 117 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree	-/enabled	Enable STP on the switch.
no spanning-tree		Disable STP on the switch.
spanning-tree mode {stp rstp mstp pvst rapid-pvst}	-/RSTP	Set STP operation mode: - stp – IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol; - rstp – IEEE 802.1W Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol; - mstp – IEEE 802.1S Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol; - pvst – Cisco Per Vlan Spanning Tree Protocol; - rapid-pvst – Cisco Rapid Per Vlan Spanning Tree Protocol.
no spanning-tree mode		Set the default value.
spanning-tree forward-time seconds	seconds: (4..30)/15 seconds	Set the time interval for listening and learning states before switching to the transmitting state.
no spanning-tree forward-time		Set the default value.
spanning-tree hello-time seconds	seconds: (1..10)/2 sec	Set the time interval between broadcasts of 'Hello' messages to communicating switches.
no spanning-tree hello-time		Set the default value.
spanning-tree loopback-guard	-/prohibited	Allow protection that turns off the interface when receiving its BPDU.
no spanning-tree loopback-guard		Disable the protection that turns off the interface when receiving its BPDU.
spanning-tree max-age seconds	seconds: (6..40)/20 sec	Set STP lifetime.
no spanning-tree max-age		Set the default value.
spanning-tree priority prior_val	prior_val: (0..61440)/32768	Set the priority of the STP spanning tree. The priority value should be a multiple of 4096.
no spanning-tree priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree pathcost method {long short}	-/long	Sets the method to define the path cost. - long – value in the range of 1..200000000; - short – value in the range of 1..65535.
no spanning-tree pathcost method		Set the default value.

spanning-tree bpdud {filtering flooding}	-/flooding	Set the mode of packet processing by a BPDU interface with disabled STP. - filtering – packets are filtered, on an interface with the STP BPDU protocol disabled; - flooding – untagged BPDU packets are transmitted, tagged packets are filtered, on an interface with the STP protocol disabled.
no spanning-tree bpdud		Set the default value.
spanning-tree loopguard default	-/off	Enable Loop Guard function for all ports.  At the moment, Loopguard function is implemented for STP, RSTP, and MSTP modes.
no spanning-tree loopguard default		Disable Loop Guard function.



When set the forward-time, hello-time, max-age STP parameters, make sure that: $2 * (\text{Forward-Delay} - 1) \geq \text{Max-Age} \geq 2 * (\text{Hello-Time} + 1)$.

Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 118 – Ethernet interface, port groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree disable	—/allowed	Disable STP on the interface.
no spanning-tree disable		Enable STP on the interface.
spanning-tree cost cost	cost: (1..200000000)/see table 96	Set the path cost via this interface. - cost – path value.
no spanning-tree cost		Set the value based on the port speed and the path cost determination method, see table 119
spanning-tree port-priority priority	priority: (0..240)/128	Set the priority of the interface in the STP spanning tree.  The priority value should be a multiple of 16.
no spanning-tree port--priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree portfast [auto]	-/auto	Enable the mode in which the port immediately switches to the transmission mode without waiting for the timer to expire, when the link is established. - auto – add a delay of 3 seconds before switching to the transmission state.
no spanning-tree portfast		Disable immediate transition to the 'link up' transmission.
spanning-tree guard {root loop none}	—/use global configuration	Enable root protection for all STP trees on the selected port. - root – prohibit the interface from being the root port of the switch; - loop – enable additional loop protection on the interface. If the interface is in a state other than Designated and it stops receiving BPDU, the interface is blocked; - none – disable all Guard functions on the interface.
no spanning-tree guard		Use global configuration.
spanning-tree bpduguard {enable disable}	-/off	Enable protection that switches off the interface when receiving BPDU packets.
no spanning-tree bpduguard		Disable protection that switches off an interface when receiving BPDU packets.
spanning-tree link-type {point-to-point shared}	—/for duplex port — "point-to-point", for half-duplex — "branched"	Set RSTP to transmission state and define the link type for the selected port: - point-to-point ; - shared ;
no spanning-tree link-type		Set the default value.

spanning-tree bpdud {filtering flooding}	-	Set the mode of packet processing by a BPDU interface with disabled STP. - filtering – packets are filtered, on an interface with the STP BPDU protocol disabled; - flooding – untagged BPDU packets are transmitted, tagged packets are filtered, on an interface with the STP protocol disabled.
no spanning-tree bpdud		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mac-address {dot1d dot1ad}	-/dot1d	Change the MAC address from which BPDUs are sent and received. - dot1d – BPDU with the MAC address 01-80-C2 are sent and received-00-00-00; - dot1ad – BPDU with the MAC address 01-80-C2 are sent and received-00-00-08 .
no spanning-tree mac-address		Set the default value.
spanning-tree restricted-tcn	—/BPDU reception with TCN flag is allowed;	Prohibit receiving BPDUs with TCN flag.
no spanning-tree restricted-tcn		Allow receiving BPDUs with TCN flag.

Table 119 – Default spanning-tree cost

Interface	Method for determining the path cost	
	Long	Short
GigabitEthernet (1000 Mbps)	20000	4
TenGigabit Ethernet (10000 Mbps)	2000	2
TwentyFiveGigaEthernet (25000 Mbps)	800	1
FortygigabitEthernet (40000 Mbps)	500	1
HundredGigabitEthernet (100000 Mbps)	200	1



For Port-channel interfaces, the initial cost is determined by the cost of the first link included in the Port-channel. When adding active links, the initial cost of the Port channel is divided by their number.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 120 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show spanning-tree [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Show the status of the STP protocol.
show spanning-tree detail [active blockedports]	-	Show detailed information on STP configuration and on active or blocked ports.
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Restart the protocol migration process. Restart STP tree recalculation.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 121 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show spanning-tree bpdud [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> detailed]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Show BPDU packet processing mode on interfaces.

5.15.5.2 Configuring MSTP

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 122 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree	—/allowed	Enable STP on the switch.
no spanning-tree		Disable STP on the switch.
spanning-tree mode {stp rstp mstp}	-/RSTP	Set STP operation mode.
no spanning-tree mode		Set the default value.

spanning-tree pathcost method {long short}	—/long	Set the method to define the path cost. - long – value in the range of 1..200000000; - short – value in the range of 1..65535.
no spanning-tree pathcost method		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mst instance_id priority priority	instance_id: (1..63); priority: (0..61440)/32768	Set the priority of the switch over others switches that use a shared MSTP instance. - <i>instance_id</i> – MST instance; - <i>priority</i> – switch priority.  The priority value should be a multiple of 4096.
no spanning-tree mst instance_id priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mst max-hops hop_count	hop_count: (1..40)/20	Set the maximum amount of hops for BPDU packet that are required to build a tree and to keep information on its structure. If the packet has already passed the maximum amount of transit hops, it will be dropped on the next section. - <i>hop_count</i> – maximum number of transit sections for BPDU packet.
no spanning-tree mst max-hops		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mst configuration	-	Enter the MSTP configuration mode.

MSTP configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the MSTP configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console (config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
console (config-mst)#
```

Table 123 – MSTP protocol configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
instance instance_id vlan vlan_range	instance_id:(1..63); vlan_range: (1..4094)	Create a mapping between MSTP instance and VLAN groups. - <i>instance-id</i> – MSTP protocol instance ID; - <i>vlan range</i> – VLAN group number.
no instance instance_id vlan vlan_range		Delete the mapping between MSTP instance and VLAN groups.
name string	string: (1..32) characters	Set the MST configuration name. - <i>string</i> – MST configuration name.
no name		Delete the MST configuration name.
revision value	value: (0..65535)/0	Set the MST configuration revision number. - <i>value</i> – revision number of the MST configuration.
no revision		Set the default <i>value</i> .
show {current pending}	-	Show current or pending MST configuration.
exit	-	Exit the MSTP configuration mode with configuration saved.
abort	-	Exit the MSTP configuration without saving the configuration.

Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 124 – Ethernet interface, port groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree guard {root loop none}	-/global settings usage	Enable root protection for all STP trees on the selected port. - root — prohibit the interface from being the switch root port; - loop — enable additional protection on the interface from loops. If the interface is in the state, other than Designated and at the same time stops receiving BPDU, the interface is blocked; - none — disable all Guard functions on the interface.
no spanning-tree guard root		Set the global setting.
spanning-tree mst instance-id guard root	instance_id: (1..63); —/protection disabled	Enable protection of the specified MSTP instance "root" for the selected interface. This protection prohibits the interface to be the root port of the switch. - instance-id – ID of the MSTP protocol instance;
no spanning-tree mst instance-id guard root		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mst instance_id port-priority priority	instance_id: (1..63); priority: (0..240)/128	Set the interface priority in an MSTP instance. - instance-id – instance ID of the MSTP protocol; - priority – interface priority.  The priority value should be a multiple of 16.
no spanning-tree mst instance_id port-priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree mst instance_id cost cost	instance_id: (1..63); cost: (1..200000000)	Set the path cost via the selected interface for a particular instance of MSTP. - instance-id – instance ID of the MSTP protocol; - cost – path value.
no spanning-tree mst instance_id cost		Set the value based on the port speed and the path cost determination method.
spanning-tree port-priority priority	priority: (0..240)/128	Set the interface priority in STP root spanning tree.  The priority value should be a multiple of 16.
no spanning-tree port--priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree restricted-tcn	—/BPDU reception with TCN flag is allowed;	Prohibit receiving BPDUs with TCN flag.
no spanning-tree restricted-tcn		Allow receiving BPDUs with TCN flag.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 125 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show spanning-tree [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>] [instance <i>instance_id</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>instance_id</i> : (1..63)	Show STP configuration. - <i>instance_id</i> – instance ID of the MSTP protocol.
show spanning-tree detail [active blockedports] [instance <i>instance_id</i>]	<i>instance_id</i> : (1..63)	Show detailed information about STP protocol configuration, active or blocked ports. - active – view information about active ports; - blockedports – view information about blocked ports; - <i>instance_id</i> – instance ID of the MSTP protocol.
show spanning-tree mst-configuration	-	Show information on configured MSTP instances.
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Restart the protocol migration process. Restart STP tree recalculation.

Command execution examples

Enable STP support, set the RSTP spanning tree priority to 12288, forward-time interval to 20 seconds, 'Hello' broadcast message transmission interval to 5 seconds, spanning tree lifetime to 38 seconds.
Show STP configuration:

```
console(config)# spanning-tree
console(config)# spanning-tree mode rstp
console(config)# spanning-tree priority 12288
console(config)# spanning-tree forward-time 20
console(config)# spanning-tree hello-time 5
console(config)# spanning-tree max-age 38
console(config)# exit
console# show spanning-tree
```

```
Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: short
Loopback guard: Disabled
```

```
Root ID      Priority      32768
Address      a8:f9:4b:7b:e0:40
This switch is the root
Hello Time   5 sec  Max Age 38 sec  Forward Delay 20 sec
```

```
Number of topology changes 0 last change occurred 23:45:41 ago
Times: hold 1, topology change 58, notification 5
hello 5, max age 38, forward delay 20
```

Interfaces

Name	State	Prio.Nbr	Cost	Sts	Role	PortFast	Type
te1/0/1	enabled	128.1	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
te1/0/2	disabled	128.2	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
te1/0/5	disabled	128.5	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
te1/0/6	enabled	128.6	4	Frw	Desg	Yes	P2P (RSTP)
te1/0/7	enabled	128.7	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
te1/0/8	enabled	128.8	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
te1/0/9	enabled	128.9	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-
gi1/0/1	enabled	128.49	100	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-

Po1	enabled	128.1000	4	Dsbl	Dsbl	No	-

5.15.5.3 Configuring PVSTP+, RPVSTP+

PVSTP+ (Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol Plus) is one of the types of the Spanning Tree protocol that extends the functionality of STP for use in individual VLANs. The protocol allows creating a separate STP instance in each VLAN. PVSTP+ is compliant with STP.

Rapid PVSTP+ (RPVSTP+) is the enhanced version of PVSTP+ that enables faster convergence of a network to a tree topology and provides higher stability.



The maximum number of PVST/RPVST instances for MES5300-XX, MES5305-48, MES5310-48, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 is 255, for all other models — 64, while zero is used for all VLANs in which PVST/RPVST is disabled. Each VLAN with PVST/RPVST enabled has one PVST/RPVST instance.



Ports where the number of VLANs exceeds the maximum number of PVST/RPVST instances are temporarily blocked when switching to PVST/RPVST mode, therefore, before turning on PVST/RPVST, it is necessary to calculate the number of VLANs used on the ring ports of the switch. If this value exceeds 64, then initially you need to disable PVST/RPVST in redundant VLANs/RPVST with the command "no spanning-tree vlan <VLAN ID>".



Before enabling PVST/RPVST, MES switches process PVST bpdu in all VLANs. Therefore, in cases where switches with a number of PVST/RPVST VLANs exceeding the maximum number of PVST/RPVST instances are used in the ring, the limits for processing PVST bpdu traffic on the CPU should be expanded. To do this, use the command "service cpu-rate-limits other-bpdu 1024".



If it is necessary to remove VLANs from PVST/RPVST instances and add new ones during operation, perform the following actions:

- 1) Disable STP in unnecessary VLANs (command "no spanning-tree vlan *vlan_list*" in global configuration mode);
- 2) Enable STP in new VLANs (command "spanning-tree vlan *vlan_list*" in global configuration mode).

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table126 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094)/ by default all instances are enabled	Enable PVSTP+, RPVSTP+ in specified VLANs.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i>		Disable PVSTP+, RPVSTP+ in specified VLANs.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> forward-time <i>seconds</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); seconds: (4..30)/15 seconds	Set the time period spent on listening to and studying the states before switching to transmission state for specified VLANs.  The timers should comply with the following formula: 2 * (Forward-Time - 1) ≥ Max-Age ≥ 2 * (Hello-Time + 1).
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> forward-time		Set the default value.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> hello-time <i>seconds</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); seconds: (1..10)/2 sec	Set the time period between broadcasts of 'Hello' messages to communicating switches for specified VLANs.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> hello-time		Set the default value.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> max-age <i>seconds</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); seconds: (6..40)/20 sec	Set the spanning tree lifetime for specified VLANs.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> max-age		Set the default value.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> priority <i>priority_value</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); priority_value: (0..61440)/32768	Set the priority of the STP spanning tree.  The value is selected from the range in increments of 4096.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> priority		Set the default value.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> bpdu {filtering flooding}	vlan_list: (1..4094)/ filtering is disabled	Filter or skip incoming PVST/RPVST-BPDU frames. - filtering — enable filtering; - flooding — disable filtering.  This command is valid if STP is disabled or enabled in one of the modes: STP/RSTP/MST. If PVST/RPVST mode is enabled, this command will only work if STP is disabled in the specified VLAN.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> bpdu		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface (interfaces range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 127 — Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list cost cost</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); cost: (1..200000000)	Set the path cost via the interface for specified VLANs. - <i>cost</i> — path value.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list cost</i>		Set the value defined on the basis of the port speed and the path cost calculation method for specified VLANs.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list port-priority pri- riority_value</i>	vlan_list: (1..4094); priority_value: (0..240)/128	Set the interface priority in STP root spanning tree.  The value is selected from the range in increments of 16.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list port-priority</i>		Set the default value.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list restricted-tcn</i>	—/BPDU reception with TCN flag is allowed; vlan_list: (1..4094)	Prohibit receiving BPDUs with a TCN flag for the specified VLANs.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list restricted-tcn</i>		Allow receiving BPDUs with a TCN flag for the specified VLANs.
spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list</i> bpdu {filtering flooding}	vlan_list: (1..4094)/ filtering is disabled	Filter or skip incoming PVST/RPVST-BPDU frames. - filtering — enable filtering; - flooding — disable filtering.  This command is valid if STP is disabled or enabled in one of the modes: STP/RSTP/MST. If PVST/RPVST mode is enabled, this command will only work if STP is disabled in the specified VLAN.
no spanning-tree vlan <i>vlan_list bpdu</i>		Set the default value.

5.15.6 Configuring G.8032v2 (ERPS)

ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) protocol is used for increasing stability and reliability of data transmission network having a ring topology by reducing the network recovery time in case of a failure. Recovery time does not exceed 1 second. It is much less than network change over time in case of spanning tree protocols usage.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 128 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
erps	-/off	Allow ERPS protocol operation.
no erps		Prohibit ERPS protocol operation.
erps vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Creating an ERPS ring with the R-APS VLAN identifier, which will transmit service information, and switc to the ring configuration mode. - <i>vls_id</i> – number of the R-APS VLAN.
no erps vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Deleting the ERPS ring with the <i>vls_id</i> .

Ring configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the ring configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-erps) #
```

Table 129 – ERPS ring configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
protected vlan add <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list:(2..4094, all)	Add a VLAN range to the list of protected VLANs. - <i>vlan_list</i> – VLAN list. To define a VLAN range, enter values separated by commas or enter the starting and ending values separated by a hyphen '- '.
protected vlan remove <i>vlan_list</i>	vlan_list:(2..4094, all)	Delete a VLAN range from the list of protected VLANs. - <i>vlan_list</i> – VLAN list to delete.
port {west east} { tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Select west (east) port of the switch included in the ring.
no port {west east}		Delete the west (east) switch port included in the ring.
rpl {west east} {owner neighbor}	-/no rpl	Select the switch RPL port and its roles. - west – RPL-port will be assigned as west port; - the east – RPL-port will be assigned to the east port; - owner – the switch will be the owner of the RPL port; - neighbor – the switch will be the neighbor of the RPL port owner.
no rpl		Delete RPL port of the switch.
level <i>level</i>	level: (0..7)/1	Configure the R-APS message level. It is required for providing messages through CFM MEP. - <i>level</i> – level of R-APS messages.
no level		Set the default value.
ring enable	-/off	Enable ring operation.
no ring enable		Disable ring operation.
version <i>version</i>	version: (1..2)/2	Select a compatibility mode with other versions of the G.8032 protocol. - <i>version</i> – G.8032 protocol version.
no version		Set the default value.
revertive	-/revertive	Select ring operation mode.
no revertive		Set the default value.
sub-ring vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id:(1..4094)	Specify a sub-ring for the ring. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN number.
no sub-ring vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Delete a sub-ring.
sub-ring vlan <i>vlan_id</i> [tc- propagation]	vlan_id:(1..4094)	Enable sending MAC table clearing signal to a primary ring when rebuilding a sub-ring.
no sub-ring vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable sending MAC table clearing signal to a primary ring when rebuilding a sub-ring.
timer guard <i>value</i>	value:(10..2000) ms, multiple of 10/500 ms	Set a timer for outdated R-APS messages blocking.
no timer guard		Set the default value.
timer holdoff <i>value</i>	value:(0..10000) ms, multiple of 100 with an accuracy of 5 ms/0 ms	Set a delay timer for the switch's response to a state change. Instead of reacting to an event, a timer is turned on, after which the switch informs about its state. Designed to reduce packet flood in port flapping.
no timer holdoff		Set the default value.
timer wtr <i>value</i>	value:(1..12) min/5 min	Set a timer that runs on the RPL Owner switch in the revertive mode. It is used to prevent frequent protective switchings due to failure signals.
no timer wtr		Set the default value.
switch forced {west east}	-/no	Force the launch of the protective ring switching and block the specified port.
no switch forced		Cancel the ring switching force.
switch manual {west east}	-/no	Manually block a specified west (east) port and unblock an east (west) one.
no switch manual		Reset the manual lock.
abort	-	Undo the changes made since entering the ring configuration mode.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 130 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show erps [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Request information about the general state of ERPS or the specified ring.

5.15.7 LLDP configuration

The main function of the **Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)** is the exchange between network devices about their status and characteristics. Information that LLDP gathers is stored on devices and can be requested by the master computer via SNMP. Thus, the master computer can model the network topology based on this information.

The switches support transmission of both standard and optional parameters, such as:

- device name and description;
- port name and description;
- MAC/PHY information;
- etc.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 131 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
lldp run	—/allowed	Enable the switch to use LLDP.
no lldp run		Forbid the switch to use LLDP.
lldp timer seconds	seconds: (5..32768)/30 sec	Specify how frequently the device will send LLDP information updates.
no lldp timer		Set the default value.
lldp hold-Multiplier number	number: (2..10)/4	Specify the time period for the receiver to keep LLDP packets before dropping them. This value will be transmitted to the receiving side in LLDP update packets and should be an increment for the LLDP timer. Thus, the lifetime of LLDP packets is calculated by the formula: TTL = min (65535, LLDP-Timer * LLDP-HoldMultiplier).
no lldp hold-Multiplier		Set the default value.
lldp reinit seconds	seconds: (1..10)/2 sec	Minimum amount of time for the LLDP port to wait before LLDP re-initialization.
no lldp reinit		Set the default value.
lldp tx-delay seconds	seconds: (1..8192)/2 sec	Specify the delay between the subsequent LLDP packet transmissions caused by the changes of values or status in the local LLDP MIB database.  It is recommended that this delay be less than 0.25* LLDP-Timer.
no lldp tx-delay		Set the default value.

lldp lldpdu {filtering flooding}	-/filtering	Specify the LLDP packet processing mode when LLDP is disabled on the switch: - <i>filtering</i> – indicate that LLDP packets are filtered if the LLDP protocol is disabled on the switch; - <i>flooding</i> – indicate that LLDP packets are transmitted if the LLDP protocol is disabled on the switch.
no lldp lldpdu		Set the default value.
lldp med fast-start repeat-count <i>number</i>	number: (1..10)/3	Set the number of PDU LLDP repetitions for quick start defined by LLDP-MED.
no lldp med fast-start repeat-count		Set the default value.
lldp med network-policy <i>number application [vlan vlan_id] [vlan-type {tagged untagged}] [up priority] [dscp value]</i>	number: (1..32); application: (voice, voice-signaling, guest-voice, guest-voice-signaling, softphone-voice, video-conferencing, streaming-video, video-signaling); vlan_id: (0..4095); priority: (0..7); value: (0..63)	Specify a rule for the network-policy parameter (device network policy). This parameter is optional for the LLDP MED protocol extension. - <i>number</i> – the ordinal number of the network policy rule; - <i>application</i> – the main function defined for this network policy rule. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN ID for this rule; - tagged/untagged – determine whether the VLAN used by this rule will be tagged or untagged. - <i>priority</i> – rule priority (used at the second level of the OSI model); - <i>value</i> – DSCP value used by rule. If DSCP value is not specified, the switch will send the DSCP parameter 0 by default. Changing the network policy is possible only after removing the policy from all interfaces where it is applied.
no lldp med network-policy <i>number</i>		Remove the created rule for the network-policy parameter.
lldp notifications interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (5..3600)/5 sec	Specify the maximum LLDP notification transfer rate. - <i>seconds</i> – time during which the device can send no more than one notification.
no lldp notifications interval		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands:

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 132 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
lldp transmit	By default, can be used in both directions.	Enable packet transmission via LLDP on the interface.
no lldp transmit		Disable packet transmission via LLDP on the interface.
lldp receive		Enable the interface to receive packets via LLDP.
no lldp receive		Disable the interface to receive packets via LLDP.
lldp optional-tlv <i>tlv_list</i>	tlv_list: (port-desc, sys-desc, 802.3-mac-phy, 802.3-lag, 802.3-max-frame-size, 802.3-power-via-mdi)/	Specify which optional TLV fields (Type, Length, Value) will be included into the LLDP packet transmitted by the device. You can pass up to 5 optional TLVs to the command. TLV 802.3-power-via-mdi is available only for devices with PoE support.
no lldp optional-tlv	By default, optional TLV are not included in the packet.	Set the default value.
lldp optional-tlv 802.1 {pvid [enable disable] ppvid {add remove} ppv_id vlan-name {add remove} vlan_id}	ppvid: (1-4094); vlan_id: (2-4094); By default, optional TLVs are not included.	Specify which optional TLV fields will be included into the LLDP packet transmitted by the device: - pvid – interface PVID; - ppvid – add/remove PPVID; - vlan-name – add/remove VLAN number; - protocol – add/remove specified protocol.
lldp optional-tlv 802.1 protocol {stp rstp mstp pause 802.1x lacp gvrp}		

no lldp optional-tlv 802.1 pvid		Set the default value.
lldp management-address {ip_address none automatic [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group vlan vlan_id]}	ip-address format: A.B.C.D; gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094). By default, the management address is defined automatically.	Specify the management address announced on the interface. - ip_address – set static IP address; - none – indicate that the address has not been announced; - automatic – indicate that the system automatically selects a control address from all IP addresses of the switch; - automatic – indicate that the system automatically selects a control address from the configured addresses of the specified interface. If an Ethernet interface or a port group interface belong to a VLAN, this VLAN address will not be included into the list of available management addresses. If there are multiple IP addresses, the system selects the initial IP address from the range of dynamic IP addresses. If dynamic addresses are not available, the system chooses the start IP address from the available static IP address range.
no lldp management-address		Delete the management IP address.
lldp notification {enable disable}	By default, LLDP notifications are disabled.	Enable/disable LLDP notifications on the interface. - enable; - disable.
no lldp notifications		Set the default value.
lldp med enable [tlv_list]	tlv_list: (network-policy, location, inventory)/it is prohibited to use the LLDP MED protocol extension.	Enable LLDP MED protocol extension. You can include from one to three special TLVs in the command.
lldp med network-policy {add remove} number	number: (1-32)	Specify the network-policy rule for this interface. - add – assign the rule; - remove – remove the rule; - number – rule number.
no lldp med network-policy		Remove the network-policy rule from the interface.
lldp med location {coordinate coordinate civic-address civic_address_data ecs-elin ecs_elin_data}	coordinate: 16 bytes; civic_address_data: (6..160) bytes; ecs_elin_data: (10..25) bytes.	Specify the device location for LLDP ('location' parameter value of the LLDP MED protocol). - coordinate – address in the coordinate system; - civic_address_data – administrative address of the device; - ecs-elin_data – address in the format defined by ANSI/TIA 1057.
no lldp med location {coordinate civic-address ecs-elin}		Remove location parameter settings.
lldp med notification topology-change {enable disable}	-/prohibited	Enable/disable sending LLDP MED notifications about topology changes. - enable – allow sending notifications; - disable – prohibit sending notifications.
no lldp med notifications topology-change		Set the default value.



The LLDP packets received via a port group are saved individually by these port groups. LLDP sends different messages to each port of the group.



LLDP operation is independent from the STP state on the port; LLDP packets are sent and received via ports blocked by STP.

If the port is managed via 802.1X, LLDP works only with authorized ports.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 133 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear lldp table [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Clear the address table of discovered neighbor devices and start a new packet exchange cycle via LLDP MED.
show lldp configuration [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob detailed]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show LLDP configuration of all physical interfaces of the device or the specified interfaces.
show lldp med configuration [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob detailed]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show LLDP MED protocol extension configuration for all physical interfaces or specific interfaces only.
show lldp local {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob}	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show LLDP information announced by the port.
show lldp local tlvs-overloading [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show TLVs LLDP restart state.
show lldp neighbors [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show information on the neighbor devices on which LLDP is enabled.
show lldp statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob detailed]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show LLDP statistics.

Command execution examples

Set the following TLV fields for the te1/0/10 port: port-description, system-name, system-description. Add the management address 10.10.10.70 for the interface.

```
console(config)# configure
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/10
console(config-if)# lldp optional-tlv port-desc sys-name sys-desc
console(config-if)# lldp management-address 10.10.10.70
```

View LLDP configuration:

```
console# show lldp configuration
```

LLDP state: Enabled				
Timer: 30 Seconds				
Hold Multiplier: 4				
Reinit delay: 4 Seconds				
Tx delay: 2 Seconds				
Notifications Interval: 5 Seconds				
LLDP packets handling: Filtering				
Chassis ID: mac-address				
Port	State	Optional TLVs	Address	Notifications
tel1/0/7	Rx and Tx	SN, SC	None	Disabled
tel1/0/8	Rx and Tx	SN, SC	None	Disabled
tel1/0/9	Rx and Tx	SN, SC	None	Disabled
tel1/0/10	Rx and Tx	PD, SD	10.10.10.70	Disabled

Table 134 – Results description

Field	Description
Timer	Specify how frequently the device will send LLDP updates.
Hold Multiplier	Specify the amount of time (TTL, Time-To-Live) for the receiver to keep LLDP packets before dropping them: TTL = Timer * Hold Multiplier.
Reinit delay	Specify the minimum amount of time for the port to wait before sending the next LLDP message.
Tx delay	Specify the delay between subsequent transmissions of LLDP frames initiated by changes in values or status.
Port	Port number.
State	Port operation mode for LLDP.
Optional TLVs	TLV-options that are transmitted Possible values: PD – Port description; SN – System name; SD – System description; SC – System capabilities.
Address	Device address sent in LLDP messages.
Notifications	Specify whether LLDP notifications are enabled or disabled.

- Show information on neighbor devices:

```
console# show lldp neighbors
```

Port	Device ID	Port ID	System Name	Capabilities
tel1/0/1	0060.704C.73FE	1	ts-7800-2	B
tel1/0/2	0060.704C.73FD	1	ts-7800-2	B
tel1/0/3	0060.704C.73FC	9	ts-7900-1	B, R
tel1/0/4	0060.704C.73FB	1	ts-7900-2	W

Table 135 – Results description

Field	Description
Port	Port number.

Device ID	Name or MAC address of the neighbor device.
Port ID	Neighbor device port identifier.
System name	Device system name.
Capabilities	This field describes the device type: B – Bridge; R – Router; W – WLAN Access Point; T – Telephone; D – DOCSIS cable device; H – Host; r – Repeater; O – Other.
System description	Neighbor device description.
Port description	Neighbor device port description.
Management address	Device management address.
Auto-negotiation support	Specify if the automatic port mode identification is supported.
Auto-negotiation status	Specify if the automatic port mode identification is supported.
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities	Specify the modes supported by automatic port discovery function.
Operational MAU type	Operational MAU type of the device.

5.15.8 Configuring OAM

Ethernet OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance), IEEE 802.3ah – functions of data transmission channel level correspond to channel status monitor protocol. The protocol uses OAM (OAMPDU) protocol data blocks to transmit channel status information between directly connected Ethernet devices. Both devices should support IEEE 802.3ah.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands:

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 136 — Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ethernet oam	—/disabled	Enable Ethernet OAM support on the port.
no ethernet oam		Disable Ethernet OAM on the configured port.
ethernet oam link-monitor supported	—/disabled	Enable "link-monitor" support.
no ethernet oam link-monitor supported		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame threshold count	count: (1..65535)/1	Set a threshold for the number of errors for the specified period (the period is set by the ethernet oam link-monitor frame window command).
no ethernet oam link-monitor frame threshold		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame window window	window: (10..600)/100 ms	Set a time interval for counting the number of errors.
no ethernet oam link-monitor frame window		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period threshold count	count: (1..65535)/1	Set the threshold for the "frame-period" event (the period is set by the ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period window command).

no ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period threshold		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period window	window: (1..65535)/10000	Set the time interval for the "frame-period" event (in frames).
no ethernet oam link-monitor frame-period window		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds threshold	count: (1..900)/1	Set the threshold for the "frame-period" event (the period is set by the ethernet oam link-monitor command frame-seconds window), in seconds.
no ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds threshold		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds window	window: (100..9000)/100 ms	Set the time interval for the "frame-period" event.
no ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds window		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam mode {active passive}	—/active	Set the operating mode of the OAM protocol: - active — switch is constantly sending OAMPDU; - passive — switch starts sending OAMPDU only if there is an OAMPDU on the other side.
no ethernet oam mode		Restore the default value.
ethernet-oam remote-failure	—/enabled	Enable support and handling of "remote-failure" events.
no ethernet oam remote-failure		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam remote-loopback supported	—/disabled	Enable support for the traffic loopback function.
no ethernet oam remote-loopback supported		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam uni-directional detection	—/disabled	Enable the unidirectional link detection function based on the Ethernet OAM protocol.
no ethernet oam uni-directional detection		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam uni-directional detection action {log error-disable}	—/log	Determine the switch response to unidirectional link: - log — sending SNMP trap and logging; - error-disable — switch the port to the "error-disable" state, write to the log and send the SNMP trap.
no ethernet oam uni-directional detection action		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam uni-directional detection aggressive	—/disabled	Enable aggressive unidirectional link detection mode. If Ethernet OAM messages stop coming from a neighboring device — the link is tagged as unidirectional.
no ethernet oam uni-directional detection aggressive		Restore the default value.
ethernet oam uni-directional detection discovery-time	time: (5..300)/5 sec	Set a time interval to determine the link type on the port.
no ethernet oam uni-directional detection discovery-time		Restore the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user. Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

Table 137 — Privileged EXEC mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
clear ethernet oam statistics [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Clear the Ethernet OAM statistics for the specified interface.
show ethernet oam discovery [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Display the status of the Ethernet OAM protocol for the specified interface.
show ethernet oam statistics [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show protocol message exchange statistics for the specified interface.
show ethernet oam status [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Display the Ethernet OAM settings for the specified interface.
show ethernet oam uni-directional detection [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show the status of the unidirectional link detection mechanism for the specified interface.
ethernet oam remote-loopback {start stop} {interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port}}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Start/stop of a remote loop for the specified interface.

Command execution examples

Display the protocol status for tengigabitethernet 1/0/3:

```
console# show ethernet oam discovery interface TenGigabitEthernet 1/0/3
```

```
tengigabitethernet 1/0/3
Local client
-----

Administrative configurations:
Mode:          active
Unidirection:  not supported
```

```

Link monitor:      supported
Remote loopback:   supported
MIB retrieval:     not supported
Mtu size:          1500
Operational status:
Port status:       operational
Loopback status:   no loopback
PDU revision:      3
Remote client
-----
MAC address: a8:f9:4b:0c:00:03
Vendor(oui): a8 f9 4b
Administrative configurations:
PDU revision:      3
Mode:              active
Unidirection:      not supported
Link monitor:      supported
Remote loopback:   supported
MIB retrieval:     not supported
Mtu size:          1500
console#

```

5.15.9 Configuring Flex-link

Flex-link is a redundancy function designed to ensure the reliability of the data channel. The flex-link pair may contain Ethernet and Port-channel interfaces. One of these interfaces is in a blocked state and begins to pass traffic only in case of a failure on the second interface.

Ethernet interface, port group configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 138 – Ethernet interface, port groups configuration commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
flex-link backup {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel port_channel}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..4); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); port_channel (1..48)/-	Enable flex-link on an interface and assign the selected interface the role of the backup interface in the flex-link pair.
no flex-link backup {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel port_channel}		Disable flex-link on an interface and remove the selected interface from the flex-link pair.
flex-link preempt mode [forced bandwidth off]	-/off	Set the action when raising the interface participating in a flex-link: - forced — if the raised interface is configured as master, it will become the active interface; - bandwidth — when the interface is raised, the interface with a higher bandwidth becomes active; - off — the raised interface will remain in the locked state.
no flex-link preempt mode		Return the default value.
flex-link preempt delay delay	delay: (1..300)/35	Set the time from the transition of the disconnected port to the "up" state, after which the action set by the flex-link preempt mode command is performed. - delay — time period, in seconds.
no flex-link preempt delay		Return the default value.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 139 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show interfaces flex-link [detailed] {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel port- channel}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..4); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); port_channel: (1..48)	Show the configuration of the flex-link function.

5.15.10 Configuring Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) function

Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) allows forwarding of L2-Protocol PDUs through a service provider network which provides transparent connection between client segments of the network.

L2PT encapsulates the PDU on the interface of the switch bordering the hardware which frames need to be encapsulated, and transmits them to another such switch, which waits for the encapsulated frames, and then decapsulates them. This allows users to transfer level 2 information through the provider's network. The switches provide the ability to encapsulate service packets of the STP, LACP, LLDP, IS-IS protocols.

Example

When L2TP is enabled for STP, switches A, B, C and D are combined in one spanning tree despite the fact that the switch A is not connected to the switches B, C and D directly. Information on network topology change can be transmitted via the service provider network.

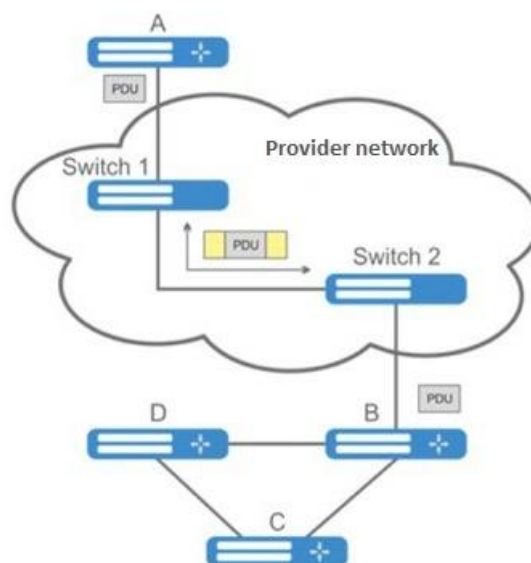


Figure 104 — Example of L2PT function

The algorithm of the functional is as follows:

Encapsulation:

1. All L2 PDUs are intercepted on the CPU.
2. The L2PT subsystem determines the L2 protocol to which the received PDU corresponds, and checks whether the l2protocol-tunnel setting for this L2 protocol is enabled on the port from which this PDU is received.

If the setting is enabled:

- PDU frame is sent to all VLAN ports on which tunneling is enabled;
- encapsulated PDU frame (source frame with Destination MAC address changed to tunnel) is sent to all VLAN ports where tunneling is disabled.

If the setting is disabled:

- The PDU frame is passed to the handler of the corresponding protocol.

Decapsulation:

3. Interception of Ethernet frames with the destination MAC address specified using the l2protocol-tunnel address xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx command is implemented. Interception is enabled only when the l2protocol-tunnel setting is enabled at least at one port (protocol independent).
4. When intercepting a packet with the destination MAC address xx-xx-xx-xx-xx, it first enters the L2PT subsystem, which determines the L2 protocol for this PDU by its header, and checks whether the l2protocol-tunnel setting for this L2 protocol is enabled on the port from which the encapsulated PDU is received.

If the setting is enabled:

- the port from which the encapsulated PDU frame was received is blocked with the l2pt-guard reason.

If the setting is disabled:

- a decapsulated PDU frame is sent to all VLAN ports where tunneling is enabled;
- an encapsulated PDU frame is sent to all VLAN ports where tunneling is disabled.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 140 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
l2protocol-tunnel address {mac_address}	mac_address: (01:00:ee:ee:00:00, 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0, 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d1,	Set the destination MAC address for the tunneled frames.

no l2protocol-tunnel address	01:00:0c:cd:cd:d2, 01:0f:e2:00:00:03)/ 01:00:ee:ee:00:00	Set the default value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands



On the interface bordering an end device that does not support STP, the STP protocol (spanning-tree disable) must be disabled and BPDU filtering (spanning-tree bpdu filtering) must be enabled.

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 141 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
l2protocol-tunnel {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld}	-/off	Enable the STP BPDU packet encapsulation mode.
no l2protocol-tunnel {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld}		Disable the STP BPDU encapsulation mode.
l2protocol-tunnel cos cos	cos: (0..7)/5	Set the CoS value for packed PDU frames.
no l2protocol-tunnel cos		Set the default CoS value.
l2protocol-tunnel drop-threshold {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld} threshold	treshold: (1..4096)/ off	Set the threshold rate (packets per second) of incoming PDU frames that have been received and are to be encapsulated. PDU frames are dropped if threshold speed is exceeded.
no l2protocol-tunnel drop-threshold {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld}		Disable incoming PDU frame rate control mode.
l2protocol-tunnel shutdown-threshold {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld} threshold	treshold: (1..4096)/ off	Set the threshold rate (packets per second) of incoming PDU frames that have been received and are to be encapsulated. If the threshold is exceeded, the port will be switched to the Errdisable state (disabled).
no l2protocol-tunnel shutdown-threshold {stp lacp lldp isis-l1 isis-l2 pvst cdp dtp vtp pagp udld}		Disable incoming PDU frame rate control mode.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 142 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show l2protocol-tunnel [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48)	Show L2PT information for the specified interface or for all interfaces with enabled L2PT if the interface is not specified.

hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]		
clear l2protocol-tunnel statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..48)	Reset L2PT statistics for the specified interface or for all interfaces with enabled L2PT if the interface is not specified.

Command execution examples

Set tunnel MAC address as 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0, enable SNMP trap transmission from l2protocol-tunnel trigger (drop-threshold and shutdown-threshold triggers).

```
console(config)#l2protocol-tunnel address 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0
console(config)#snmp-server enable traps l2protocol-tunnel
```

Enable STP tunneling mode on the interface, set the CoS value of BPDU packets as 4 and enable rate control of incoming BPDU packets.

```
console(config)# interface tengigabitEthernet 1/0/1
console(config-if)# spanning-tree disable
console(config-if)# switchport mode customer
console(config-if)# switchport customer vlan 100
console(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel stp
console(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel cos 4
console(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel drop-threshold stp 40
console(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel shutdown-threshold stp 100
```

```
console#show l2protocol-tunnel
```

MAC address for tunneled frames: 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0							
Port	CoS	Protocol	Shutdown Threshold	Drop Threshold	Encaps Counter	Decaps Counter	Drop Counter
te1/0/1	4	stp	100	40	650	0	450

Examples of messages about triggering:

```
12-Nov-2015 14:32:35 %-I-DROP: Tunnel drop threshold 40 exceeded for interface
te1/0/1
12-Nov-2015 14:32:35 %-I-SHUTDOWN: Tunnel shutdown threshold 100 exceeded for
interface te1/0/1
```

5.16 Voice VLAN

Voice VLAN is used to separate VoIP equipment into a separate VLAN. For VoIP frames, QoS attributes can be assigned to prioritize traffic. The classification of frames related to VoIP equipment frames is based on the OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier – the first 24 bits of the sender MAC address). Voice VLAN is automatically assigned to a port when it receives a frame with OUI from the Voice VLAN table. When the port is identified as a Voice VLAN port, this port is added to VLAN as a tagged port.

Voice VLAN is used in the following cases:

- VoIP equipment is configured to send tagged packets, with Voice VLAN ID configured on the switch.
- VoIP equipment transmits untagged DHCP requests. DHCP server response contains option 132 (VLAN ID), with which the device automatically assigns itself a VLAN for traffic marking (Voice VLAN).



To assign a Voice VLAN on the end hardware side, lldp-med policies or DHCP must be used.

List of OUI of VoIP equipment manufacturers dominating the market:

OUI	Manufacturer
00:E0:BB	3COM
00:03:6B	Cisco
00:E0:75	Veritel
00:D0:1E	Pingtel
00:01:E3	Siemens
00:60:B9	NEC/ Philips
00:0F:E2	Huawei-3COM
00:09:6E	Avaya



Voice VLAN can be enabled on ports operating in trunk and general mode.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 143 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
voice vlan aging-timeout <i>timeout</i>	timeout: (1..43200)/1440	Set a timeout for a port belonging to a voice-vlan. If there were no frames with VoIP equipment OUI from the port during the specified time, the voice vlan is removed from this port.
no voice vlan aging--timeout		Restore the default value.
voice vlan cos <i>cos</i> [<i>remark</i>]	cos: (0-7)/6	Set the output queue for traffic in the Voice VLAN in accordance with the CoS configured for the Voice VLAN without changing the CoS. - <i>remark</i> — enable the reassignment of CoS to one specified for traffic in the Voice VLAN.
no voice vlan cos		Restore the default value.
voice vlan id <i>vlan_id</i>		Set VLAN ID for Voice VLAN.
no voice vlan id	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Remove VLAN ID for Voice VLAN.  To remove the VLAN ID, disable the voice vlan function on all ports.
voice vlan oui-table { add <i>oui</i> remove <i>oui</i> } [<i>word</i>]	word: (1..32) characters	Allow OUI table editing. - <i>oui</i> – first 3 bytes of the MAC address; - <i>word</i> – oui description.
no voice vlan oui-table		Remove all user changes of the OUI table.
voice vlan oui-table auto-learning	-/off	Allow enabling automatic filling of the OUI table based on accepted LLDPs.  When used with port security, it is possible to work only in max-addresses mode.

no voice vlan oui-table auto-learning		Return the default value.
voice vlan secure mac-learning	-/off	Prohibit the study of MAC addresses in an untagged vlan, the first 24 bits of which match the entries from the OUI table on the switch.
no voice vlan secure mac-learning		Return the default value.
voice vlan state {oui-enabled disabled}	-/off	Enable/disable voice VLAN.
no voice vlan state		Return the default value.
voice vlan authentication bypass enable	-/off	Allow Voice VLAN traffic to ignore 802.1x authentication.  The functionality works for dot1x host-mode, single-host, and multi-session.
no voice vlan authentication bypass enable		Prevent Voice VLAN traffic from ignoring 802.1x authentication.

Table 144 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show voice vlan type oui [dynamic]	-	Show the configuration of the voice vlan function and the OUI table. - dynamic – display the configuration of the voice vlan function and dynamic recordings in the OUI table.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 145 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
voice vlan enable	-/disabled	Enable Voice VLAN for the port.
no voice vlan enable		Disable Voice VLAN for the port.
voice vlan cos mode {src all}	-/src	Enable traffic labeling for all frames, or only for the source.
no voice vlan cos mode		Restore the default value.

5.17 Multicast addressing

5.17.1 Intermediate function of IGMP (IGMP Snooping)

IGMP Snooping function is used in multicast networks. The main task of IGMP Snooping is to forward multicast traffic only to ports that requested it.



IGMP Snooping is used only in a static VLAN group. Only IGMPv1, IGMPv2, IGMPv3 protocol versions are supported.



In order for IGMP Snooping to be active, the bridge multicast filtering feature must be enabled (see the section 5.17.2 Multicast addressing rules).

Identification of ports which connect multicast routers is based on the following events:

- IGMP requests has been received on the port;
- Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM/PIMv2) packets has been received on the port;
- Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) packets has been received on the port;

- MRDISC protocol packets has been received on the port;
- Multicast Open Shortest Path First (MOSPF) protocol packets has been received on the port.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 146 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip igmp snooping	The function is disabled by default.	Enable IGMP Snooping on the switch.
no ip igmp snooping		Disable IGMP Snooping on the switch.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094) The function is disabled by default.	Enable IGMP Snooping only for the specific interface on the switch. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable IGMP Snooping only for the specific VLAN interface on the switch.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> static <i>ip_multicast_address</i> [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}]	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Registers multicast IP address in the multicast addressing table and statically add group interfaces for the current VLAN. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN ID; - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address. Interfaces must be separated by “-” and “,”.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> static <i>ip_address</i> [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}]		Remove a multicast IP address from the table.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter learn pim-dvmrp	vlan_id: (1..4094) Allowed by default	Enable automatic identification of ports with connected multicast routers for this VLAN group. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter learn pim-dvmrp		Disable automatic identification of ports with connected multicast routers for this VLAN group.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Specify the port that is connected to a multicast router for the selected VLAN. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}		Indicate that a multicast router is not connected to the port.

ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> forbidden mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48);	Prohibit identification (static and dynamic) of the port as a port that connects a multicast router. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> forbidden mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group}	twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Cancel prohibition to identify the port as a port that connects a multicast router.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier	vlan_id: (1..4094);	Enable igmp-query generation by the switch within the specific VLAN.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier	—/requests disabled	Disable igmp-query generation by the switch within the specific VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier version {2 3}	-/IGMPv2	Set IGMP version that will be used as a base for forming IGMP queries.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier version		Set the default value.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier address <i>ip_address</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Specify a source IP address for IGMP querier. Querier is a device that transmits IGMP queries.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> querier address		Set the default value. By default, if the IP address is configured for VLAN it is used as source IP address of the IGMP Snooping Querier.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> replace source-ip <i>ip_address</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094); ip_address: A.B.C.D/0.0.0.0	Enable replacement of a source IP address with specified IP address in all IGMP report packets within the specified VLAN. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN ID; - A.B.C.D – IP address to which the SRC IP will be replaced.  The default value of 0.0.0.0 indicates that SRC IP IGMP report will not be replaced.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> replace source-ip		Disable replacement of a source IP address in IGMP report packets within the specified VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> immediate-leave [host-based]	vlan_id: (1..4094); -/off	Enable IGMP Snooping Immediate-Leave process on the current VLAN. It means that the port is immediately deleted from the IGMP group after receiving IGMP leave message. - host-based – fast-leave mechanism is triggered only when all users connected to this port have unsubscribed from the group (the user counter is based on the Source MAC addresses in the IGMP report headers);
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> immediate-leave		Enable IGMP Snooping Immediate-Leave process on the current VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> proxy-report [version <i>version</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094); version: (1..3)	Enable Proxy report function in a certain VLAN. When this function is enabled, a switch responds to incoming IGMP queries on its own behalf. Client IGMP reports are discarded in this case. - version – set the IGMP version for sending packets. By default, the version is determined by the IGMP query packet that came to the switch.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> proxy-report		Enable Proxy report in a certain VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> cos <i>cos</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094); cos: (0..7)/0	Set the CoS value for IGMP messages outgoing to the mrouter port in the specified VLAN. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN ID; - <i>cos</i> – class of service.
no ip igmp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> cos <i>cos</i>		Set the CoS value for IGMP messages outgoing to the mrouter port in the specified VLAN to zero.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 147 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip igmp robustness count	count: (1..7)/2	Set IGMP robustness value. If data loss occurs in the channel, a robustness value should be increased.
no ip igmp robustness		Set the default value.
ip igmp query-interval seconds	seconds: (30..18000)/125 s	Set a timeout for sending main queries to all multicast members to check their activity.
no ip igmp query-interval		Set the default value.
ip igmp query-max-response-time seconds	seconds: (5..20)/10 s	Set the maximum query response time.
no ip igmp query-max-response-time		Set the default value.
ip igmp last-member-query-count count	count: (1..7)/robustness value	Set the number of queries sent before switch will determine that there are no multicast group members.
no ip igmp last-member-query-count		Set the default value.
ip igmp last-member-query-interval milliseconds	milliseconds: (100..25500)/1000 ms	Set the query interval for the last member.
no ip igmp last-member-query-interval		Set the default value.
ip igmp version version	version: (1-3)/3	Set the IGMP protocol version.
no ip igmp version		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface (interfaces range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 148 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
switchport access multicast-tv vlan vlan_id	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Enable forwarding of IGMP queries from customer VLANs to Multicast VLAN for the interface in the 'access' mode.  For this function to work, ip igmp snooping must be enabled not only globally in Multicast VLANs, but also in client VLANs.
no switchport access multicast-tv vlan		Disable forwarding of IGMP queries from customer VLANs to Multicast VLAN for the interface in the 'access' mode.
switchport trunk multicast-tv vlan vlan_id [tagged]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Enable redirection of IGMP requests from VLANs where the port is a member to Multicast VLAN for the interface in "trunk" mode. Multicast traffic is transmitted to the port untagged or tagged, depending on the tagged parameter. Tagged parameter indicates that Multicast traffic should be sent to the port tagged in the client VLAN.
no switchport trunk multicast-tv vlan		Disable redirection of IGMP requests to Multicast VLAN. The port is excluded from multicast groups in Multicast VLAN.

switchport general multicast-tv vlan <i>vlan_id</i> [tagged]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Enable redirection of IGMP requests from VLANs where the port is a member to Multicast VLAN for the interface in "general" mode. Multicast traffic is transmitted to the port untagged or tagged, depending on the tagged parameter. Tagged parameter indicates that Multicast traffic should be sent to the port tagged in the client VLAN.
no switchport general multicast-tv vlan		Disable redirection of IGMP requests to Multicast VLAN. The port is excluded from multicast groups in Multicast VLAN.

EXEC mode commands

All commands are available for privileged users only.

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 149 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [interface <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on learnt multicast routers in the specified VLAN group.
show ip igmp snooping interface <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on IGMP Snooping for the current interface.
show ip igmp snooping groups [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [ip-multicast-address <i>ip_multicast_address</i>] [ip-address <i>IP_address</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on learnt multicast groups.
show ip igmp snooping cpe vlans [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the table of mapping between customer VLAN equipment and TV VLAN.

Command execution examples

Enable the IGMP snooping function on the switch. For VLAN 6, enable automatic identification of ports with connected multicast routers. Increase robustness value to 4. Set the maximum response time to the request to 15 s.

```
console# configure
console (config)# ip igmp snooping
console (config-if)# ip igmp snooping vlan 6 mrouter learn pim-dvmrp
console (config)# interface vlan 6
console (config-if)# ip igmp robustness 4
console (config-if)# ip igmp query-max-response-time 15
```

5.17.2 Multicast addressing rules

These commands are used to set multicast addressing rules on the link and network layers of the OSI network model.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 150 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Description
bridge multicast mode {mac-group ipv4-group ipv4-src-group}	—/mac-group	Specify the multicast data transmission mode. - mac-group – multicast based on VLAN and MAC addresses; - ipv4-group – multicast with a filtering type based on VLAN and receiver address in IPv4 format; - ip-src-group – multicast with a filtering type based on VLAN and sender address in IPv4 format.
no bridge multicast mode		Set the default value.
bridge multicast address {mac_multicast_address ip_multicast_address} [{add remove}] {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Add a multicast MAC address to the multicast addressing table and statically add or remove interfaces to/from the group. - mac_multicast_address – group MAC address; - ip_multicast_address – multicast IP address; - add – add a static subscription to the group MAC address of Ethernet port range or port groups. - remove – remove the static subscription to the group MAC address. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.
no bridge multicast address {mac_multicast_address ip_multicast_address }		Remove a multicast MAC address from the table.
bridge multicast forbidden address {mac_multicast_address ip_multicast_address} [{add remove}] {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Deny the connection of configured port(s) to a multicast IPv6 address (MAC address). - mac_multicast_address – group MAC address; - ip_multicast_address – multicast IP address; - add – add port/ports to the prohibited list; - remove – remove port/ports from the prohibited list. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.
no bridge multicast forbidden address {mac_multicast_address ip_multicast_address }		Remove a 'deny' rule for a multicast MAC address.
bridge multicast forward-all {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128) By default, transmission of all multicast packets is denied.	Enable transmission of all multicast packets on the port. - add – add ports/combined ports to the list of ports for which all group packets are allowed to be transmitted; - remove – remove group of ports/combined ports from the permissive rule. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.
no bridge multicast forward-all		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast forbidden forward-all {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Prohibit the port to dynamically join a multicast group. - add – add ports/combined ports to the list of ports for which transmission of all group packets is prohibited; - remove – remove group of ports/combined ports from the prohibiting rule. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.
no bridge multicast forbidden forward-all	By default, ports are not prohibited to dynamically join a multicast group.	Restore the default value.

bridge multicast ip-address <i>ip_multicast_address {add remove} { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Register an IP address in the multicast addressing table and statically add/remove interfaces to/from the group. - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - add – add ports to the group; - remove – remove ports from the group. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.
no bridge multicast ip-address <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Remove a multicast IP address from the table.
bridge multicast forbidden ip-address <i>ip_multicast_address {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Prohibit the port to dynamically join a multicast group. - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - add – add port/ports to the prohibited list; - remove – remove port/ports from the prohibited list. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.  Multicast groups must be registered before prohibited ports can be identified.
no bridge multicast forbidden ip-address <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast source ip_address group <i>ip_multicast_address {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Set the mapping between the user IP address and a multicast address in the multicast addressing table and statically add/remove interfaces to/from the group. - <i>ip_address</i> – source IP address; - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - add – add ports to the source IP address group; - remove – remove ports from the source IP address group.
no bridge multicast source ip_address group <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast forbidden source ip_address group <i>ip_multicast_address {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Disable adding/removal of mappings between the user IP address and a multicast address in the multicast addressing table for a specific port. - <i>ip_address</i> – source IP address; - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - add – prohibit adding port to the source IP address group; - remove – prohibit removing port from the source IP address group.
no bridge multicast forbidden source ip_address group <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast ipv6 mode {mac-group ip-group ip-src-group}	—/mac-group	Set the multicast data transmission mode for IPv6 multicast packets. - mac-group – multicast based on VLAN and MAC addresses; - ip-group – multicast transmission with a type of filtering based on VLAN and receiver address in IPv6 format; - ip-src-group – multicast with a filtering type based on VLAN and sender address in IPv6 format.
no bridge multicast ipv6 mode		Set the default value.
bridge multicast ipv6 ip-address <i>ipv6_multicast_address {add remove} { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Register multicast IPv6 address in the multicast addressing table and statically add/remove interfaces to/from the group. - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - add – add ports to the group; - remove – remove ports from the group. Interfaces must be separated by “–” and “,”.

no bridge multicast ipv6 ip-address <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i>		Remove a multicast IP address from the table.
bridge multicast ipv6 forbidden ip-address <i>ipv6_multicast_address {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Deny the connection of the port/ports to a multicast IPv6 address. - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – multicast IP address; - add – add port/ports to the prohibited list; - remove – remove port/ports from the prohibited list. Interfaces must be separated by “-” and “,”.
no bridge multicast ipv6 forbidden ip-address <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast ipv6 source <i>ipv6_address group</i> <i>ipv6_multicast_address {add remove} { gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Set the mapping between the user IPv6 address and a multicast address in the multicast addressing table and statically add/remove interfaces to/from the group. - <i>ipv6_address</i> – source IP address; - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – multicast IP address; - add – add ports to the source IP address group; - remove – remove ports from the source IP address group.
no bridge multicast ipv6 source <i>ipv6_address group</i> <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.
bridge multicast ipv6 forbidden source <i>ipv6_address group</i> <i>ipv6_multicast_address {add remove} {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Disable adding/removal of mappings between the user IPv6 address and a multicast address in the multicast addressing table for a specific port. - <i>ipv6_address</i> – original IPv6 address; - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – IPv6 group address; - add – prohibit adding port to the source IPv6 address group; - remove – prohibit removing port from the source IPv6 address group.
no bridge multicast ipv6 forbidden source <i>ipv6_address group</i> <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i>		Restore the default value.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface {gigabitethernet gi_port | tengigabitethernet te_port | twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port | hundredgigabitethernet hu_port | port-channel group | range {...}}
console(config-if)#
```

Table 151 – Ethernet interface, VLAN, interface groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Description
bridge multicast unregistered {forwarding filtering}	—/forwarding	Set a forwarding rule for packets received from unregistered multicast addresses. - forwarding – transmit unregistered multicast packets; - filtering – filter unregistered multicast packets.
no bridge multicast unregistered		Set the default value.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 152 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Description
bridge multicast filtering	-/disabled	Enable multicast address filtering.
no bridge multicast filtering		Disable multicast address filtering.
mac address-table aging-time seconds	seconds: (10..400)/300 seconds	Specify MAC address aging time globally in the table.
no mac address-table aging-time		Set the default value.
mac address-table learning vlan vlan_id	vlan_id: (1..4094, all)/enabled	Enable MAC address learning in the current VLAN.
no mac address-table learning vlan vlan_id		Disable MAC address learning in the current VLAN.
mac address-table static mac_address vlan vlan_id interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group} [permanent delete-on-reset delete-on-timeout secure]	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Add the source MAC address into the multicast addressing table. - <i>mac_address</i> – MAC address; - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN number; - permanent – MAC address can only be deleted using the no bridge address command. - delete-on-reset – address will be deleted after the device re-boot; - delete-on-timeout – address will be deleted by timeout; - secure – address will be deleted only using the no bridge address command or after the port returns to learning mode (no port security).
no mac address-table static [mac_address] vlan vlan_id		Remove a MAC address from the multicast addressing table.
bridge multicast reserved-address mac_multicast_address {ethernet-v2 ethtype llc sap llc-snap pid} {discard bridge}	ethtype: (0x0600..0xFFFF); sap: (0..0xFFFF); pid: (0..0xFFFFFFFF)	Specify what will be done with multicast packets from the reserved address. - <i>mac_multicast_address</i> – group MAC address; - <i>ethtype</i> – type of the Ethernet v2 packet; - <i>sap</i> – type of LLC packet; - <i>pid</i> – type of LLC-Snap packet; - discard – packet reset; - bridge – packets are transmitted in bridge mode.
no bridge multicast reserved-address mac_multicast_address [ethernet-v2 ethtype llc sap llc-snap pid]		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 153 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Description
clear mac address-table {dynamic secure} [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Remove static/dynamic entries from the multicast addressing table. - dynamic – delete dynamic records; - secure – delete static records.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 154 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Description
show mac address-table [dynamic static secure] [vlan vlan_id] [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}] [address mac_address]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the MAC address table for the selected interface or for all interfaces. - dynamic – view only dynamic recordings; - static – view only static records; - secure – view only secure recordings; - vls_id – VLAN ID; - mac-address – MAC address.
show mac address-table count [vlan vlan_id] [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the number of entries in the MAC address table for the selected interface or for all interfaces. - vls_id – VLAN identification number.
show bridge multicast address-table [vlan vlan_id] [address {mac_multicast_address ipv4_multicast_address ipv6_multicast_address}] [format {ip mac}] [source {ipv4_source_address ipv6_source_address}]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the multicast address table for the selected interface or for all VLAN interfaces (this command is available to privileged users only). - vls_id – VLAN ID; - mac_multicast_address – group MAC address; - ipv4_multicast_address – IPv4 group address; - ipv6_multicast_address – IPv6 group address; - ip – viewing by IP addresses; - mac – viewing by MAC addresses; - ipv4_source_address – source IPv4 address; - ipv6_source_address – IPv6 address of the source.
show bridge multicast address-table static [vlan vlan_id] [address {mac_multicast_address ipv4_multicast_address ipv6_multicast_address}] [source ipv4_source_address ipv6_source_address] [all mac ip]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show the static multicast address table for the selected interface or for all VLAN interfaces. - vls_id – VLAN ID; - mac_multicast_address – group MAC address; - ipv4_multicast_address – IPv4 group address; - ipv6_multicast_address – IPv6 group address; - ipv4_source_address – source IPv4 address; - ipv6_source_address – source IPv6 address; - ip – viewing by IP addresses; - mac – viewing by MAC addresses; - all – view the full table.
show bridge multicast filtering vlan_id	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show multicast address filter configuration for the selected VLAN. - vls_id – VLAN identification number.

show bridge multicast unregistered [<i>gigabitethernet gi_port</i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port</i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port</i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet hu_port</i> <i>port-channel group</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>tve_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Show filter configuration for unregistered multicast addresses.
show bridge multicast mode [<i>vlan vlan_id</i>]	<i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Show multicast addressing mode for the selected interface or for all VLAN interfaces. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN identification number.
show bridge multicast reserved-addresses	-	Show the rules set for multicast reserved addresses.

Command execution examples

Enable multicast address filtering on the switch. Set the MAC address aging time to 400 seconds, enable unregistered multicast packets forwarding on the switch port 11.

```

console # configure
console(config) # mac address-table aging-time 400
console(config) # bridge multicast filtering
console(config) # interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/11
console(config-if) # bridge multicast unregistered forwarding

console# show bridge multicast address-table format ip

```

Vlan	IP/MAC Address	type	Ports
----	-----	----	-----
1	224-239.130 2.2.3	dynamic	te0/1, te0/2
19	224-239.130 2.2.8	static	te0/1-8
19	224-239.130 2.2.8	dynamic	te0/9-11
Forbidden ports for multicast addresses:			
Vlan	IP/MAC Address	Ports	
----	-----	-----	
1	224-239.130 2.2.3	te0/8	
19	224-239.130 2.2.8	te0/8	

5.17.3 MLD snooping: the protocol for monitoring multicast traffic in IPv6

MLD snooping is the mechanism of multicast message distribution, allowing to minimize multicast traffic in IPv6-networks.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 155 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 mld snooping [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094) -/off	Enable MLD snooping.
no ipv6 mld snooping [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]		Disable MLD snooping.
ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> static <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group }]	vlan_id: (1..4094); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Register a multicast IPv6 address in the multicast addressing table and statically add/remove interfaces from the group for the current VLAN. - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – IPv6 group address; Interfaces must be separated by “-” and “,”.
no ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> static <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group }]		Remove a multicast IP address from the table.
ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> forbidden mrouter interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group }	vlan_id: (1..4094); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Add a rule that prohibits ports on the list from registering as an MLD-mrouter.
no ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> forbidden mrouter interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group }		Remove a rule that prohibits ports on the list from registering as an MLD-mrouter.
ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter learn pim-dvmrp	vlan_id: (1..4094); -/enabled	Learn the ports connected to the mrouter via MLD-query packets.
no ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter learn pim-dvmrp		Do not learn the ports connected to the mrouter by MLD-query packets.

ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group	vlan_id: (1..4094); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Add a list of mrouter ports.
no ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> mrouter interface {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group		Remove mrouter ports.
ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> immediate-leave	vlan_id: (1..4094) -/off	Enable MLD Snooping Immediate-Leave on the current VLAN.
no ipv6 mld snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i> immediate-leave		Disable MLD Snooping Immediate-Leave on the current VLAN.
ipv6 mld snooping querier	-/off	Enable igmp-query requests.
no ipv6 mld snooping querier		Disable igmp-query requests.

Ethernet, port group, VLAN interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, port group, VLAN configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 156 – Interface (range of interfaces) Ethernet, Port group interface, VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (100..25500)/1000 ms	Set the maximum response delay of the last group member, which is used to calculate the maximum response delay code (Max Response Code).
no ipv6 mld last--member--query-interval		Restore the default value.
ipv6 mld last-member-query-count <i>count</i>	count: (1..7)/robustness value	Set the number of queries sent before switch will determine that there are no multicast group members.
no ipv6 mld last-member-query-count		Set the default value.
ipv6 mld query-interval <i>value</i>	value: (30..18000)/125 seconds	Set the interval for sending basic MLD requests.
no ipv6 mld query-interval		Restore the default value.
ipv6 mld query-max-response-time <i>value</i>	value: (5..20)/10 seconds	Specify the maximum response delay that will be used to calculate the maximum response delay code.
no ipv6 mld query--max--response-time		Restore the default value.
ipv6 mld robustness <i>value</i>	value: (1..7)/2	Set the value of the fault tolerance coefficient. If there is a data loss on the channel, the fault tolerance coefficient should be increased.
no ipv6 mld robustness		Restore the default value.
ipv6 mld version <i>version</i>	version: (1..2)/2	Specify the protocol version for the current interface.
no ipv6 mld version		Restore the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

Table 157 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ipv6 mld snooping groups [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [address <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i>] [source <i>ipv6_address</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on the registered groups according to filter parameters specified in the command. - <i>ipv6_multicast_address</i> – IPv6 multicast address. - <i>ipv6_address</i> – source IPv6 address.
show ipv6 mld snooping interface <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on the MLD-snooping configuration for this VLAN.
show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter [interface <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show information on mrouter ports.

5.17.4 Multicast traffic restriction functions

The multicast traffic restriction functions are used to conveniently configure the restriction of viewing certain multicast groups.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 158 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
multicast snooping profile <i>profile_name</i>	profile_name: (1..32) characters	Go to the multicast profile configuration mode.
no multicast snooping profile <i>profile_name</i>		Delete the specified multicast profile.  Multicast profile can be deleted only after it will be unbound from all the switch ports.

Multicast profile configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the multicast configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-mc-profile)#
```

Table 159 – Multicast profile configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
match ip <i>low_ip</i> [<i>high_ip</i>]	low_ip: valid multicast address;	Set a profile match to a specified range of IPv4 multicast addresses.
no match ip <i>low_ip</i> [<i>high_ip</i>]	high_ip: valid multicast address	Delete a profile match to a specified range of IPv4 multicast addresses.
match ipv6 <i>low_ipv6</i> [<i>high_ipv6</i>]	low_ipv6: valid IPv6 multicast address;	Set a profile match to a specified range of IPv6 multicast addresses.
no match ipv6 <i>low_ipv6</i> [<i>high_ipv6</i>]	high_ipv6: valid IPv6 multicast address	Delete a profile match to a specified range of IPv6 multicast addresses.
permit	-/no permit	IGMP reports will be skipped if a profile does not match one of the specified ranges.
no permit		IGMP reports will be dropped if a profile does not match one of the specified ranges.

Ethernet interface (interfaces range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-if) #
```

Table 160 – Ethernet interface (range of interfaces) configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
multicast snooping max-groups <i>number</i>	number (1..1000)/-	Limit the number of simultaneously viewed multicast groups for the interface.
no multicast snooping maxgroups		Remove the limit for the number of simultaneously viewed groups for the interface.
multicast snooping add <i>profile_name</i>	profile name: (1..32) characters	Bind the specified multicast profile to the interface.
multicast snooping remove <i>{profile_name all}</i>		Delete the match of the multicast profile (or all multicast profiles) to the interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 161 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show multicast snooping groups count	-	Show information for all ports on the current number of multicast snooping groups and the maximum possible number.
show multicast snooping profile <i>[profile_name]</i>	profile name: (1..32) characters	Display information about multicast profiles that have been configured.

5.17.5 Radius authorization of IGMP

This mechanism allows authorizing IGMP protocol requests using a RADIUS server. To ensure reliability and load balancing, several RADIUS servers can be used. The server for sending the next authorization request is selected randomly. If the server does not respond, it is marked as temporarily inactive and stops participating in the polling mechanism for a certain period, and the request is sent to the next server.

The received authorization data is stored in the cache memory of the switch for a specified period of time. This allows speeding up the re-processing of IGMP requests.

The authorization parameters include:

- Client device MAC address;
- Switch port identifier;
- Group IP address;
- The decision on access is deny/permit.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 162 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip igmp snooping authorization cache-timeout <i>timeout</i>	timeout: (0..10000) min/0	Set the lifetime in the cache. If the value is zero, the countdown of the lifetime is disabled (the entry is not deleted with time).
no ip igmp snooping authorization cache-timeout		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface (interfaces range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 163 – Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
multicast snooping authorization radius [required]	-/disabled	Enable authorization via the RADIUS server. If the required parameter is specified, IGMP requests are ignored if all RADIUS servers are unavailable. Otherwise, the IGMP request will be processed even if there is no server response.
no multicast snooping authorization		Disable authorization.
multicast snooping authorization forwarding-first	-/disabled	Enable pre-processing of IGMP requests on the port until the RADIUS server responds. Upon receiving a response from the server, in case of a positive response, the subscription remains, in case of a negative one, it is deleted if the ip igmp snooping immediate-leave function is additionally configured.
no multicast snooping authorization forwarding-first		Restore the default value.

EXEC mode commands

All commands are available for privileged users only.

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 164 – EXEC mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
show ip igmp snooping au- thorization-cache [interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..4); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show the contents of the IGMP authorization cache. If an interface is specified in the command, then only those groups that are registered on the specified interface are displayed.
clear ip igmp snooping au- thorization-cache [interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..4); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Clear the authorization cache. If an interface is specified in the command, then only those groups that are registered on the specified interface are displayed. If the interface is not specified, the cache is completely cleared.

5.18 Multicast routing

5.18.1 Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM)

PIM is a multicast routing protocol for IP networks created to solve multicast routing problems. PIM relies on traditional routing protocols (such as Border Gateway Protocol) instead of creating its own network topology. It uses unicast routing to verify RPF. Routers perform this verification to ensure loop-free forwarding of multicast traffic.



The PIM in VRF is implemented for IPv4.

RP (rendezvous point) — rendezvous point where multicast sources will be logged and a route created from the source S (itself) to the group G: (S, G).

BSR (bootstrap router) is a mechanism for gathering information on RP candidates, generating an RP list for each multicast group and sending the list within the domain. Multicast routing configuration based on IPv4.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 165 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip multicast-routing pim [vrf vrf_name]	-/By default the function is disabled; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Enable multicast routing and the PIM protocol on all interfaces. - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
no ip multicast-routing pim [vrf vrf_name]		Disable multicast routing and PIM protocol. - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
ipv6 multicast-routing pim	—/By default, the function is disabled	Enable IPv6 multicast routing and the PIM protocol on all interfaces.
no ipv6 multicast-routing pim		Disable multicast routing and PIM for IPv6.
ip pim bsr-candidate <i>ip_address</i> [mask] [priority priority_num] [vrf vrf_name]	mask: (8..32)/30; priority_num: (0..192)/0; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Specify the device as a BSR (bootstrap router) candidate. - <i>ip_address</i> – switch valid IP address; - <i>mask</i> – subnet mask; - <i>priority_num</i> – priority. - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
no ip pim bsr-candidate [vrf vrf_name]		Disable this parameter.
ipv6 pim bsr-candidate <i>ipv6_address</i> [mask] [priority priority_num]	mask: (8..128)/126; priority_num: (0..192)/0	Specify the device as a BSR (bootstrap router) candidate. - <i>ipv6_address</i> – switch valid IPv6 address; - <i>mask</i> – subnet mask; - <i>priority_num</i> – priority.
no ipv6 pim bsr-candidate		Disable this parameter.
ip pim dm {range <i>multicast_subnet</i> default}	-	Enable routing of a specified range of multicast groups in PIM-DM mode. - <i>multicast_subnet</i> — multicast subnet; - <i>default</i> — define the range in 224.0.1.0/24.  The command can be entered several times by specifying several ranges.
no ip pim dm {range <i>multicast_subnet</i> default}		Disable the parameter.
ip pim rp-address <i>unicast_address</i> [<i>multicast_subnet</i>] [vrf vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Create a static Rendezvous Point (RP); optionally specify a multicast subnetwork for this RP. - <i>unicast_addr</i> – IP address. - <i>multicast_subnet</i> – multicast subnet; - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
no ip pim rp-address <i>unicast_address</i> [<i>multicast_subnet</i>] [vrf vrf_name]		Remove a static RP or remove an RP for a specified subnet.
ipv6 pim rp-address <i>ipv6_unicast_address</i> [<i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i>]	-	Create a static Rendezvous Point (RP); optionally specify a multicast subnetwork for this RP. - <i>ipv6_unicast_addr</i> – IPv6 address. - <i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i> – multicast subnet.
no ipv6 pim rp-address <i>ipv6_unicast_address</i> [<i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i>]		Remove a static RP or remove an RP for a specified subnet.
ip pim rp-candidate <i>unicast_address</i> [group-list <i>acc_list</i>] [priority <i>priority</i>] [interval <i>secs</i>] [vrf vrf_name]	acc_list: (0..32) characters priority: (0..192)/192; secs: (1..16383)/60 seconds; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Create a candidate for Rendezvous Point (RP) - <i>unicast_addr</i> – IP address. - <i>acc_list</i> – list of multicast prefixes set using a standard ACL; - <i>priority</i> – candidate priority; - <i>secs</i> – period of sending messages; - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
no ip pim rp-candidate <i>unicast_address</i> [vrf vrf_name]		Disable this parameter.
ipv6 pim rp-candidate <i>ipv6_unicast_address</i> [group-list <i>acc_list</i>] [priority <i>priority</i>] [interval <i>secs</i>]	acc_list: (0..32) characters priority: (0..192)/192; secs: (1..16383)/60 seconds	Create a candidate for Rendezvous Point (RP) - <i>ipv6_unicast_addr</i> –IPv6 address. - <i>acc_list</i> – list of multicast prefixes set using a standard ACL; - <i>priority</i> – candidate priority; - <i>secs</i> – period of sending messages.
no ipv6 pim rp-candidate <i>ipv6_unicast_address</i>		Disable this parameter.

ip pim ssm {range <i>multicast_subnet</i> default} [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Specify a multicast subnet. - range – specify multicast subnet; - <i>multicast_subnet</i> – multicast subnet; - default – specify the range in 232.0.0.0/8; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no ip pim ssm [range <i>multicast_subnet</i> default] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]		Disable this parameter.
ipv6 pim ssm {range <i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i> default}	-	Specify a multicast subnet. - range – specify multicast subnet; - <i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i> – multicast subnet; - default – specify the range in FF3E::/32.
no ipv6 pim ssm [range <i>ipv6_multicast_subnet</i> default]		Disable this parameter.
ipv6 pim rp-embedded	-/enabled	Enable advanced rendezvous point (RP) functionality.
no ipv6 pim rp-embedded		Disable advanced rendezvous point (RP) functionality.
ip multicast multipath {group-paths-num group-next-hop} [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	-/disabled; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Enable balancing of PIM Join packets towards available RP. - group-paths-num – balancing method in which the hash function calculated based on the group address is divided modulo N, where N is the number of available RP.  The above method is necessary for balancing to work correctly when using EVPN/VXLAN. In practice, it leads to the "synchronization" of the VTEP and the selection of the same RP to send traffic to a specific group. - group-next-hop – balancing method in which the calculation of the hash function is based on the group address and the next-hop address.  By default, if there is more than one route to RP in the routing table, the PIM Join is sent towards the PIM neighbor with the largest IP. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no ip multicast multipath [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface, VLAN, port groups configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 166 – Ethernet interfaces, VLAN, and port groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip (ipv6) pim	-/enabled	Enable PIM on the interface.
no ip (ipv6) pim		Disable PIM on the interface.
ip (ipv6) pim bsr-border	-/disabled	Stop sending BSR messages from the interface.
no ip pim bsr-border		Disable this parameter.
ip (ipv6) pim dr-priority <i>priority</i>	priority: (0..4294967294)/1	Specify the priority for selecting the DR router. - <i>priority</i> – DR router priority determines which of the switches will become the DR router. The switch with the highest value will become a DR router.
no ip (ipv6) pim dr-priority		Return the default value.
ip ip (ipv6) pim hello-interval <i>secs</i>	secs: (1..18000)/30 seconds	Specify a sending period for hello packets. - <i>sec</i> – period for sending hello packets.
no ip (ipv6) pim hello-interval		Return the default value.
ip (ipv6) pim join-prune-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (1..18000)/60 seconds	Specify the interval within which the switch sends join or prune messages. - <i>interval</i> – time for sending join, prune messages.
no ip (ipv6) pim join-prune-interval		Return the default value.

ip (ipv6) pim neighbor-filter <i>acc_list</i>	acc_list: (0..32) characters	Filter incoming PIM messages. - <i>acc_list</i> – list of addresses based on which filtering is performed.
no ip (ipv6) pim neighbor-filter		Disable this parameter.
ip igmp static-group <i>group-address</i> [<i>source source_addr</i>]	-	Enable a static multicast group request on the interface. - <i>group_address</i> – group IP address. - <i>source_addr</i> – group source IP address.  PIM must be enabled on the interface.
no ip igmp static-group <i>group-address</i> [<i>source source_addr</i>]		Disable a static multicast group request.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 167 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip (ipv6) pim rp mapping [<i>RP_addr</i>] { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show active RPs associated with route information. - <i>RP_addr</i> – IP address; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim neighbor [detail] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show information on PIM neighbors. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim interface [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> port-channel group hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i> state-on state-off] { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show information on PIM interfaces: - state-on – display all interfaces where PIM is enabled; - state-off – display all interfaces where PIM is disabled; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim group-map [<i>group_address</i>] { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show the multicast group binding table. - <i>group-address</i> – group address; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim counters { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the contents of PIM counters. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim bsr election { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show information on BSR. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim bsr rp-cache { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show information on learnt RP candidates. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show ip (ipv6) pim bsr candidate-rp { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show the status of RP candidates. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
clear ip (ipv6) pim counters { <i>vrf vrf_name</i> all }	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Reset PIM counters. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.

Command usage example

Basic configuration of PIM SM with static RP (1.1.1.1). The routing protocol must be configured beforehand.

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip multicast-routing
console(config)# ip pim rp-address 1.1.1.1
```

5.18.2 PIM Snooping

PIM Snooping is used in networks where a switch acts as an L2 device between PIM routers.

The main objective of PIM Snooping is to provide multicast traffic only for those ports from which PIM Join, PIM Register were received.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table168 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip pim snooping	—/disabled	Allow the use of the PIM snooping by the switch.
no ip pim snooping		Prohibit the use of the function.
ip pim snooping vlan vlan_id	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Allow the use of the PIM Snooping function by the switch for the VLAN interface. vls_id – VLAN ID.
no ip pim snooping vlan vlan_id		Prohibit the use of the PIM Snooping function by the switch for this VLAN interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 169 — EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip pim snooping	—	Show general information about the settings.
show ip pim snooping vlan vlan_id	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show statistics of multicast traffic control in the vlan.
show ip pim snooping groups	—	Show a list of registered groups.
sh ip pim snooping neighbors	—	Show a list of registered PIM participants.

5.18.3 MSDP (Multicast Source Discovery Protocol)

The Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is used to exchange information about Multicast traffic sources between different PIM domains. An MSDP connection is usually established between RPs of each domain.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table170 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
router msdp	—	Enable the MSDP protocol and switch to its configuration mode.
no router msdp		Stop the MSDP protocol and delete its configuration.

MSDP configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the MSDP configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-msdp) #
```

Table 171 — MSDP protocol configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
connect-source ip_address	-/IP address is not assigned	Assign an IP address that will be used as an outgoing one when connecting to the MSDP peer.
no connect-source		Set the default value.
cache-sa-holdtime secs	secs: (150..3600)/150 s	Set the lifetime of the SA record in the cache.
no cache-sa-holdtime		Set the default value.
holdtime secs	secs: (3..150)/75 s	Set the holdtime timer. If the keepalive message is not received during this time, the connection with the neighbor is reset.
no holdtime		Set the default value.
keepalive secs	secs: (1..60)/30 s	Set the interval between sending keepalive messages.
no keepalive		Set the default value.
originator-ip ip_address	-/IP address is not assigned	Assign an IP address used as the RP address in outgoing SA messages.
no originator-ip		Set the default value.
peer ip_address	—	Add the MSDP peer configuration and enter its configuration mode.
no peer ip_address		Delete the MSDP peer.

MSDP peer configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the MSDP peer configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-msdp) #
```

Table 172 — MSDP peer configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
connect-source ip_address	-/IP address is not assigned	Assign an IP address that will be used as an outgoing one when connecting to the MSDP peer.
no connect-source		Set the default value.
description text	text: (1..160) characters	Set the description of the MSDP peer.
no description		Delete the description.

mesh-group <i>name</i>	name: (1..31) characters	Add a neighbor to the MESH group.
no mesh-group		Delete a neighbor.
sa-filter { in out } <i>sec_num</i> { permit deny } [rp-address <i>ip_addr_rp</i> group-address <i>ip_addr_gr</i> source-address <i>ip_addr_src</i>]	sec_num: (0..4294967294)	Create a filter rule for SA messages: - permit — permissive filtering rule; - deny — prohibiting filtering rule; - <i>sec_num</i> — number of the rule section; - <i>ip_addr_rp</i> — filtering by RP address; - <i>ip_addr_gr</i> — filtering by group address; - <i>ip_addr_src</i> — filtering by Multicast traffic source address.
no sa-filter { in out } <i>sec_num</i>		Delete the created rule section.
shutdown	—/disabled	Administratively shut down the session with the MSDP peer without deleting its configuration.
no shutdown		Set the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 173 — EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip msdp peers [<i>ip_addr</i>]	—	Show information about configured peers, connection status, peer settings, as well as MSDP protocol messaging statistics - <i>ip_addr</i> — peer IP address.
show ip msdp source-active	—	Show the contents of the SA cache.
show ip msdp summary	—	Show summary information of the MSDP protocol.
clear ip msdp counters	—	Reset the counters.
clear ip msdp peers [<i>ip_addr</i>]	—	Re-establish connections with MSDP peers - <i>ip_addr</i> — peer IP address.

5.18.4 IGMP Proxy function

The IGMP Proxy multicast routing function is designed for simplified routing of multicast data between IGMP managed networks. With the help of IGMP Proxy devices that are not in the same network with the multicast server can connect to multicast groups.

Routing is performed between the uplink interface and the downlink interfaces. At the same time, on the uplink-interface the switch acts as an ordinary recipient of multicast traffic (multicast client) and generates its own IGMP messages. On downlink interfaces, the switch acts as a multicast server and processes IGMP messages from devices connected to these interfaces.



The number of multicast groups supported by the IGMP Proxy protocol is shown in the table 9.



IGMP Proxy supports up to 512 downlink interfaces.



IGMP Proxy implementation restrictions:

- IGMP Proxy is not supported on LAG groups;
- only one uplink interface can be defined;
- when V3 version of IGMP is used, only exclude (*,G) and include (*,G) queries are processed on downlink interfaces.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 174 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip multicast-routing igmp-proxy	—/By default, the function is disabled	Allow multicast data routing on configured interfaces.
no ip multicast-routing		Prohibit multicast data routing on configured interfaces.

Ethernet, VLAN or port group interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, VLAN, port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-if) #
```

Table 175 – Ethernet interfaces, VLAN, and port groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip igmp-proxy { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>}	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	The interface configured is a downlink interface. The command assigns an associated uplink interface used in routing.
ip igmp-proxy downstream protected interface { enable disable}	-	Enable downlink protection. IPv4 multicast traffic coming to the interface will not be redirected.
no ip igmp-proxy downstream protected interface		Disable downlink protection.
ip igmp static-group <i>group-address</i> [<i>source source_addr</i>]	-	Enable a static multicast group request on the interface. - <i>group_address</i> – group IP address. - <i>source_addr</i> – group source IP address.  IGMP Proxy must be enabled on the interface.
no ip igmp static-group <i>group-address</i> [<i>source source_addr</i>]		Disable a static multicast group request.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 176 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip mroute [<i>ip_multicast_address</i> [<i>ip_address</i>]] [summary]	-	The command is intended for viewing lists of multicast groups. It is possible to select groups by group address or by multicast data source address. - <i>ip_multicast_address</i> – group IP address; - <i>ip_address</i> – source IP address; - summary – summary of each entry in the multicast routing table.

show ip igmp-proxy interface [vlan vlan_id gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Information about the IGMP proxy status applied to interfaces.

Command execution examples

```
console#show ip igmp-proxy interface
```

```
* - the switch is the Querier on the interface

IP Forwarding is enabled
IP Multicast Routing is enabled
IGMP Proxy is enabled
Global Downstream interfaces protection is enabled
SSM Access List Name: -

Interface  Type          Interface Protection  CoS  DSCP
vlan5      upstream      default              -    -
vlan30     downstream    default              -    -
```

5.19 Management functions

5.19.1 AAA mechanism

To ensure system security, the switch uses AAA mechanism (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting).

- Authentication — matching the request to an existing account in the security system.
- Authorization (access level verification) — matching an existing (authenticated) account in the system to specific privileges.
- Accounting — user resource consumption monitoring.

SSH mechanism is used for data encryption.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 177 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
aaa authentication login {authorization default list_name} method_list	list_name: (1..12) characters; method_list: (enable, line, local, none, tacacs, radius); -/By default, local database verification is performed (aaa authentication login authorization default local)	Specify authentication mode for logging in. - authorization - allow authorization using the methods described below; - default – use the methods described below for authentication; - list_name – list name of authentication methods activated when the user logs in. Method description (method_list): - enable – use password for authentication; - line – use terminal password for authentication; - local – use local database of usernames for authentication; - none – do not use authentication; - radius – use list of RADIUS servers for authentication;

		- <i>tacacs</i> – use list of TACACS servers for authentication.  If an authentication method is not defined, the access to console is always open.  The list is created with by the following command: aaa authentication login <i>list_name</i> <i>method_list</i>. List usage: aaa authentication login <i>list-name</i>  To prevent the loss of access, enter the required minimum of the settings for the specified authentication method.
no aaa authentication login {default <i>list_name</i>}		Set the default value.
aaa authentication enable authorization {default <i>list_name</i>} <i>method_list</i>	<i>list_name</i>: (1..12) characters; <i>method_list</i>: (enable, line, local, none, tacacs, radius); -/By default, the local database is checked (aaa authentication enable authorization default enable)	Specify authentication method for logging in when the privilege level is increased. - <i>authorization</i> – allow authorization using the methods described below; - default – use the methods described below for authentication; - <i>list_name</i> – list name of authentication methods activated when the user logs in. Method description (<i>method_list</i>): - <i>enable</i> – use password for authentication; - <i>line</i> – use terminal password for authentication; - <i>local</i> – use local database of usernames for authentication; - <i>none</i> – do not use authentication; - <i>radius</i> – use list of RADIUS servers for authentication; - <i>tacacs</i> – use list of TACACS servers for authentication.  If an authentication method is not defined, the access to console is always open.  The list is created with by the following command: aaa authentication login <i>list-name</i> <i>method_list</i>. List usage: aaa authentication login <i>list-name</i>  To prevent the loss of access, enter the required minimum of the settings for the specified authentication method.
no aaa authentication enable authorization {default <i>list_name</i>}		Set the default value.
enable password <i>password</i> [encrypted] [level <i>level</i>]	<i>level</i>: (1..15)/1; <i>password</i>: (0..159) characters	Set the password to control user access privilege. - <i>level</i> – privilege level; - <i>password</i> – password; - <i>encrypted</i> – set an encrypted password (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device).
no enable password [level <i>level</i>]		Remove the password for the corresponding privilege level.
username <i>name</i> {nopassword password <i>password</i> password encrypted <i>encrypted_password</i> encryption-algorithm <i>encryption-algorithm</i> } [privileged <i>level</i>]	<i>name</i>: (1..20) characters; <i>password</i>: (1..64) characters; <i>encrypted_password</i>: (1..64) characters; <i>encryption-algorithm</i>: sha-512, sha-1, md5 /sha-1; <i>level</i>: (1..15)	Add a user to the local database. - <i>level</i> – privilege level; - <i>password</i> – password; - <i>name</i> – user name; - <i>encryption-algorithm</i> – password hashing algorithm; - <i>encrypted_password</i> – encrypted password (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device).
no username <i>name</i>		Remove a user from the local database.
aaa accounting login start-stop group {radius tacacs+}	-/by default, accounting is prohibited	Enable accounting for management sessions.  Accounting is enabled only for the users logged in with their username and password; for the users logged in with a terminal password, accounting is disabled.  Accounting is activated and terminated when the user logs in and out of the system, which corresponds to the start and stop values in the RADIUS protocol messages (the parameters contained in the RADIUS protocol messages are shown in the table 178).

no aaa accounting login start-stop		Disable accounting for CLI commands.
aaa accounting dot1x start-stop group radius	-/by default, accounting is prohibited	Enable accounting for 802.1x sessions. Accounting is activated and terminated when the user logs in and out of the system, which corresponds to the start and stop values in the RADIUS protocol messages (the parameters contained in the RADIUS protocol messages are shown in the table 178). In Multiple sessions mode, stat/stop messages are sent for each user; in Multiple hosts mode, they are sent only for the authenticated user (see section on 802.1x).
no aaa accounting dot1x start-stop group radius		Set the default value.
ip http authentication aaa login-authentication [login-authorization] [http https] method_list	method_list: (local, none, tacacs, radius)	Determine the authentication method when accessing HTTP server. When setting the method list, the additional method will be applied only if an error is returned for the main authentication method. - method_list – authentication method: <i>local</i> – by name from the local database; <i>none</i> – not used; <i>tacacs</i> – using lists of all TACACS+ servers; <i>radius</i> – using lists of all RADIUS servers.
no ip http authentication aaa login-authentication		Set the default value.
aaa authentication mode {chain break}	-/chain	Set an algorithm for authentication method polling. - chain – after an unsuccessful authentication attempt using the first method in the list, an authentication attempt using the next method in the chain follows; - break – after unsuccessful authentication using the first method, the authentication process stops. Authentication using the following method is allowed only if authentication using the previous method is not possible.
aaa accounting commands stop-only group tacacs+	-/by default, team accounting is disabled	Enable CLI commands accounting via TACACS+ protocol.
no aaa accounting commands stop-only group		Set the default value.
aaa accounting update	-/disabled	Enabling sending of Interim-Update at regular intervals.
no aaa accounting update		Disabling sending Interim-Update at regular intervals.
aaa accounting update periodic minutes	minutes: (1..300)/1 minute	Specifying the interval after which the Interim-Update will be sent.
no aaa accounting update periodic		Set the default value.
aaa authorization commands {default list_name} group method_list	list_name: (1..15) characters; method_list: (tacacs, local); -/by default, default list is active and authorization is not performed	Set the authorization method for entering commands. - default — edit the list named default, which is in the system by default; - list_name — name of the list of authorization methods created and edited by the user; - tacacs — method that allows using list of TACACS servers for authorization; - local — method in which authorization is not performed.
no aaa authorization commands {default list_name}		Set the default value. - default — reset the list named default to the default value; - list_name — delete a custom list named list_name. The list named default cannot be deleted from the system.
aaa authorization commands {default list_name}	list_name: (1..15) characters; -/default	Activate the list of authorization methods of entered command. - default — make a list named default active; - list_name — make the corresponding user list active.
no aaa authorization commands		Set the default value.



To grant the client access to the device, even if all authentication methods failed, use the value of the last method in the command — 'none'.

Table 178 – Attributes of RADIUS protocol accounting messages for management sessions

Attribute	Attribute presence in Start message	Attribute presence in Stop message	Description
User-Name (1)	Yes	Yes	User identification.
NAS-IP-Address (4)	Yes	Yes	The IP address of the switch used for Radius server sessions.
Class (25)	Yes	Yes	An arbitrary value included in all session accounting messages.
Called-Station-ID (30)	Yes	Yes	The MAC address of the NAS port used for sessions with the Radius server.
Calling-Station-ID (31)	Yes	Yes	User MAC address.
Framed-IP-Address (8)	Yes	Yes	User IP address.
Acct-Session-ID (44)	Yes	Yes	Unique accounting identifier.
Acct-Authentic (45)	Yes	Yes	Specify the method for client authentication.
Acct-Session-Time (46)	No	Yes	Show how long the user is connected to the system.
Acct-Terminate-Cause (49)	No	Yes	The reason for closing the session.

Table 179 – Attributes of RADIUS Protocol accounting messages for 802.1x sessions

Attribute	Attribute presence in Start message	Attribute presence in Stop message	Description
User-Name (1)	Yes	Yes	User identification.
NAS-IP-Address (4)	Yes	Yes	The IP address of the switch used for Radius server sessions.
NAS-Port (5)	Yes	Yes	The switch port the user is connected to.
Class (25)	Yes	Yes	An arbitrary value included in all session accounting messages.
Called-Station-ID (30)	Yes	Yes	The IP address of the switch.
Calling-Station-ID (31)	Yes	Yes	User IP address.
Acct-Session-ID (44)	Yes	Yes	Unique accounting identifier.
Acct-Authentic (45)	Yes	Yes	Specify the method for client authentication.
Acct-Session-Time (46)	No	Yes	Show how long the user is connected to the system.
Acct-Terminate-Cause (49)	No	Yes	The reason for closing the session.
Nas-Port-Type (61)	Yes	Yes	Show the client port type.
NAS-Port-Id (87)	Yes	Yes	Show the client port name.

Terminal configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the terminal configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-line) #
```


Table 180 – Terminal session configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
login authentication {default <i>list_name</i> }	list_name: (1..12) characters	Specify the log-in authentication method for console, Telnet, SSH. - default – use the "default" list created by the aaa authentication login default command - <i>list_name</i> – use the list created by the aaa authentication login list_name command.
no login authentication		Set the default value.
enable authentication {default <i>list_name</i> }	list_name: (1..12) characters	Specify the user authentication method when privilege level is increased for console, Telnet, SSH. - default – use the "default" list created by the aaa authentication login default command - <i>list_name</i> – use the list created by the aaa authentication login list_name command.
no enable authentication		Set the default value.
password <i>password</i> [encrypted]	password: (0..159) characters	Specify the terminal password. - encrypted – set an encrypted password (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device).
no password		Remove the terminal password.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 181 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show authentication methods	-	Show information about switch authentication methods.
show users accounts	-	Show a local database of users and their privileges.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

All commands from this section are available to privileged users only.

Table 182 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show accounting	-	Show information about configured accounting methods.

5.19.2 RADIUS

RADIUS is used for authentication, authorization and accounting. RADIUS server uses a user database that contains authentication data for each user. Thus, RADIUS provides more secure access to network resources and the switch itself.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 183 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
radius-server host {ipv4-address ipv6-address hostname} [auth-port auth_port] [acct-port acct_port] [timeout timeout] [retransmit retries] [deadtime time] [key secret_key] [priority priority] [usage type] [vrf vrf_name]	hostname: (1..158) characters; auth_port: (0..65535)/1812; acct_port: (0..65535)/1813; timeout: (1..30) sec; retries: (1..15); time (0..2000) min; secret_key: (0..128) characters; priority: (0..65535)/0; type: (login, *igmp- auth*, coa, dot1x-eapol, dot1x-mac, all)/all; vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Add the selected server into the list of RADIUS servers used. - <i>ip_address</i> – IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS server; - <i>hostname</i> – network name of the RADIUS server; - <i>auth_port</i> – port number for transmitting authentication data; - <i>acct_port</i> – port number for transmitting accounting data; - <i>timeout</i> – interval for waiting for server response; - <i>retries</i> – number of attempts to search for the RADIUS server; - <i>time</i> – time in minutes during which unavailable servers will not be polled by the switch RADIUS client; - <i>secret_key</i> – key for authentication and encryption of all RADIUS data exchange; - <i>priority</i> – priority of using the RADIUS server (the lower the value, the higher the priority of the server); - <i>type</i> – type of RADIUS server use; - encrypted – set the key in encrypted form; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name. If the <i>timeout</i> , <i>retries</i> , <i>time</i> , <i>secret_key</i> parameters are missing in the command, the values configured using the commands listed below are used for this RADIUS server.
encrypted radius-server host {ipv4-address ipv6-address hostname} [auth-port auth_port] [acct-port acct_port] [timeout timeout] [retransmit retries] [deadtime time] [key secret_key] [priority priority] [usage type] [vrf vrf_name]		Remove the selected server from the list of RADIUS servers used.
no radius-server host {ipv4-address ipv6-address hostname} [vrf vrf_name]		
[encrypted] radius-server key [key]	key: (0..128) characters/default key is an empty string	Specify the default authentication and encryption key for RADIUS data exchange between the device and RADIUS environment. - encrypted – set the key in encrypted form.
no radius-server key		Set the default value.
radius-server timeout timeout	timeout: (1..30)/3 sec	Specify the default server response interval.
no radius-server timeout		Set the default value.
radius-server retransmit retries	retries: (1..15)/3	Specify the default number of attempts to discover a RADIUS server from the list of servers. If the server is not found, a search for the next priority server from the server list will be performed.
no radius-server retransmit		Set the default value.
radius-server deadtime deadtime	deadtime: (0..2000)/ 0 min	Optimize RADIUS server query time when some servers are unavailable. Set the default time in minutes during which the RADIUS client of the switch will not poll unavailable servers.
no radius-server deadtime		Set the default value.
radius-server host source-interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan id} [vrf vrf_name]	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1...64); group: (1..128) ; vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Specify a device interface whose IP address will be used as the default source address in RADIUS messages.
no radius-server host source-interface [vrf vrf_name]		Delete a device interface.
radius-server host source-interface-ipv6 {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan id}	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1...64); group: (1..128)	Specify a device interface whose IPv6 address will be used as the default source address in RADIUS messages.
no radius-server host source-interface-ipv6		Delete a device interface.

radius-server attributes framed-ip-address include-in-access-req	-/disabled	Enable sending the RADIUS attribute 8 in access request packets.
no radius-server attributes framed-ip-address include-in-access-req		Disable sending the RADIUS attribute 8 in access request packets.
radius-server attributes nas-port-id include-in-access-req format	format:(1-32)/long port name	Configure the format of the RADIUS attribute 87 in access-request packets. The following templates are used in determining the format: %p – long port name, for example, gigabitethernet 1/0/1 in ASCII; %v – VLAN ID in ASCII.
no radius-server attributes nas-port-id include-in-access-req		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 184 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show radius-servers { status key vrf {vrf_name all} }	-	Show RADIUS server configuration parameters (this command is available to privileged users only).
show radius server {statistics group accounting configuration nas rejected secret user}	-	Show RADIUS statistics, user information, RADIUS server configuration.

Example use of commands

Set global values for the following parameters: server reply interval — 5 seconds, RADIUS server discovery attempts — 5, time period within which the switch RADIUS client will not poll unavailable servers — 10 minutes, secret key — secret. Add to the list a RADIUS server located in the network node with the following parameters: IP address 192.168.16.3, server authentication port 1645, server access attempts — 2.

```
console# configure
console (config)# radius-server timeout 5
console (config)# radius-server retransmit 5
console (config)# radius-server deadtime 10
console (config)# radius-server key secret
console (config)# radius-server host 192.168.16.3 auth-port 1645
retransmit 2
```

Show RADIUS server configuration parameters

```
console# show radius-servers
```

IP address	Port Auth	port Acct	Time-Out	Ret-rans	Dead-Time	Prio.	Usage
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
192.168.16.3	1645	1813	Global	2	Global	0	all
Global values							

TimeOut : 5							
Retransmit : 5							
Deadtime : 10							

```
Source IPv4 interface :
Source IPv6 interface :
```

5.19.3 TACACS+

The TACACS+ protocol provides a centralized security system that handles user authentication and maintains compatibility with RADIUS and other authentication mechanisms. TACACS+ provides the following services:

- *Authentication*. It is provided during login by user names and user-defined passwords;
- *Authorization*. It is provided during login. After the authentication session ends, an authorization session is started using a verified user name, and user privileges are also checked by the server.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 185 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
tacacs-server host {ip_address hostname} [single-connection] [port-number port] [timeout timeout] [key secret_key] [priority priority] [vrf vrf_name]	hostname: (1..158) characters; port: (0..65535)/49; timeout: (1..30) sec; secret_key: (0..128) characters; priority: (0..65535)/0; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Add a selected server into the list of TACACS servers used. - <i>ip_address</i> – IP address of the TACACS server; - <i>hostname</i> – network name of the TACACS server; - <i>single-connection</i> – at any given time, have no more than one data exchange connection with the TACACS server; - <i>port</i> – port number for data exchange with the TACACS server; - <i>timeout</i> – interval for waiting for server response; - <i>secret_key</i> – key for authentication and encryption of the entire TACACS data exchange; - <i>priority</i> – priority of using the TACACS server (the lower the value, the higher the priority of the server); - <i>vrf-name</i> – virtual routing area name; - encrypted – <i>secret_key</i> value in encrypted form. If there are no <i>timeout</i> or <i>secret_key</i> parameters in the command, the values configured using the commands listed below are used for this TACACS server.
encrypted tacacs-server host {ip_address hostname} [single-connection] [port-number port] [timeout timeout] [key secret_key] [priority priority] [vrf vrf_name]		
no tacacs-server host {ip_address hostname}		Remove the selected server from the list of TACACS servers used.
tacacs-server key key	key: (0..128) characters/default key is an empty string	Specify the default authentication and encryption key for TACACS data exchange between the device and TACACS environment; - encrypted – <i>secret_key</i> value in encrypted form.
encrypted tacacs-server key key		
no tacacs-server key		Set the default value.
tacacs-server timeout timeout	timeout: (1..30)/5 sec	Specify the default server response interval.
no tacacs-server timeout		Set the default value.
tacacs-server host source-interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id tunnel tunnel vlan vlan_id oob} [vrf vrf_name]	vlan_id: (1..4094); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id (1..64); tunnel (1-16); group: (1..128); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Specify a device interface whose IP address will be used as the default source address for message exchange with the TACACS server.
no tacacs-server host source-interface [vrf vrf_name]		Delete a device interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 186 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show tacacs [<i>ip_address</i> <i>hostname</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	host_name: (1..158) characters; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show TACACS+ server configuration and statistics. - <i>ip_address</i> – IP address of the TACACS+ server; - <i>hostname</i> – server name; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
show tacacs key [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the settings of the TACACS servers

5.19.4 Simple network management protocol (SNMP)

SNMP is a technology designed to manage and control devices and applications in a communication network by exchanging management data between agents on network devices and managers on management stations. SNMP defines a network as a collection of network management stations and network elements (host machines, gateways and routers, terminal servers) that together provide administrative communications between network management stations and network agents.

Switches allow configuring SNMP for device remote monitoring and management. The device supports SNMPv1, SNMPv2 and SNMPv3.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 187 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
snmp-server server	Support for SNMP is disabled by default.	Enable support for SNMP.
no snmp-server server		Disable support for SNMP protocol.
snmp-server community <i>community</i> [ro rw su] [<i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address</i> <i>ipv6z_address</i>] [mask <i>mask</i> prefix <i>prefix_length</i>]] [view <i>view_name</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	community: (1..20) characters; encrypted_community: (1..20) characters; ipv4_address format: A.B.C.D; ipv6_address format: X:X:X:X::X; ipv6z_address format: X:X:X:X::X%<ID>; mask: - /255.255.255.255; prefix_length: (1..32)/32;	Set the community string value for data exchange via SNMP protocol. - <i>community</i> – community password for access via the SNMP protocol; - encrypted – set the community password in encrypted form; - ro – read-only; - rw – read and write; - su – administrator access; - <i>view_name</i> – define the name for the SNMP view rule, which must be predefined using the snmp-server view command. Define the objects available to the community; - <i>ipv4_address</i> , <i>ipv6_address</i> , <i>ipv6z_address</i> – device IP address; - <i>mask</i> –IPv4 address mask, which determines which bits of the packet source address are compared with the specified IP address; - <i>prefix_length</i> – number of bits that make up the IPv4 address prefix; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name;
encrypted snmp-server community <i>encrypted_community</i> [ro rw su] [<i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address</i> <i>ipv6z_address</i>] [mask <i>mask</i> prefix <i>prefix_length</i>]] [view <i>view_name</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	view_name: (1..30) characters; vrf_name:(1..32) characters;	- <i>group_name</i> – define the group name, which must be predefined using the snmp-server group command. Define the objects available to the community.
snmp-server community-group <i>community_group_name</i> [<i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address</i> <i>ipv6z_address</i>] [mask <i>mask</i> prefix <i>prefix_length</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]	group_name: (1..30) characters	

encrypted snmp-server community-group <i>encrypted_community group_name [ipv4_address ipv6_address ipv6z_address [vrf vrf_name]] [mask mask prefix prefix_length]</i>		
no encrypted snmp-server community <i>encrypted_community [ro rw su] [vrf vrf_name]</i>		Delete the value of the community string for data exchange over the SNMP protocol.
no snmp-server community <i>community [ipv4_address ipv6_address ipv6z_address] [vrf vrf_name]</i>		
snmp-server view view_name <i>OID {included excluded}</i>	view_name: (1..30) characters	Create or edit SNMP view rule — a rule that allows or restricts access of the server-viewer to OID. - <i>OID</i> — MIB object ID, represented as an ASN.1 tree (string in form of 1.3.6.2.4, may include reserved words, for example: system, dod). With the symbol *, you can denote a family of subtrees: 1.3.*.2); - include — OID is included in the rule for review; - exclude — OID is excluded from the rule for review.
no snmp-server view <i>viewname [OID]</i>		Remove the view rule for SNMP.
encrypted snmp-server user <i>username group_name {v3 remote host v3 [encrypted] [auth {md5 sha} auth-password] } [vrf vrf_name]</i>	username: (1..20) characters groupname: (1..30) characters engineid-string: (5..32) characters password: (1..32) characters md5: 16 or 32 bytes sha: 20 or 36 bytes format IPv4: A.B.C.D IPv6: X:X:X:X::X IPv6z: X:X:X:X::X%<ID>; vrf_name: (1..32)	Create an SNMPv3 user. - <i>username</i> — user name; - <i>groupname</i> — group name; - <i>engineid-string</i> — ID of the remote SNMP device that the user belongs to; - <i>auth-password</i> — password for authentication and key generation; - <i>md5</i> — <i>md5</i> key; - <i>sha</i> — sha key; - <i>host</i> — IP address/host name; - <i>vrf_name</i> — virtual routing area name.
no snmp-server user username <i>[remote engineid-string] [vrf vrf_name]</i>		Delete the SNMP-v3 user.
snmp-server group <i>group_name {v1 v2 v3 {noauth auth priv} [notify notify_view]} [read read_view] [write write_view]</i>	group_name: (1..30) characters; notify_view: (1..32) characters; read_view: (1..32) characters; write_view: (1..32) characters	Create an SNMP group or a table of matches between SNMP users and SNMP view rules. - v1, v2, v3 — SNMP v1, v2, v3 security model; - noauth, auth, priv — authentication type used by the SNMP v3 protocol (noauth — without authentication, auth — authentication without encryption, priv — authentication with encryption); - <i>notify_view</i> — name of the review rule that is allowed to define the messages of the SNMP agent — inform and trap; - <i>read_view</i> — name of the view rule that is only allowed to read the contents of the switch SNMP agent; - <i>write_view</i> — name of the review rule that is allowed to enter data and configure the contents of the switch SNMP agent.
no snmp-server group <i>groupname {v1 v2 v3 [noauth auth priv]}</i>		Delete the SNMP group.
snmp-server user user_name <i>group_name {v1 v2c v3 {ip_address host} [vrf vrf_name]}</i>	user_name: (1..20) characters;	Create an SNMPv3 user. - <i>user_name</i> — user name; - <i>group_name</i> — group name; - <i>vrf_name</i> — virtual routing area name.

no snmp-server user <i>user_name</i> {v1 v2c v3 remote {ip_address host} [*vrf vrf_name] }	group_name: (1..30) characters; vrf-name: (1..32) characters	Delete the SNMPv3 user.
snmp-server filter <i>filter_name</i> <i>OID</i> {included excluded}	filter_name: (1..30) characters	Create or edit an SNMP filter rule that filters inform and trap messages sent to the SNMP server. - <i>filter_name</i> – SNMP filter name; - <i>OID</i> – MIB object ID, represented as an ASN.1 tree (string in the form of 1.3.6.2.4), may include reserved words, for example: system, dod. With the symbol *, you can denote a family of subtrees: 1.3.*.2); - include – OID is included in the filtering rule; - exclude – OID is excluded from the filtering rule.
no snmp-server filter <i>filter_name</i> [<i>OID</i>]		Delete the SNMP filter rule.
snmp-server host {ip4_address ip6_address hostname} [traps informs] [version {1 2c 3 {noauth auth priv}}] {community username} [udp-port port] [filter filter_name] [timeout seconds] [retries retries] [vrf vrf_name]	hostname: (1..158) characters; community: (1..20) characters; username: (1..20) characters; port: (1..65535)/162; filter_name: (1..30) characters; seconds: (1..300)/15; retries: (0..255)/3; vrf-name: (1..32) characters	Specify settings for sending inform and trap notification messages to the SNMP server. - <i>community</i> – SNMPv1/2c community string for sending notification messages; - <i>username</i> – SNMPv3 user name for authentication; - version – determine the type of trap messages – trap SNMPv1, trap SNMPv2, trap SNMPv3; - auth – indicate the authenticity of the packet without encryption; - noauth – do not indicate the authenticity of the packet; - priv – indicate the authenticity of the encrypted packet; - <i>port</i> – UDP port of the SNMP server; - <i>seconds</i> – waiting period for confirmations before retransmitting the inform messages; - <i>returns</i> – number of attempts to send inform messages, if they are not confirmed; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no snmp-server host {ip4_address ip6_address hostname} [traps informs] [vrf vrf_name]		Remove the settings for sending inform and trap notification messages to the SNMPv1/v2/v3 server.
snmp-server engineid local {engineid_string default}	engineid_string: (5..32) characters	Create a local SNMP device identifier engineID. - <i>engineid_string</i> – SNMP device name; - default – when using this setting, the engine ID will be automatically created based on the MAC address of the device.
no snmp-server engineid local		Delete the engine ID identifier of a local SNMP device.
snmp-server source-interface {traps informs} { tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan id} [vrf vrf_name]	te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Specify a device interface whose IP address will be used as the default source address for message exchange with the SNMP server. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no snmp-server source-interface [traps informs] [vrf vrf_name]		Delete a device interface.
snmp-server source-interface-ipv6 {traps informs} { tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan id}	te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128)	The same is true for IPv6.

no snmp-server source-interface-ipv6 [traps informs]		Delete a device interface.
snmp-server engineid remote {ipv4_address ipv6_address hostname} engineid_string [vrf vrf_name]	hostname: (1..158) characters; engineid_string: (5..32) characters; vrf-name: (1..32) characters	Create the engine ID identifier of a remote SNMP device. - <i>engineid_string</i> – SNMP device ID; - <i>vrf_name</i> — virtual routing area name.
no snmp-server engineID remote {ipv4_address ipv6_address hostname}		Delete the engine ID identifier of a remote SNMP device.
snmp-server enable traps	-/enabled	Enable support for SNMP trap messages.
no snmp-server enable traps		Disable support for SNMP trap messages.
snmp-server enable traps ospf	-/enabled	Enable sending OSPF protocol SNMP trap messages.
no snmp-server enable traps ospf		Disable sending SNMP trap messages.
snmp-server enable traps ipv6 ospf	-/enabled	Enable sending OSPF (IPv6) protocol SNMP trap messages.
no snmp-server enable traps ipv6 ospf		Disable sending SNMP trap messages.
snmp-server enable traps erps	-/enabled	Enable sending ERPS protocol SNMP trap messages.
no snmp-server enable traps erps		Enable sending ERPS protocol SNMP trap messages.
snmp-server trap authentication	—/allowed	Allow sending messages to a non-authenticated trap server.
no snmp-server trap authentication		Prohibit sending messages to a non-authenticated trap server.
snmp-server contact text	text: (1..160) characters	Specify the device contact information.
no snmp-server contact		Remove the device contact information.
snmp-server location text	text: (1..160) characters	Determine information on the device location.
no snmp-server location		Remove information on the device location.
snmp-server set variable_name name1 value1 [name2 value2 [...]]	variable_name, name, the values should be set according to the specification	Allow setting the values of variables in the switch MIB database. - <i>variable_name</i> – name of the variable; - <i>name, value</i> – pairs of name–value matches.
snmp-server enable traps authentication	-/enabled	Enable the sending of SNMP trap messages based on login/logout/reject events.
no snmp-server enable traps authentication		Disable sending SNMP trap messages.
snmp-server enable traps dhcp-snooping limit clients	-/disabled	Enable the sending of SNMP trap messages when the maximum number of connected DHCP clients is reached.
no snmp-server enable traps dhcp-snooping limit clients		Disable sending of SNMP trap messages.

Ethernet interface (interfaces range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 188 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
snmp trap link-status	-/enabled	Enable sending SNMP trap messages when the state of the configured port changes.
no snmp trap link-status		Disable sending SNMP trap messages when the state of the configured port changes.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 189 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show snmp [vrf vrf_name all]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Show the SNMP settings. - vrf_name — virtual routing area name.
show snmp engineID	-	Show the engineID local SNMP device identifier.
show snmp views [view_name]	view_name: (1..30) characters	Show the SNMP viewing rules.
show snmp groups [group_name]	group_name: (1..30) characters	Show SNMP groups.
show snmp filters [filter_name]	filter_name: (1..30) characters	Show SNMP filters.
show snmp users [user_name]	user_name: (1..30) characters	Show SNMP users.

5.19.5 Remote Network Monitoring Protocol (RMON)

Remote Network Monitoring Protocol (RMON) is an extension of the SNMP to provide greater network traffic monitoring capabilities. The difference between RMON and SNMP is in the nature of the information collected. The data collected by RMON primarily describes traffic between network nodes. Information collected by the agent is transmitted to the network management application.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 190 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
rmon event index type [community com_text] [description desc_text] [owner name]	index: (1..65535); type: (none, log, trap, log-trap); com_text: (0..127) characters; desc_text: (0..127) characters; name: string	Configure events used in the remote monitoring system. - index – event index; - type – type of notification generated by the device for this event: none — do not generate notifications, log — generate a table entry, trap — send an SNMP trap, log-trap — generate a table entry and send an SNMP trap. - com_text – SNMP community string for trap forwarding; - desc_text – event description; - name – name of the event creator.
no rmon event index		Remove an event used in the remote monitoring system.
rmon alarm index mib_object_id interval rthreshold fthreshold revent fevent [type type] [startup direction] [owner name]	index: (1..65535); mib_object_id: valid OID; interval: (1..2147483647) sec; rthreshold: (0..2147483647); fthreshold: (0..2147483647);	Configure alarm event trigger criteria. - index – index of the emergency event; - mib_object_id – identifier of the OID object variable part; - interval – interval during which the data is selected and compared with the ascending and descending boundaries; - rthreshold – ascending boundary; - fthreshold – descending boundary; - revent – event index, used when crossing the ascending boundary;

	revent: (1..65535); fevent: (0..65535); type: (absolute, delta)/absolute; startup: (rising, falling, rising-falling)/rising-falling; name: string	- <i>fevent</i> – event index, used when crossing the descending boundary; - <i>type</i> – method for selecting the specified variables and calculating the value for comparison with the boundaries: absolute method – absolute value of the selected variable is compared with the boundary at the end of the interval under study; delta method – value of the selected variable at the last selection is subtracted from the current value, and the difference is compared with the boundaries (the difference between the values of the variable at the end and at the beginning of the control interval); - startup – instruction for generating events at the first control interval. Define the rules for generating alarm events for the first control interval by comparing the selected variable with one or both thresholds: - rising – generate a single emergency event along the ascending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is greater than or equal to this boundary; - falling – generate a single emergency event along the descending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is less than or equal to this boundary; - rising-falling – generate a single emergency event along the ascending and/or descending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is greater than or equal to the ascending boundary and/or less than or equal to the descending boundary; - owner – name of the emergency event creator.
no rmon alarm index		Remove the condition of emergency event issuing.
rmon table-size {history hist_entries log log_entries}	hist_entries: (20..32767)/270; log_entries: (20..32767)/100	Specify the maximum size of RMON tables. - history – maximum number of rows in the history table; - log – maximum number of rows in the record table.  A new value will take effect only after the switch is re-started.
no rmon table-size {history log}		Set the default value.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 191 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
rmon collection stats index [owner name] [buckets bucket_num] [interval interval]	index: (1..65535); name: (0..160) characters; bucket-num: (1..50)/50; interval: (1..3600)/1800 s	Enable history generation by statistics groups for the remote monitoring database (MIB). - <i>index</i> – index of the required statistics group; - <i>name</i> – owner of the statistics group; - <i>bucket_num</i> – value associated with the number of buckets for collecting the history of the statistics group; - <i>interval</i> – survey period for forming the story.
no rmon collection stats index		Disable history generation by statistics groups for the remote monitoring database (MIB).

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 192 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show rmon statistics { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128)	Show the Ethernet interface or port group statistics used for remote monitoring.
show rmon collection stats [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]		Show information by requested statistics groups.
show rmon history index {throughput errors other} [period <i>period</i>]	<i>index</i> : (1..65535); <i>period</i> : (1..2147483647) sec	Show Ethernet RMON statistics history. - <i>index</i> – requested statistics group; - throughput – show throughput counters; - errors – show error counters; - other – show breakage and collision counters; - <i>period</i> – show the history for the requested time period.
show rmon alarm-table	-	Show a summary table of alarm events.
show rmon alarm index	<i>index</i> : (1..65535)	Show alarm event settings configuration. - <i>index</i> – index of emergency event.
show rmon events	-	Show the RMON event table.
show rmon log [<i>index</i>]	<i>index</i> : (0..65535)	Show the RMON entry table. - <i>index</i> – event index.

Command execution examples

Show statistics of the 10 Ethernet interface:

```
console# show rmon statistics tengigabitethernet 1/0/10
```

```
Port te0/10
Dropped: 8
Octets: 878128 Packets: 978
Broadcast: 7 Multicast: 1
CRC Align Errors: 0 Collisions: 0
Undersize Pkts: 0 Oversize Pkts: 0
Fragments: 0 Jabbers: 0
64 Octets: 98 65 to 127 Octets: 0
128 to 255 Octets: 0 256 to 511 Octets: 0
512 to 1023 Octets: 491 1024 to 1518 Octets: 389
```

Table 193 – Results description

Parameter	Description
Dropped	The number of detected events when packets were dropped.
Octets	The number of data bytes (including bad packet bytes) received from the network (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
Packets	The number of packets received (including bad, broadcast and multicast packets).
Broadcast	The number of broadcast packets received (correct packets only).
Multicast	The number of multicast packets received (correct packets only).
CRC Align Errors	The number of received packets with a length from 64 to 1518 bytes inclusive, having an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).

Collisions	The estimated number of collisions for the Ethernet segment.
Undersize Pkts	The number of packets received of less than 64 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) but otherwise correctly generated.
Oversize Pkts	The number of packets received of more than 1518 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) but otherwise correctly generated.
Fragments	The number of received packets of less than 64 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) and an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).
Jabbers	The number of received packets of more than 1518 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) and an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).
64 Octet	The number of packets received (including bad packets) of 64 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
65 to 127 Octets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) with a length from 65 to 127 bytes (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
128 to 255 Octets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) with a length from 128 to 255 bytes (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
256 to 511 Octets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) with a length from 256 to 511 bytes inclusive (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
512 to 1023 Octets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) with a length from 512 to 1023 bytes inclusive (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
1024 to 1518 Octets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) with a length from 1024 to 1518 bytes inclusive (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).

Show information by statistics groups for port 8:

```
console# show rmon collection stats tengigabitethernet 1/0/8
```

Index	Interface	Interval	Requested Samples	Granted Samples	Owner
1	te0/8	300	50	50	Eltex

Table 194 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry.
Interface	Ethernet interface on which the polling is running.
Interval	The interval in seconds between polls.
Requested Samples	Requested number of samples that can be saved.
Granted Samples	Allowed (remaining) number of samples that can be saved.
Owner	Current entry owner.

Show bandwidth counters for statistics group 1:

```
console# show rmon history 1 throughput
```

Sample set: 1	Owner: MES				
Interface: tel0/1	Interval: 1800				
Requested samples: 50	Granted samples: 50				
Maximum table size: 100					
Time	Octets	Packets	Broadcast	Multicast	%
Nov 10 2009 18:38:00	204595549	278562	2893	675218.67%	

Table 195 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
Time	Date and time of entry creation.
Octets	The number of data bytes (including bad packet bytes) received from the network (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits).
Packets	The number of packets received (including bad packets) during the entry formation period.
Broadcast	The number of good packets received during the entry formation period and directed to broadcast addresses.
Multicast	The number of good packets received during the entry formation period and directed to multicast addresses.
Utilization	Estimation of the average throughput of the physical layer on a given interface during the entry formation period. Throughput is estimated at up to a thousandth of a percent.
CRC Align	The number of packets with a length from 64 to 1518 bytes inclusive received during the entry formation period, having an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).
Collisions	The estimated number of collisions on a given Ethernet segment during the entry formation period.
Undersize Pkts	The number of packets of less than 64 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) received during the entry formation period but otherwise correctly generated.
Oversize Pkts	The number of packets of more than 1518 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) received during the entry formation period but otherwise correctly generated.
Fragments	The number of packets of less than 64 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) received during the entry formation period and having an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).
Jabbers	The number of packets of more than 1518 bytes in length (excluding frame bits but including checksum bits) received during the entry formation period and having an incorrect checksum with either an integer number of bytes (checksum verification errors — FCS) or a non-integer number of bytes (alignment errors — Alignment).
Dropped	The number of events detected when packets were dropped during the entry formation period.

Show a summary table of alarms:

```
console# show rmon alarm-table
```

Index	OID	Owner

-----	-----
1 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1	CLI
2 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1	Manager

Table 196 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry.
OID	Controlled variable OID.
Owner	A user who created an entry.

Show configuration of alarm events with index 1:

```
console# show rmon alarm 1
```

Alarm 1 ----- OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1 Last sample Value: 878128 Interval: 30 Sample Type: delta Startup Alarm: rising Rising Threshold: 8700000 Falling Threshold: 78 Rising Event: 1 Falling Event: 1 Owner: CLI

Table 197 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
OID	Controlled variable OID.
Last Sample Value	The value of the variable in the last control interval. If the method of selecting variables is absolute , then this is the absolute value of the variable, if delta , then this is the difference between the values of the variable at the end and at the beginning of the control interval.
Interval	The interval in seconds during which data are sampled and compared to the upper and lower thresholds.
Sample Type	Method for selecting the specified variables and calculating the value for comparison with the thresholds. absolute method – absolute value of the selected variable will be compared with the boundary at the end of the interval under study. delta method – value of the selected variable at the last selection will be subtracted from the current value, and the difference will be compared with the boundaries (the difference between the values of the variable at the end and at the beginning of the control interval).
Startup Alarm	Instructions for generating events at the first control interval. Define the rules for generating alarm events for the first control interval by comparing the selected variable with one or both thresholds. rising – generate a single emergency event along the ascending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is greater than or equal to this boundary. falling – generate a single emergency event along the descending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is less than or equal to this boundary. rising-falling – generate a single emergency event along the ascending and/or descending boundary if the value of the selected variable in the first control interval is greater than or equal to the ascending boundary, and/or less than or equal to the descending boundary.
Rising Threshold	Rising threshold value. When the value of the selected variable at the previous control interval was less than the given threshold, and at the current control interval the value is greater than or equal to the threshold value, then a single event is generated.

Falling Threshold	Falling threshold value. When the value of the selected variable at the previous control interval was greater than the given threshold, and at the current control interval it is less than or equal to the threshold value, then a single event is generated.
Rising Event	Event index used when the rising threshold is crossed.
Falling Event	Event index used when the falling threshold is crossed.
Owner	A user who created an entry.

Show the RMON event table:

```
console# show rmon events
```

Index	Description	Type	Community	Owner	Last time sent
1	Errors	Log		CLI	Nov 10 2009 18:47:17
2	High Broadcast	Log-Trap	router	Manager	Nov 10 2009 18:48:48

Table 198 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
Index	Index that uniquely identifies an event.
Description	Comment describing the event.
Type	The type of notification generated by the device for this event: – none — do not generate notifications; – log — generate a table entry; – trap — send an SNMP trap; – log-trap — generate a table entry and send an SNMP trap.
Community	SNMP community string for trap forwarding.
Owner	User who created an event.
Last time sent	Time and date of the last event generation. If no events were generated, this value will be zero.

Show the RMON entry table.

```
console# show rmon log
```

Maximum table size: 100		
Event	Description	Time
1	Errors	Nov 10 2009 18:48:33

Table 199 – Results description

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
Index	Index that uniquely identifies an entry.
Description	Comment describing the event.
Time	Time at which an entry was created.

5.19.6 ACLs for device management

Switch firmware allows enabling and disabling access to device management via specific ports or VLAN groups. For this purpose, management Access Control Lists (ACLs) are created.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 200 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
management access-list <i>name</i>	name: (1..32) characters	Create an access control list. Enter the management access control list configuration mode.
no management access-list <i>name</i>		Delete an access control list.
management access-class { console-only <i>name</i> }	name: (1..32) characters	Restrict device management by a specific access list. Activate a specific access list. - console-only – device management is available only from the console.
no management access--class		Remove a device management restriction defined by a specific access list.

Access control list configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the access control list configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) # management access-list eltex_manag
console (config-macl) #
```

Table 201 – Access list configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
permit [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> oob vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [service <i>service</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094) service: (telnet, snmp, http, https, ssh)	Set a 'permit' condition for the management access control list. - <i>service</i> – access type.
permit ip-source { <i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address/prefix_length</i> } [mask { <i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i> }] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> oob vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [service <i>service</i>]		
deny [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> oob vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [service <i>service</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094);	Set a 'deny' condition for the management access control list. - <i>service</i> – access type,

deny ip-source { <i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address/prefix_length</i> } [mask { <i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i> }] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group oob vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [service <i>service</i>] 	service: (telnet, snmp, http, https, ssh)	

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

console#

Table 202 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show management access-list [<i>name</i>]	name: (1..32) characters	Show management access control lists.
show management access-class	-	Show information on the active management access control lists.

5.19.7 Access configuration

5.19.7.1 Access configuration

These commands are used to configure access servers that manage switches. Telnet and SSH support allows remote connection to the switch for monitoring and configuration purposes.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 203 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip telnet server	Telnet server is enabled by default.	Enable remote device configuration via Telnet.
no ip telnet server		Disable remote device configuration via Telnet.
ip ssh server [vrf vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters/by default, SSH server is disabled in all VRF	Enable remote device configuration via SSH. - vrf_name – VRF instance name.  SSH server will remain in a stand-by condition until the encryption key is generated. After generating the key (by the 'crypto key generate rsa' and 'crypto key generate dsa' commands), the server will enter the operation mode.
no ip ssh server [vrf vrf_name]		Disable remote device configuration via SSH.
ip scp server	by default, SCP server is disabled	Allow copying files from and to the switch file storage via SCP.  SSH server must be enabled.
no ip scp server		Disable SCP server.
ip ssh port port_number	port_number: (1..65535)/22	TCP port used by the SSH server.
no ip ssh port		Set the default value.
ip ssh-client source-interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan_id}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Set the interface for SSH sessions.
no ip ssh-client source-interface		Delete the interface.
ipv6 ssh-client source-interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan_id}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Set the interface for IPv6 SSH sessions.
no ipv6 ssh-client source-interface		Delete the interface.
ip ssh-client username username	username: (1..70) characters	Set the username for the SCP sessions.
no ip ssh-client username		Delete the username for the SCP sessions.
ip ssh-client password password	password: (1..70) characters	Set the password for SCP sessions.
no ip ssh-client password		Delete the password for SCP sessions.
ip ssh pubkey-auth	By default, public key is prohibited.	Enable the use of a public key for incoming SSH sessions.
no ip ssh pubkey-auth		Disable the use of a public key for incoming SSH sessions.
ip ssh cipher algorithms	algorithms: (3des, aes128, aes192, aes256, arcfour,	Specify the list of permitted encryption algorithms for a server.

no ip ssh cipher	aes128-ctr, aes192-ctr, aes256-ctr, aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-gcm@openssh, chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com) /all are allowed algorithms except none are permitted	Restore the list of allowed key exchange algorithms by default.
ip ssh kex methods	methods: (dh-group-exchange-sha1, dh-group1-sha1, curve25519-sha256@libssh.org, diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256, diffie-hellman-group16-sha512, diffie-hellman-group18-sha512, diffie-hellman-group14-sha256, diffie-hellman-group14-sha1)/ all methods are permitted.	Specify the list of permitted key exchange algorithms for a server.
no ip ssh kex		Restore the list of allowed key exchange algorithms by default.
ip ssh password-auth	Enabled by default	Enable password authentication mode.
no ip ssh password-auth		Disable password authentication mode.
crypto key pubkey-chain ssh	By default, the key is not created.	Enter the public key configuration mode.
crypto key generate dsa	-	Generate a DSA private and public key pair for SSH service.  If one of the keys has already been created, the system will prompt to overwrite it.
crypto key generate rsa	-	Generate RSA private and public key pair for the SSH service.  If one of the keys has already been created, the system will prompt to overwrite it.
crypto key import dsa	-	Import a DSA key pair.
encrypted crypto key import dsa		- encrypted — in encrypted form.
crypto key import rsa	-	Import an RSA key pair.
encrypted crypto key import rsa		- encrypted — in encrypted form.
ip http server	by default, the HTTP server is enabled	Allow device remote configuration via the web.
no ip http server		Prohibit device remote configuration via the web.
ip http port port	1..59999/80	Set the HTTP server port.
no ip http port		Restore the default value.
ip http secure-server	by default, the HTTPS server is enabled	Enable HTTPS server.
no ip http secure-server		Disable HTTPS server.
ip http timeout-policy seconds [http-only https-only]	seconds: (0..86400)/600	Set the HTTP session timeout.
no ip http timeout-policy		Restore the default value.
crypto certificate {1 2} generate	-	Generate an SSL certificate.
crypto certificate {1 2} import		Import an SSL certificate assigned by a certification center.
no crypto certificate {1 2}		Restore the default SSL certificate for the specified certificate.



The keys generated by the **crypto key generate rsa** and **crypto key generate dsa** commands are stored in a closed configuration file.

Public key configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the public key configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
```

```
console(config-pubkey-chain) #
```

Table 204 – Public key configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
user-key <i>username</i> { <i>rsa</i> <i>dsa</i> }	username: (1..48) characters	Enter the individual public key generation mode. - rsa – create RSA key; - dsa – create DSA key.
no user-key <i>username</i>		Delete the public key for a specific user.

Command line prompt in the individual public key generation mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config) # crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain) # user-key eltex rsa
console(config-pubkey-key) #
```

Table 205 – Individual public key creation commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
key-string	-	Create a public key for a specific user.
key-string row <i>key_string</i>	-	Create a public key for a specific user. A key is entered line by line. - <i>key_string</i> – key part.  To notify the system that the key is fully entered, type the “key-string row” command without any characters.

EXEC mode commands

Commands from this section are available to privileged users only.

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 206 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip ssh	-	Show the SSH server configuration and active incoming SSH sessions.
show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh [<i>username username</i>] [<i>fingerprint {bubble-babble hex}</i>]	username: (1..48) characters. By default, the key is in hexadecimal format.	Show public SSH keys stored on the switch. - <i>username</i> – remote client name; - bubble-babble – fingerprint of the key in the Bubble Babble code; - hex – fingerprint of the key in hexadecimal code.
show crypto key mypubkey [<i>rsa</i> <i>dsa</i>]	-	Show SSH switch public keys.
show crypto certificate [1 2]	-	Show SSL certificates for the HTTPS server.

Command execution examples

Enable SSH server on the switch. Enable the use of public keys. Create RSA key for the **eltex** user:

```
console# configure
console(config) # ip ssh server
console(config) # ip ssh pubkey-auth
console(config) # crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain) # user-key eltex rsa
```

```
console (config-pubkey-key) # key-string
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACvTnRwPWlAl4kpqIw9GBRonZQZxjHKcqKL6rMlQ+ZNXf
ZSkvHG+QusIZ/76ILmFT34v7u7ChFAE+Vu4GRfpSwoQUvV35LqJJk67IOU/zfwO1lgkTwml75Q
R9gHujS6KwGN2QWXgh3ub8gDjTSqmuSn/Wd05iDX2IExQWu08licglk02LYciz+Z4TrEU/9FJx
wPiVQOjc+KBXuR0juNg5nFYsY0ZCk0N/W9a/tnkm1shRE7Di71+w3fNiOA6w9o44t6+AlNEICB
CCA4YcF6zMzaTlwefWwX6f+Rmt5nhhqdAtN/4oJfce166DqVX1gWmNzNR4DYDvSzg0lDnwCAC8
Qh Fingerprint: a4:16:46:23:5a:8d:1d:b5:37:59:eb:44:13:b9:33:e9
```

5.19.7.2 Terminal configuration commands

Terminal configuration commands are used for the local and remote console parameters configuration.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 207 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
line {console telnet ssh}	-	Enter the mode of the corresponding terminal (local console, remote Telnet console or secure remote SSH console).

Terminal configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the terminal configuration mode is as follows

```
console# configure
console (config) # line {console | telnet | ssh}
console (config-line) #
```

Table 208 – Terminal configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
speed bps	bps: (4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200)/115200 baud	Specify the local console access rate (the command is available only in the local console configuration mode).
no speed		Set the default value.
autobaud	-/enabled	Enable automatic detection of the local console access rate (the command is available only in the local console configuration mode).
no autobaud		Disable automatic detection of the local console access rate.
exec-timeout minutes [seconds]	minutes: (0..65535)/10 min; seconds: (0..59)/0 sec	Specify the interval during which the system waits for user input. If the user does not input anything during this interval, the console is disabled.
no exec-timeout		Set the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 209 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show line [console telnet ssh]	-	Show the terminal parameters.

5.20 Alarm log, SYSLOG protocol

System logs allow keeping a history of events that occur on the device, as well as real-time event monitoring. Seven types of events are logged: emergencies, alarms, critical and non-critical errors, warnings, notifications, informational and debug messages.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 210 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
logging on	-/logging is enabled	Enable logging of debug and error messages.
no logging on		Disable logging of debug and error messages.  When logging is disabled, debug and error messages will be sent to the console.
logging host {ip_address host} [port port] [severity level] [facility facility] [description text] [vrf vrf_name]	host: (1..158) characters; port: (1..65535)/514; level: (see Table 211); facility: (local0..7)/local7; text: (1..64) characters vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Enable sending of alarm and debug messages to a remote SYSLOG server. - ip_address – IPv4 or IPv6 address of the SYSLOG server; - host – network name of the SYSLOG server; - port – port number for sending messages over the SYSLOG protocol; - level – importance level of messages sent to the SYSLOG server; - facility – service provided in messages; - text – description of the SYSLOG server; - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.
no logging host {ip_address host} [vrf vrf_name]		Remove the selected server from the list of SYSLOG servers used.
logging console [level]	level: (see Table 211)/informational	Enable sending of alarm or debug messages of the selected importance level to the console.
no logging console		Disable sending alarm or debug messages to the console.
logging buffered [severity_level]	severity_level: (see Table 211)/informational	Enable sending of alarm or debug messages of a selected importance level to the internal buffer.
no logging buffered		Disable sending of alarm or debug messages of a selected importance level to the internal buffer.
logging cli-commands	-/disabled	Enable logging of CLI commands.
no logging cli-commands		Disable logging of CLI commands.
logging buffered size size	size: (20..1000)/200	Change the number of messages stored in the internal buffer. The new buffer size value will be applied after rebooting the device.
no logging buffered size		Set the default value.
logging file [level]	level: (Table 211) /errors	Enable sending of alarm or debug messages of a selected importance level to a log file.
no logging file		Disable sending of alarm or debug messages to a log file.
aaa logging login	-/enabled	Log authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) events.
no aaa logging login		Do not log authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) events.
file-system logging {copy delete-rename}	Logging is enabled by default	Enable logging of file system events. - copy – registration of messages related to file copying operations; - delete-rename – registration of messages related to file deleting and renaming operations.
no file-system logging {copy delete-rename}		Disable logging of file system events.
logging aggregation on	-/disabled	Enable syslog message aggregation monitoring.
no logging aggregation on		Disable syslog message aggregation monitoring.
logging aggregation aging-time sec	sec: (15..3600)/300 seconds	Set grouped syslog messages lifetime.

no logging aggregation aging-time		Set the default value.
logging service cpu-rate-limits traffic	traffic: (http, telnet, ssh, snmp, ip, link-local, arp-switch-mode, arp-inspection, stp-bpdu, other-bpdu, dhcp-snooping, dhcpv6-snooping, igmp-snooping, mld-snooping, sflow, log-deny-aces, vrrp)/-	Enable the control of the incoming frame rate limit for a certain type of traffic.
no logging service cpu-rate-limits traffic		Disable logging.
logging origin-id {string hostname ip ipv6}	—/no	Specify a parameter to be used as a host identifier in syslog messages.
no logging origin-id		Use the default value.
logging source-interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan_id oob} [vrf vrf_name]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094) vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Use the IP address of the specified interface as a source in SYSLOG IP packets. - <i>vrf_name</i> – name of the virtual routing area.
no logging source-interface [vrf vrf_name]		Use the IP address of the source interface.
logging source-interface-ipv6 {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group loopback loopback_id vlan vlan_id}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); loopback_id: (1..64) group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094) vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Use the IPv6 address of the specified interface as a source in SYSLOG IP packets. - <i>vrf_name</i> – name of the virtual routing area.
no logging source-interface-ipv6		Use the IPv6 address of the source interface.

Each message has the level of importance. Table 211 The types of messages are listed in the table descending order of importance.

Table 211 – Types of message importance

Message importance level	Description
Emergencies	Critical error has occurred in the system, the system may not work properly.
Alerts	Immediate intervention is required.
Critical	Critical error has occurred in the system.
Errors	Error has occurred in the system.
Warnings	Warning, non-emergency message.
Notifications	System notification, non-emergency message.
Informational	Informational system messages.
Debugging	Debugging messages that provide a user with information for correct system configuration.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

Table 212 – Privileged EXEC mode command for viewing the log file

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear logging	-	Delete all messages from the internal buffer.
clear logging file	-	Delete all messages from the log file.
show logging file	-	Display log status, alarm and debug messages from the log file.
show logging	-	Displays log status, alarm and debug messages from the internal buffer.
show syslog-servers	-	Show settings for remote syslog servers.
show syslog-servers [vrf {vrf_name all}]	vrf_name:(1..32) characters	Show settings for remote syslog servers. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.

Example use of commands

Enable error message logging on the console:

```
console# configure
console (config)# logging on
console (config)# logging console errors
```

Clear the log file:

```
console# clear logging file
Clear Logging File [y/n]y
```

5.21 Port mirroring (monitoring)

The port mirroring function is used for network traffic management by forwarding copies of incoming and/or outgoing packets from one or more monitored ports to one monitoring port.

The following restrictions apply to the management port:

- A port cannot be a management and a managed one at the same time;
- A port cannot be a member of a port group;
- There should be no IP interface for this port;
- GVRP should be disabled on this port.

The following restrictions apply to management ports:

- A port cannot be a management and a managed one at the same time;
- There is a limit of 7 mirroring sessions: 8 mirrored interfaces (ports or VLAN) each.



VLAN mirroring is only possible in the first session

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```


Table 213 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
monitor session <i>session_id</i> destination interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> [network] port-channel <i>group</i> [network]	session_id: (1..7); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Specify the mirroring port for the selected monitoring session. - network – allow data exchanging.
no monitor session <i>session_id</i> destination		Disable the monitoring function for the configured interface.
monitor session <i>session_id</i> destination remote vlan <i>vlan_id</i> reflector-port gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> [network]	vlan_id: (1..4094); session_id: (1..7); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	The service vlan is specified for mirroring traffic from the specified reflex port for the selected session. - remote vlan – service vlan for traffic mirroring; - reflector-port – physical port for transmitting mirrored traffic, remote vlan should not have been registered on this interface.
no monitor session <i>session_id</i> destination		Disable the monitoring function for the configured interface.
monitor session <i>session_id</i> source interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> [rx tx both]	session_id: (1..7); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Add the specified mirrored port for the selected monitoring session. - rx – copy packets received by controlled port; - tx – copy packets transmitted by controlled port; - both – copy all packets from controlled port.
monitor session <i>session_id</i> source interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>		Disable the monitoring function for the configured interface.
monitor session <i>session_id</i> source vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094); session_id: (1..7)	Add the specified mirrored vlan for the selected monitoring session.
no monitor session <i>session_id</i> source vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable the monitoring function for the configured interface.
monitor session <i>session_id</i> source remote vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094); session_id: (1..7)	Add a vlan with previously mirrored traffic for the selected monitoring session as a source.
no monitor session <i>session_id</i> source remote vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable the monitoring function for the configured interface.

5.22 sFlow function

sFlow is a technology that allows traffic monitoring in packet data networks by partially sampling traffic for subsequent encapsulation into special messages sent to the statistics collection server.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 214 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
sflow receiver <i>id</i> { <i>ipv4_address</i> <i>ipv6_address</i> <i>ipv6z_address</i> <i>url</i> } [<i>port</i> <i>port</i>] [<i>max-datagram-size</i> <i>byte</i>] [<i>vrf</i> <i>vrf_name</i>]	<i>id</i> : (1..8); <i>port</i> : (1.. 65535)/6343; <i>byte</i> : positive integer/1400; <i>ipv4_address</i> format: A.B.C.D; <i>ipv6_address</i> format: X:X:X:X::X; <i>ipv6z_address</i> format: X:X:X:X::X%<ID>; <i>url</i> : (1..158) characters; <i>vrf_name</i> : (1..32) characters	Specify the address of the sflow statistics collection server. - <i>id</i> – sflow server number; - <i>ipv4_address</i> , <i>ipv6_address</i> , and <i>ipv6z_address</i> – IP address. - <i>url</i> – domain name of the host; - <i>port</i> – port number; - <i>byte</i> – maximum number of bytes that can be sent in one data packet; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.
no sflow receiver <i>id</i>		Delete the address of the sflow statistics collection server.
sflow receiver { <i>sourceinterface</i> <i>sourceinterface-ipv6</i> } { <i>tengigabitethernet</i> <i>te_port</i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet</i> <i>twe_port</i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet</i> <i>hu_port</i> <i>port-channel</i> <i>group</i> <i>loopback</i> <i>loopback_id</i> <i>vlan</i> <i>vlan_id</i> <i>oob</i> } [<i>vrf</i> <i>vrf_name</i>]	<i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094); <i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>loopback_id</i> : (1..64) <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vrf_name</i> : (1..32) characters	Specify a device interface whose IP address will be used as the default source address for statistics collection.
no sflow receiver { <i>source-interface</i> <i>sourceinterface-ipv6</i> } [<i>vrf</i> <i>vrf_name</i>]		Delete an explicitly specified interface whose address is used to send sflow statistics.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface { tengigabitethernet te_port | }
console(config-if)#
```

Table 215 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
sflow flow-sampling <i>rate</i> <i>id</i> [<i>max-header-size</i> <i>bytes</i>]	<i>rate</i> : (1024..107374823); <i>id</i> : (1..8); <i>bytes</i> : (20..256)/128 bytes	Specify the average packet sampling rate. The total sampling rate is calculated as 1/rate*current_speed (current_speed is the current average speed). - <i>rate</i> – average packet sampling rate; - <i>id</i> – sflow server number; - <i>bytes</i> – maximum number of bytes to be copied from the sample packet.
no sflow flow-sampling		Disable sampling counters on the port.
sflow counters-sampling <i>sec</i> <i>id</i>	<i>sec</i> : (15..86400) seconds; <i>id</i> : (0..8)	Specify the maximum interval between successful packet samples. - <i>sec</i> – maximum interval between samples in seconds; - <i>id</i> – sflow server number (set by the sflow receiver command in global configuration mode).
no sflow counters--sampling		Disable sampling counters on the port.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 216 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show sflow configuration [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>]		Show sflow settings.
clear sflow statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Clear sFlow statistics. If no interface is specified, the command clears all sFlow statistics counters.
show sflow statistics [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>]		Show sFlow statistics.

Command execution examples

Set the IP address 10.0.80.1 of server 1 to collect sflow statistics. Set the average packet sampling rate to 10240 kbps and the maximum interval between successful packet samples to 240 seconds for Ethernet interfaces te1/0/1–te1/0/24.

```
console# configure
console(config)# sflow receiver 1 10.0.80.1
console(config)# interface range tengigabitethernet 1/0/1-24
console(config-if-range)# sflow flowing-sample 10240 1
console (config-if)# sflow counters-sampling 240 1
```

5.23 Physical layer diagnostic functions

Network switches contain hardware and software for physical interfaces and communication lines diagnostics. The list of tested parameters includes the following:

For electrical interfaces:

- cable length;
- distance to the place of malfunction — breakage or short circuit.

For 1G and 10G optical interfaces:

- power supply parameters — voltage and current;
- output optical power;
- input optical power.

5.23.1 Copper cable diagnostics

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 217 – Copper cable diagnostic commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
test cable-diagnostics tdr [all interface gigabitethernet gi_port]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48)	Perform virtual cable testing for the specified interface. - all — for all interfaces.
show cable-diagnostics tdr [interface gigabitethernet gi_port]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48)	Display the results of the last virtual cable test for the specified interface.
show cable-diagnostics cable-length [interface gigabitethernet gi_port]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48)	Display the estimated length of the cable connected to the specified interface (if the port number is not specified, the command is executed for all ports).  The interface must be active and operate in 1000 Mbps or 100 Mbps mode. Diagnostics is supported only on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Command execution example

Test gi 1/0/1 port:

```
console# test cable-diagnostics tdr interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
```

```
5324#test cable-diagnostics tdr interface gi0/1
..
Cable on port gi1/0/1 is good
```

5.23.2 Optical transceiver diagnostics

The diagnostic function allows to evaluate the current state of the optical transceiver and optical communication line.

It is possible to automatically control the state of communication lines. For this purpose, the switch periodically polls the parameters of the optical interfaces and compares them with the thresholds set by the transceiver manufacturers. The switch generates warning and alarm messages when parameters run out of acceptable limits.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 218 – Optical transceiver diagnostic command

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show fiber-ports optical-transceiver [interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> <i>t</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show optical transceiver diagnostics results.

Command execution example:

```
sw1# show fiber-ports optical-transceiver interface  
TengigabitEthernet1/0/5
```

Port	Temp [C]	Voltage [Volt]	Current [mA]	Output Power [mW / dBm]	Input Power [mW / dBm]	LOS	Transceiver Type
tel1/0/5	33	3.28	11.45	0.28 / -5.52	0.24 / -6.11	No	Fiber
Temp Voltage Current Output Power Input Power LOS N/A - Not Available, N/S - Not Supported, W - Warning, E - Error Transceiver information: Vendor name: OEM Serial number: S1C53253701833 Connector type: SC Type: SFP/SFP+ Compliance code: BaseBX10 Laser wavelength: 1550 nm Transfer distance: 20000 m Diagnostic: supported							

Table 219 – Diagnostic parameters of the optical transceiver

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Temp</i>	Transceiver temperature.
<i>Voltage</i>	Transceiver power supply voltage.
<i>Current</i>	Transmission current deviation.
<i>Output Power</i>	Output transmission power (mW).
<i>Input Power</i>	Input power on the reception (mW).
<i>LOS</i>	Signal loss.

Diagnostics results:

- N/A — not available;
- N/S — not supported.

5.24 IP Service Level Agreement (IP SLA)

IP SLA (Service Level Agreements in IP Networks) is an active monitoring technology used to measure computer network performance and data transmission quality parameters. Active monitoring is the continuous cyclic traffic generation, collecting information on its movement through the network and maintaining statistics.

Currently, measurement of network parameters can be performed using the ICMP protocol.

Each time ICMP Echo operation is performed, the device sends *ICMP Echo request* message to the destination address and waits for the *ICMP Echo reply* message to be received within the specified time interval.

Several TRACK objects can be linked to a single IP SLA operation. TRACK object state is changed simultaneously with an IP SLA operation or with a specified delay.

If the state of the track changes, macro commands can be executed. Macro commands are executed in the global configuration mode. To execute privileged EXEC commands, the commands should be prefixed with 'do'. The commands for creating a set of macros are shown in the table.

To use the IP SLA function, follow these steps:

- Create an icmp-echo operation and configure it.
- Start the operation execution.
- Create a TRACK object associated with a specific IP SLA operation and configure it.
- If necessary, create macros that are executed when the state of the TRACK object changes.
- View statistics, clear them if necessary.
- Stop performing the operation if necessary.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table220 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip sla operation	operation: (1..64)	Switch to the IP SLA operation configuration mode. - <i>operation</i> — operation number.
no ip sla operation		Delete an IP SLA operation.
ip sla schedule operation life life start-time start-time	operation: (1..64); life: (forever); start-time: (now)	Start an IP SLA operation execution. - <i>operation</i> — operation number. - <i>life</i> — time during which the operation will be performed. - <i>start-time</i> — start time.
no ip sla schedule operation		Terminate an IP SLA operation. - <i>operation</i> — operation number.
track object ip sla operation state	object: (1..64); operation: (1..64)	Create a TRACK object that will track the status of the IP SLA operation. - <i>object</i> — TRACK object number. - <i>operation</i> — IP SLA operation number.
no track object ip sla		Delete a TRACK object. - <i>object</i> — TRACK object number.

Table 221 — Creating IP SLA operations commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
icmp-echo {A.B.C.D host } [source-ip A.B.C.D] [next-hop-ip A.B.C.D] [vrf vrf_name]	host: (1..158) characters; vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Switch to the ICMP ECHO operation configuration mode. - <i>A.B.C.D</i> — IPv4 address of the network node; - <i>host</i> — domain name of the network node; - <i>vrf_name</i> — name of the virtual routing area.

IP SLA ICMP ECHO operation configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the IP SLA ICMP ECHO configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-ip-sla-icmp-echo) #
```

Table 222 — Commands for configuring the ICMP Echo operation

Command	Value/Default value	Action
frequency secs	secs: (10..500)/10 sec	Set the frequency of repetition of the ICMP ECHO operation. - <i>secs</i> — frequency, in seconds.
no frequency		Set the default repetition frequency.
timeout msec	msecs: (50..5000)/2000 ms	Set the timeout after which, if no ICMP response is received, the operation will be considered unsuccessful. - <i>msecs</i> — timeout, in milliseconds.
no timeout		Set the default value.
request-data-size bytes	bytes: (28..1472)/28 bytes	Set the number of bytes transmitted in an ICMP packet as data (payload). - <i>bytes</i> — number of bytes.
no request-data-size		Set the default value for the number of bytes.



For normal ICMP Echo execution, the repetition frequency should be higher than the operation timeout value.

Track configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the track configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-track) #
```

Table 223 — Track configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
delay {up secs down secs up secs down secs}	secs: (1..180)/0	Set the delay for changing the state of the TRACK object, when the state of the IP SLA operation changes. - <i>secs</i> — delay, in seconds. - up — state changing delay, when changing the operation to OK; - down — state changing delay, when changing the operation to Error.
delay {up secs down secs up secs down secs}		Delete the delay.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 224 — Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value	Action
show ip sla operation [<i>operation</i>]	operation: (1..64)	Show information on configured IP SLA operations. - <i>operation</i> — operation number.
show track [<i>object</i>]	object: (1..64)	Show information on configured TRACK objects. - <i>object</i> — object number.
clear ip sla counters [<i>operation</i>]	operation: (1..64)	Reset the IP SLA operation counters. - <i>operation</i> — operation number.

Example of a configuration to control a network node with an address 10.9.2.65 sending an icmp request every 20 seconds, the response time not exceeding 500 ms and the data size of 92 bytes; the delay in changing the TRACK object state is 3 seconds; when the state of the TRACK object changes, the macros TEST_DOWN and TEST_UP are executed:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address 10.9.2.80 255.255.255.192
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# macro name TEST_DOWN track 1 state down
Enter macro commands one per line. End with the character '@'.
int gil/0/11
no shutdown
@
console(config)#
console(config)# macro name TEST_UP track 1 state up
Enter macro commands one per line. End with the character '@'.
int gil/0/11
shutdown
@
console(config)#
console(config)# ip sla 1
console(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 10.9.2.65
console(config-ip-sla-icmp-echo)# timeout 500
console(config-ip-sla-icmp-echo)# frequency 20
console(config-ip-sla-icmp-echo)# request-data-size 92
console(config-ip-sla-icmp-echo)# exit
console(config-ip-sla)# exit
console(config)# ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
console(config)# track 1 ip sla 1 state
console(config-track)# delay up 3 down 3
```



```
console(config-track)# exit
console(config)# exit
console#
```

Example of ICMP Echo operation statistics:

```
IP SLA Operational Number: 1
Type of operation: icmp-echo
Target address: 10.9.2.65
Source Address: 10.9.2.80
Request size (ICMP data portion): 92
Operation frequency: 20
Operation timeout: 500
Operation state: scheduled
Operation return code: OK
Operation Success counter: 254
Operation Failure counter: 38
ICMP Echo Request counter: 292
ICMP Echo Reply counter: 254
ICMP Error counter: 0
```

where

- *Operation state* — current state of the operation:
 - *scheduled* — operation is in progress;
 - *pending* — operation is stopped.
- *Operation return code* — code of the last completed operation:
 - *OK* — successful completion of the previous operation;
 - *Error* — failed completion of the last measurement attempt.
- *Operation Success counter* — number of successfully completed operations.
- *Operation Failure counter* — number of failed operations.
- *ICMP Echo Request counter* — number of completed operation launches.
- *ICMP Echo Reply counter* — number of responses received to the ICMP request.

ICMP Error counter — counter displays the number of measurement operations that ended with the corresponding error code.

5.25 Power over Ethernet (PoE)

Switch models with the suffix 'P' in the designation support the power supply of devices over Ethernet in accordance with the recommendations of IEEE 802.3af (PoE) and IEEE 802.3at (PoE+) pinout type A.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 225 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
power inline limit-mode {port class}	-/class	Select the power limitation mode of the power supply: - port — restriction is set based on the administrative parameters of the port; - class — restriction is set based on the class of the connected device

no power inline limit-mode		Set the default value.
power inline restart auto	-/enabled	Enable automatic restart of the PoE in case of disconnection of the PoE controller.
no power inline restart auto		Set the default value. Disable the PoE automatic restart if the PoE controller is disabled.
power inline usage-threshold percent	percent: (1..99)/95	Set a threshold for power consumption at which snmp trap is generated about exceeding the threshold.
no power inline usage-threshold		Set the default threshold value.
power inline traps enable	-/off	Allow the formation of information messages for the PoE subsystem.
no power inline traps enable		Set the default value.
power inline inrush test disable	-/enabled	Enable inrush current verification.
no power inline inrush test disable		Disable inrush current verification.
power inline disable	-/off	Disable the use of SWARM.  Configuration changes will take effect after the switch is restarted.
no power inline disable		Enable the use of SWARM.

Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 226 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
power inline {auto never} [time-range range_name]	range_name: (1..32) characters; -/auto	Manage the operation of the PoE device detection protocol on the interface. - auto — enable the operation of the PoE device detection protocol on the interface and turn on the power supply to the interface; - never — prohibit the operation of the PoE device detection protocol on the interface and turn off the power supply; - time-range — time interval during which power will be supplied to the interface.
power inline powered-device pd_type		Add a custom description of the PoE device to help with hardware administration.
no power inline powered-device	pd_type:(1..24) characters/ not specified	Delete the previously specified description of the PoE device.
power inline priority {critical high low}	-/low	Set the priority of the PoE interface for power management. - critical — set the highest power priority. The power supply to ports with this priority will be cut off last when the PoE system is overloaded; - high — set the power supply priority to high; - low — set the power supply priority to low.
no power inline priority		Set the default priority.
power inline limit power	power: (0..30000)/ 30,000 mW	Set the power supply limit for the selected port.
no power inline limit		Set the default power limit.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 227 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show power inline [gigabitethernet gi_port unit unit_id]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..8); unit_id: (1..8)	Display the power supply status of interfaces that support PoE supply. - unit_id — unit number in the stack.
show power inline consumption [gigabitethernet gi_port unit unit_id]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..8); unit_id: (1..8)	Display the power consumption characteristics of the device PoE interfaces. - unit_id — unit number in the stack.
show power inline version	-	Display the firmware version of the PoE subsystem controller.

Command execution examples

- Show the power supply status of all device interfaces:

```
console#show power inline
```

Power-limit mode: Class based Usage threshold: 95% Trap: Enable Legacy Mode: Enable Inrush Test: Enable Class Error Detection: Enable Guard-Band Value: Static (1W)						
Unit	Module	Nominal Power (W)	Consumed Power (W)	Temp (C)	SW Version	PSE chipset HW Revision
1	MES2300-24P AC 380		353 (93%)	39	22.211.20.2	
0x0						
Interface	Admin	Oper	Power (W)	Class	Device	Priority
gil/0/1	Auto	On	14.400	0		low
gil/0/2	Auto	On	14.600	0		low
gil/0/3	Auto	On	14.800	0		low
gil/0/4	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/5	Auto	On	14.400	0		low
gil/0/6	Auto	On	14.300	0		low
gil/0/7	Auto	On	14.900	0		low
gil/0/8	Auto	On	14.500	0		low
gil/0/9	Auto	On	14.500	0		low
gil/0/10	Auto	On	14.800	0		low
gil/0/11	Auto	On	14.900	0		low
gil/0/12	Auto	On	14.800	0		low
gil/0/13	Auto	On	14.800	0		low
gil/0/14	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/15	Auto	On	14.900	0		low
gil/0/16	Auto	On	14.600	0		low
gil/0/17	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/18	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/19	Auto	On	14.600	0		low
gil/0/20	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/21	Auto	On	14.600	0		low
gil/0/22	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/23	Auto	On	14.700	0		low
gil/0/24	Auto	On	14.700	0		low

Command execution examples

- Show the power supply status of the selected interface:

```
console#show power inline GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

Interface	Admin	Oper	Power (W)	Class	Device	Priority
gil/0/1	Auto	Searching	0.0	0		low
Port Status: Port is off. Detection is in process Port standard: 802.3AT Admin power limit (for port power-limit mode): 30.000 watts Time range: Max Power Allocation: 30.000 watts Spare pair: Disabled Negotiated power: 0.0 watts (None) Current (mA): 0 Voltage(V): 0.000 Overload Counter: 0 Short Counter: 0 Denied Counter: 0 Absent Counter: 0 Invalid Signature Counter: 0						

Table 228 – Power supply status parameters

Nominal Power	The rated power of PoE subsystem power supply.
Consumed Power	The measured value of power consumption.
Usage Threshold	The threshold value of the power consumption at which snmp trap about exceeding the threshold is generated.
Traps	Display the permission to generate information messages.
Port	The designation of switch interface.
Admin	The administrative status of the port power supply. Possible values are auto and never.
Priority	Port power management priority. Possible values are critical, high, and low.
Oper	The operational status of the port power supply. Possible values: - Off — port power is turned off administratively; - Searching — port power is on, waiting for the PoE device to be connected; - On — port power is on and there is a connected PoE device; - Fault — port power failure. The PoE device has requested more power than is available, or the power consumed by the PoE device has exceeded the set limit.
Port standard	Classification of the connected device according to IEEE 802.3af, IEEE 802.3at.
Overload Counter	Counter for the cases number of power overload.
Short Counter	Counter for short-circuit cases.
Denied Counter	Counter for power failures.
Absent Counter	Counter for power outages due to disconnection of the powered device.
Invalid Signature Counter	Classification error counter for connected PoE devices.

5.26 Security features

5.26.1 Port security functions

To improve security, it is possible to configure a switch port so that only specified devices can access the switch via that port. The port security function is based on specifying MAC addresses permitted to access the switch. MAC addresses can be configured manually or learned by the switch. After learning the required addresses, the port should be blocked protecting it from receiving packets with unexplored MAC addresses. Thus, when the blocked port receives a packet and the packet' source MAC address is not associated with

this port, protection mechanism will be activated to perform one of the following actions: unauthorized packets coming on the blocked port are forwarded, dropped, or the port is disabled. The Locked Port security function allows to save a list of learned MAC addresses in a configuration file, so that this list can be restored after the device reboots.



There is a restriction on the number of learned MAC addresses for the port protected by the security function.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 229 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
port security	-/off	Enable the security function on the interface. Block the function of learning new addresses for the interface. Packets with unlearned source MAC addresses are discarded. The command is similar to port security discard command.
no port security		Disable protection function on the interface.
port security max num	num: (0..32768)/1	Specify the maximum number of addresses that a port can learn.
no port security max		Set the default value.
port security routed secure-address mac_address	MAC address format: H.H.H, H:H:H:H:H:H, H-H-H-H-H-H	Specify a secure MAC address.
no port security routed secure-address mac_address		Delete a secure MAC address.
port security {forward discard discard-shutdown} [trap freq]	freq: (1..1000000) sec	Enable the security function on the interface. Block the function of learning new addresses for the interface. - forward – packets with unexplored source MAC addresses are forwarded; - discard – packets with unexplored source MAC addresses are discarded; - discard-shutdown – packets with unexplored source MAC addresses are discarded, the port is disconnected; - freq – frequency of generated SNMP trap protocol messages when unauthorized packets are received.
port security trap freq	freq: (1..1000000) sec	Specify the frequency SNMP trap messages generation when unauthorized packets are received.
port security mode {secure {permanent delete-on-reset} max-addresses lock}	-/lock	Set the MAC address restriction mode for the configurable interface. - secure – set static limitation of MAC address exploration on the port; - permanent – MAC address will be saved in the table even after the device is rebooted; - delete-on-reset – address will be deleted after the device is rebooted; - max-addresses – delete the current dynamically learned addresses associated with the interface. It is allowed to study the maximum number of addresses on the port. Relearning and aging are allowed. - lock – save the current dynamically learned addresses associated with the interface to the configuration and prohibit the learning of new addresses and the aging of already learned addresses.
no port security mode		Set the default value.

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console>
```

Table 230 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ports security {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show security function settings on the selected interface.
show ports security addresses {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group detailed}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show current dynamic addresses for blocked ports.
set interface active {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Enable the interface disabled by the port security function (the command is available only to the privileged user).

Command execution examples

Enable security function for Ethernet interface 15. Set a limit for address learning to 1. After learning the MAC address, block the new address learning function for the interface in order to drop packets with unknown source MAC addresses. Save the learned address to a file.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/15
console(config-if)# port security mode secure permanent
console(config-if)# port security max 1
console(config-if)# port security
```

Connect a client to the port and learn the MAC address.

```
console(config-if)# port security discard
console(config-if)# port security mode lock
```

5.26.2 Port based client authentication (802.1x standard)

5.26.2.1 Basic authentication

Authentication based on 802.1x standard provides switch users authentication through an external server based on the port to which a client is connected. Only authenticated and authorized users can transmit and receive data. Authentication of port users is performed by the RADIUS server via EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol).

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 231 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
dot1x system-auth-control	-/off	Enable the 802.1X authentication mode on the switch.
no dot1x system-auth-control		Disable the 802.1X authentication mode on the switch.
aaa authentication dot1x default {none radius} [none radius]	-/radius	Specify one or two authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on IEEE 802.1X interfaces. - none – do not authenticate; - radius – use a list of RADIUS servers to authenticate the user.  The second authentication method is only used if the first authentication was unsuccessful.
no aaa authentication dot1x default		Set the default value.
dot1x guest-vlan timeout time	time: (30..180) seconds/0	Set a delay in assigning a guest vlan to a port after receiving an access-reject from the server.
no dot1x guest-vlan timeout		Set the default value.
dot1x mac-auth { radius eap } [username { groupsize groupsize separator separator { lowercase uppercase } }]	-/eap groupsize: 1, 2, 4, 12/12 separator: -, :, ./none	Select the format of messages that are sent by the RADIUS client to the RADIUS server during authentication based on the MAC address, and optionally configure the format of the User-Name attribute. - eap — use EAP attribute in RADIUS messages. - radius — use RADIUS without EAP attribute. MAC address of the substitute is used as the value of the User-Password attribute.  If username is not configured, the lowercase delimiter-less format will be applied.
no dot1x mac-auth		Set the default value.
dot1x mac-auth password password	password: (1..32) characters	Use the password specified by the administrator in the User-Password attribute instead of the substitute's MAC address.  The command is used in conjunction with dot1x mac-auth radius.
no dot1x mac-auth password		To cancel the use of the password set by the administrator in the User-Password attribute: use the MAC address of the substitute in the User-Password attribute.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-if) #
```



EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) performs tasks to authenticate the remote client, while defining the authentication mechanism.

Table 232 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
dot1x port-control {auto force-authorized force-unauthorized} [time-range <i>time</i>]	-/force-authorized; time: (1..32)	Configure 802.1X authentication on the interface. Enable manual monitoring of the port authorization status. - auto – use 802.1X to change the client state between authorized and unauthorized; - force-authorized – disable 802.1X authentication on interface. The port switches to an authorized state without authentication; - force-unauthorized – put the port in an unauthorized state. All client authentication attempts are ignored and the switch does not provide an authentication service for this port; - <i>time</i> – time interval. If this parameter is not specified, the port is not authorized.
no dot1x port-control		Set the default value.
dot1x reauthentication	—/periodic re-authentication is disabled	Enable periodic re-authentication of the client.
no dot1x reauthentication		Disable periodic re-authentication of the client.
dot1x timeout eap-timeout <i>period</i>	period: (1..65535) /30	Specify the time interval in seconds during which the EAP server waits for a response from the EAP client before retransmitting the request.
no dot1x timeout eap-timeout		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout supplicant-held-period <i>period</i>	period: (1..65535) /60	Set the time period during which the requester waits until authentication is restarted after receiving a FAIL response from the Radius server.
no dot1x timeout supplicant-held-period		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout reauth-period <i>period</i>	period: (300..4294967295)/ 3600 sec	Specify the period between re-authentications.
no dot1x timeout reauth-period		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout quiet-period <i>period</i>	period: (10..65535)/60 sec	Set the period during which the switch remains silent after unsuccessful authentication. During the silent period, the switch does not accept or initiate any authentication messages.
no dot1x timeout quiet-period		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout tx-period <i>period</i>	period: (30..65535)/30 seconds	Specify the period during which the switch waits for a response to a request or EAP identification from a client before resending the request.
no dot1x timeout tx-period		Set the default value.
dot1x max-req <i>count</i>	count: (1..10)/2	Set the maximum number of attempts to transmit requests to the EAP client before restarting the authentication process.
no dot1x max-req		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout supp-timeout <i>period</i>	period: (1..65535)/30 seconds	Set the period between repeated transmissions of protocol requests to the EAP client.
no dot1x timeout supp-timeout		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout server-timeout <i>period</i>	period: (1..65535)/30 seconds	Set the period during which the switch expects a response from the authentication server.
no dot1x timeout server-timeout		Set the default value.
dot1x timeout silence-period <i>period</i>	period: (60..65535) sec/not specified	Set the time period of the client's inactivity, after which the client becomes unauthorized.
no dot1x timeout silence-period		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 233 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
dot1x re-authenticate [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port oob]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Manually re-authenticate the port specified in the command, or all ports that support 802.1x.
dot1x unlock client gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port mac_address	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Block the client with the specified MAC address on the port when the threshold of the maximum possible authentication attempts is reached.
show dot1x [interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port oob}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show 802.1x status for the switch or the specified interface.
show dot1x users [username username]	username: (1..160) characters	Show active authenticated 802.1x switch users.
show dot1x statistics interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port oob}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32)	Show 802.1x statistics for the selected interface.
show dot1x advanced {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port fortygigabitethernet fo_port oob}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..24); fo_port: (1..8/0/1..4)	Show the operating modes of dot1x.

Command execution examples

Enable 802.1x switch authentication mode. Use a RADIUS server to authenticate clients on IEEE 802.1x interfaces. For Ethernet interface 8, use 802.1x authentication mode.

```
console# configure
console(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
console(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default radius
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/8
console(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

Show 802.1x status for the switch, for Ethernet interface 8.

```
console# show dot1x interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/8
```

```
Authentication is enabled
Authenticating Servers: Radius
Unauthenticated VLANs:
Authentication failure traps are disabled
Authentication success traps are disabled
Authentication quiet traps are disabled

te1/0/8
Host mode: multi-host
Port Administrated Status: auto
Guest VLAN: disabled
Open access: disabled
Server timeout: 30 sec
Port Operational Status: unauthorized*
* Port is down or not present
Reauthentication is disabled
Reauthentication period: 3600 sec
Silence period: 0 sec
Quiet period: 60 sec
Interfaces 802.1X-Based Parameters
Tx period: 30 sec
Supplicant timeout: 30 sec
Max req: 2
Authentication success: 0
Authentication fails: 0
```

Table 234 – Description of executing commands results

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Port</i>	Port number.
<i>Admin mode</i>	802.1x authentication mode: Force-auth, Force-unauth, Auto.
<i>Oper mode</i>	Port operating mode: Authorized, Unauthorized, Down;
<i>Reauth Control</i>	Reauthentication control.
<i>Reauth Period</i>	Period between re-authentications.
<i>Username</i>	Username when using 802.1x. If the port is authorized, the current user name is displayed. If the port is not authorized, the name of the last successfully authorized user on the port is displayed.
<i>Quiet period</i>	Period during which the switch remains silent after unsuccessful authentication.
<i>Tx period</i>	Period during which the switch waits for a response or EAP identification from the client before resending the request.
<i>Max req</i>	Maximum number of attempts to transmit requests to the EAP client before restarting the authentication process.
<i>Supplicant timeout</i>	Period between repeated transmissions of protocol requests to the EAP client.
<i>Server timeout</i>	Period during which the switch expects a response from the authentication server.
<i>Session Time</i>	The time of the user's connection to the device.
<i>Mac address</i>	User MAC address.
<i>Authentication Method</i>	The authentication method of the established session.
<i>Termination Cause</i>	The reason for closing the session.
<i>State</i>	The current value of the authenticator state automaton and the output state automaton.
<i>Authentication success</i>	The number of successful authentication messages received from the server.
<i>Authentication fails</i>	The number of unsuccessful authentication messages received from the server.
<i>VLAN</i>	The VLAN group is assigned to the user.
<i>Filter ID</i>	Filtering group identifier.

Show 802.1x statistics for the Ethernet 8 interface.

```
console# show dot1x statistics interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/8
```

```
EapolFramesRx: 12
EapolFramesTx: 8
EapolStartFramesRx: 1
EapolLogoffFramesRx: 1
EapolRespIdFramesRx: 4
EapolRespFramesRx: 6
EapolReqIdFramesTx: 3
EapolReqFramesTx: 5
InvalidEapolFramesRx: 0
EapLengthErrorFramesRx: 0
LastEapolFrameVersion: 1
LastEapolFrameSource: 00:00:02:56:54:38
```

Table 235 – Description of executing commands results

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>EapolFramesRx</i>	The number of valid packets of any EAPOL (Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN) type accepted by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolFramesTx</i>	The number of valid packets of any EAPOL type transmitted by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolStartFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL Start packets received by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolLogoffFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL Logoff packets received by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolRespIdFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL Resp/Id packets received by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolRespFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL response packets (except Resp/Id) received by this authenticator.
<i>EapolReqIdFramesTx</i>	The number of EAPOL Resp/Id packets transmitted by the given authenticator.
<i>EapolReqFramesTx</i>	The number of EAPOL request packets (except Resp/Id) transmitted by this authenticator.
<i>InvalidEapolFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL packets of the unrecognized type received by this authenticator.
<i>EapLengthErrorFramesRx</i>	The number of EAPOL packets of incorrect length received by the given authenticator.
<i>LastEapolFrameVersion</i>	The version of the EAPOL protocol received in the most recent packet.
<i>LastEapolFrameSource</i>	Source MAC address accepted in the most recent packet.

5.26.2.2 Advanced authentication

Advanced dot1x settings allow authentication for multiple clients connected to the port. There are two authentication options: the first option, when port-based authentication requires authentication of only one client so that all clients have access to the system (Multiple hosts mode) and the second one, when authentication requires authentication of all clients connected to the port (Multiple sessions mode). If the port fails authentication in the multiple hosts mode, the access to network resources will be denied for every connected host.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 236 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
dot1x traps authentication success [802.1x mac web]	-/off	Allow trap messages to be sent when the client is successfully authenticated.
no dot1x traps authentication success		Set the default value.
dot1x traps authentication failure [802.1x mac web]	-/off	Allow trap messages to be sent when the client fails authentication.
no dot1x traps authentication failure		Set the default value.
dot1x traps authentication quiet	-/off	Enable trap message transmission when a client exceeds the maximum number of failed authentication attempts.
no dot1x traps authentication quiet		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 237 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
dot1x host-mode {multi-host single-host multi-sessions}	-/multi-host	Enable one/multiple clients on an authorised 802.1X port. - multi-host – multiple clients; - single-host – one client; - multi-sessions – multiple sessions.
dot1x violation-mode {restrict protect shutdown} [trap freq]	-/protect; freq: (1..1000000)/1 sec	Specify the action to be performed when the device whose MAC address differs from the client's MAC address attempts to access the interface. - restrict – packets with a MAC address other than the client's MAC address are forwarded, while the source address is not studied; - protect – packets with a MAC address other than the client's MAC address are discarded; - shutdown – port is off, packets with a MAC address other than the client's MAC address are discarded; - freq – frequency of generated SNMP trap protocol messages when unauthorized packets are received.  The command is ignored in Multiple hosts mode.
no dot1x single-host-violation		Set the default value.
dot1x authentication [mac 802.1x web]	-/off	Enable authentication - mac – enable authentication based on MAC addresses; - 802.1x – enable authentication based on 802.1x; - web – enable Web-based authentication.  There should be no static MAC address bindings. The re-authentication function must be enabled.
no dot1x authentication		Disable authentication based on users' MAC addresses.
dot1x max-hosts hosts	hosts: (1..4294967295)	Set the maximum number of authenticated hosts.
no dot1x max-hosts		Return the default value.
dot1x max-login-attempts num	num: (0, 3..10)/0	Set the number of failed login attempts after which the client is blocked. 0 — an infinite number of attempts.
no dot1x max--login--attempts		Return the default value.
dot1x guest-vlan enable	-/off	Enable the guest VLAN function on the current interface.
no dot1x guest-vlan enable		Disable the guest VLAN function on the current interface.

dot1x critical-vlan enable	-/off	Enable the critical VLAN function on the current interface. Allow unauthorized users access to critical VLAN when RADIUS servers are unavailable. If critical VLAN is defined and allowed, the port will be automatically added to it after activation and will leave the critical VLAN upon receiving a response from the server.
no dot1x critical-vlan enable		Disable the critical VLAN function on the current interface.
dot1x radius-attributes filter-id	-/off	Enable ACL-based authentication/assign QoS Policy.
no dot1x radius-attributes filter-id		Set the default value.
dot1x radius-attributes vlan {reject static}	-/off	Enable the processing of the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID (81) option in RADIUS server messages.
no dot1x radius-attributes vlan		Set the default value.
dot1x radius-attributes vendor-specific data-filter		Enable the function of dynamically adding ACLs to the port via messages from the RADIUS server.
no dot1x radius-attributes vendor-specific data-filter		Set the default value.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console (config)# interface vlan vlan id
```

Table 238 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
dot1x guest-vlan	by default, the VLAN is not defined as a guest	Define the guest VLAN. Open access to the guest VLAN to unauthorized users of the interface. If the guest VLAN is defined and allowed, the port will be automatically added to it when it is not authorized, and leave when it passes authorization. To use this functionality, the port must not be a static member of the guest VLAN.
no dot1x guest-vlan		Set the default value.
dot1x critical-vlan	by default, VLAN is not defined as critical	Define VLAN as critical. Allow unauthorized users access to critical VLAN when RADIUS servers are unavailable. If critical VLAN is defined and allowed, the port will be automatically added to it after activation and will leave the critical VLAN upon receiving a response from the server.
no dot1x critical-vlan		Set the default value.
dot1x auth-not-req	authorization for VLANs is enabled by default.	Define VLAN without authorization. Allow unauthorized users access to dedicated VLAN. An unauthorized VLAN must be assigned to the port statically as tagged.
no dot1x auth-not-req		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 239 — Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show dot1x [interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob }	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show 802.1x status for the switch or the specified interface.
show dot1x detailed	-	Show the advanced settings of the 802.1x protocol.
show dot1x credentials	-	The data accounting structure displays the parameters of authorized clients.
show dot1x users [<i>username</i>]	<i>username</i> : string	Show authorized clients.
show dot1x locked clients	-	Show unauthorized clients blocked by timeout.
show dot1x statistics interface { gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> oob }	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show 802.1X statistics on interfaces.

5.26.3 Active Client Session (CoA) configuration

RADIUS CoA (Change of Authorization) is a feature that allows the RADIUS server to set up an active session of a client previously authenticated based on the 802.1x standard. *CoA-Request* messages are processed in accordance with RFC 5176. Messages received on UDP port 3799 from servers specified by the radius-server hosts command and with the key specified by the radius-server key command are processed. *User-Name* or *Acct-Session-Id* RADIUS attributes are used to identify the client session. To configure the client session, *Tunnel-Private-Group-Id*, *Filter-Id*, *Calling-Station-Id*, *Eltex-Data-Filter*, and *Eltex-Data-Filter-Name* RADIUS attributes are supported.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table240 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
aaa authorization dynamic radius	-/off	Enable Change of Authorization (CoA) configuration.
no aaa authorization dynamic		Disable Change of Authorization (CoA) configuration.
aaa authorization dynamic radius port local <port_num>	<1-65535>/3799	Set UDP port for handling CoA requests from server.
no aaa authorization dynamic radius port		Return the default value.

5.26.4 MAC Address Notification configuration

MAC Address Notification function allow tracking the appearance and disappearance of active equipment on network by saving the history of studying MAC addresses. When changes are detected in the composition of the studied MAC addresses, the switch stores the information in table and notifies about it using SNMP protocol messages. The function has configurable parameters — the depth of the event history

and the minimum interval for sending messages. MAC Address Notification service is disabled by default and can be configured selectively for individual switch ports.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 241– Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
mac address-table notification change	-/disabled	The command is intended for global control of MAC notification function. The command allows registration of events for adding and deleting MAC addresses to/from switch tables and sending event notifications. For the function to work, additionally allow notification generation on the interfaces (see below).
no mac address-table notification change		Disable MAC notification function globally and cancel the corresponding settings on all interfaces.
mac address-table notification flapping	-/enabled	Enable MAC address flapping detection feature.
no mac address-table notification flapping		Disable MAC address flapping detection function.
mac address-table notification change interval value	value: (0..4294967295)/1	The maximum time interval between sending the SNMP notifications. If the value of the time interval is 0, notifications will be generated and events will be saved to the history immediately as soon as there are reports of a change in the state of the MAC address table. If the value of the time interval is greater than 0, the device will accumulate events about changes in the state of the MAC address table during this time, and then send notifications to the SNMP protocol and save events in the history.
no mac address-table notification change interval		Set the default value.
mac address-table notification change history value	value: (0..500)/1	Set the maximum number of events about changing the state of the MAC address table, which is saved in the history. If the history size is set to 0, the events are not saved. When the history buffer overflows, a new event is placed in the place of the oldest one.
no mac address-table notification change history		Set the default value.
snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change	-/disabled	Enable the sending of SNMP notifications about changes in the status of the MAC address table. The negative form of the command is used to disable it. If notification sending is enabled, the device will inform about events with SNMP protocol messages and save the corresponding events in the history. If sending of SNMP notifications is disabled, the device will only save events in the history.
no snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change		Disable the sending of SNMP notifications about changes in the status of the MAC address table.
snmp-server enable traps mac-notification flapping	-/enabled	Enable the sending of MAC address flapping traps.
no snmp-server enable traps mac-notification flapping		Disable the sending of MAC address flapping traps.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 242 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
snmp trap mac-notification change [added removed]	-/disabled	Enable generation of notifications on the interface about MAC address status change events. Separately, it is possible to allow the generation of notifications only about the study of MAC addresses or only about their deletion.
no snmp trap mac-notification change		Disable generation of notifications on the interface.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 243 – Commands for the Ethernet interface configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show mac address-table notification change history [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigaethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32) group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Display all notifications about changes in the status of MAC addresses saved in the history.
show mac address-table notification change statistics	-	Display service statistics: the total number of MAC address discovery events, the total number of MAC address deletion events, and the total number of SNMP messages sent.

Command usage example

The example shows how to configure the transmission of SNMP MAC Notification messages to a server with the address 172.16.1.5. During configuration, the general service resolution is set, the minimum message sending interval is set, the size of the event history is set, and the service is configured on the selected port.

```
console(config)# snmp-server host 172.16.1.5 traps private
console(config)# snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change
console(config)# mac address-table notification change
console(config)# mac address-table notification change interval 60
console(config)# mac address-table notification change history 100
console(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/7
console(config-if)# snmp trap mac-notification change
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)#
```

5.26.5 DHCP management and Option 82

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a network protocol that allows a client to receive an IP address and other parameters required for the proper operation in TCP/IP networks upon request.

DHCP is used by hackers to attack devices from the client side, forcing DHCP server to report all available addresses, and from the server side by spoofing. The switch firmware features the DHCP snooping function that ensures device protection from attacks via DHCP.

The device discovers DHCP servers in the network and allows them to be used only via trusted interfaces. The device also controls client access to DHCP servers using a mapping table.

DHCP Option 82 is used to inform DHCP server about the DHCP Relay Agent and the port the particular request came from. It is used to establish mapping between IP addresses and switch ports and ensure protection from attacks via DHCP. Option 82 is additional information (device name, port number) added by a switch that operates in the agent's DHCP relay mode (without adding an IP address to the client interface) or the DHCP Snooping function (provided that the `ip dhcp information option` command is enabled). According to this option, DHCP server provides an IP address (IP address range) and other parameters to the switch port. When the necessary data is received from the server, the DHCP Relay agent provides an IP address and sends other required data to the client.

Table 244 – Option 82 fields format

<i>Field</i>	<i>Transmitted information</i>
Circuit ID	The host name of the device. A string type eth <stacked/slotid/interfaceid>:<vlan> The last byte is the number of the port that the device sending a DHCP request is connected to.
Remote agent ID	Enterprise number – 0089c1 The device MAC address.



To use option 82, the agent's DHCP relay function must be enabled on the device (without adding an IP address to the client interface) or the DHCP Snooping function (provided that the `ip dhcp information option` command is enabled).



To ensure the correct operation of DHCP snooping, all DHCP servers used must be connected to trusted ports of the switch. To add a port to the trusted port list, use the `'ip dhcp snooping trust'` command in the interface configuration mode. To ensure security, all other switch ports are required to be untrusted.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 245 – Global configuration mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
ip dhcp snooping	-/off	Enables DHCP protocol control by running a DHCP snooping table and sending client broadcast DHCP requests to "trusted" ports.
no ip dhcp snooping		Disable DHCP management.
ip dhcp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)/disabled	Enable DHCP management for a specified VLAN.
no ip dhcp snooping vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable DHCP management for a specified VLAN.
ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted	By default, ingress DHCP packets with Option 82 from untrusted ports are blocked	Allow ingress DHCP packets with Option 82 from untrusted ports.
no ip dhcp snooping information option allowed--untrusted		Prohibit ingress DHCP packets with Option 82 from untrusted ports.
ip dhcp snooping verify	Verification is enabled by default	Enable verification of the client's MAC address and the source MAC address received in a DHCP packet on untrusted ports.
no ip dhcp snooping verify		Disable verification of the client's MAC address and the source MAC address received in a DHCP packet on untrusted ports.

ip dhcp snooping database	backup file is not used	Allow the use of a backup file (database) for monitoring the DHCP protocol, which allows restoring records in the table in the event of a reboot of the device.  System time synchronization (NTP/SNTP) needs to be configured.
no ip dhcp snooping database		Disable the use of a DHCP control backup file (database).
ip dhcp information option	-/off	Allow the device to add Option 82 to DHCP messages.
no ip dhcp information option		Prohibit the device from adding option 82 to DHCP messages.
ip dhcp information option format-type access-node- id node_id	node_id: (1..48) characters/system description	Specify the Access Node ID of Option 82.
no ip dhcp information option format-type access-node-id		Set the default value.
p dhcp information option for- format-type circuit-id <i>format</i> [de- limiter <i>delimiter</i>]	format: (sp, sv, pv, spv, bin,user-defined); delimiter: (.,;#)/space	Configure the format of DHCP Option 82. Format: - sp — slot and port number; - sv — slot number and VLAN; - pv — port number and VLAN; - spv — slot, port and VLAN number; - bin — binary format: VLAN, slot, port; - user-defined — the format is defined by the user. It is possible to customize templates in ASCII and HEX. The following templates are used in determining the format: %h: hostname in ASCII; %p: short port name, e.g. gi1/0/1 in ASCII; %P: long port name, e.g. gigabitethernet 1/0/1 in ASCII; %t: port type (the value of the ifTable::ifType field in hexadecimal form); %m: port MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in ASCII; %M: system MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in ASCII; %u: unit number in ASCII; %s: slot number in ASCII; %n: port number (as on the front panel) in ASCII; %i: port ifIndex in ASCII; %v: VLAN ID in ASCII; %V: VLAN name in ASCII; %c: client MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in ASCII; %a: system IP address in A.B.C.D format in ASCII. (%a10 is the address with interface vlan 10); %%: single character % in ASCII. \$\$: single character \$ in ASCII %t: port type (the value of the ifTable::ifType field in hexadecimal form); \$m: port MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in ASCII; \$M: system MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in hexadecimal form; \$u: unit number in hexadecimal form; \$s: slot number in hexadecimal form; \$n: port number (as on the front panel) in hexadecimal form; \$i: port ifIndex in hexadecimal form; \$v: VLAN ID in hexadecimal form; \$c: client MAC address in the format H-H-H-H-H-H in hexadecimal form; \$b[XY]: arbitrary XY bytes are added to HEX (\$b13)
no ip dhcp information option format-type circuit-id		Prohibit the device from adding option 82 to DHCP messages.
ip dhcp information option for- format-type remote-id <i>remote-id</i>	remote_id: (1..128)/mac address in hex	Specify the Remote agentID of option 82. For configuration, it is possible to use the templates defined in the circuit-id user-defined.
no ip dhcp information option format-type remote-id <i>remote-id</i>		Set the default value.
ip dhcp information option suboption-type		Add an additional 2 bytes (Type and length) to the beginning of the circuit id/remote id.

no ip dhcp information option suboption-type	-/off	Set the default value.

Table 246 – Option 82 fields format according to TR-101 recommendations

Field	Transmitted information
Circuit ID	The host name of the device. A string type eth <stacked/slotid/interfaceid>: <vlan> The last byte is the number of the port that the device sending a DHCP request is connected to.
Remote agent ID	Enterprise number – 0089c1 The device MAC address.

Table 247 – Option 82 fields format of the custom mode

Field	Transmitted information
Circuit ID	Length (1 byte) Circuit ID type Length (1 byte) VLAN (2 bytes) Module number (1 byte) Port number (1 byte)
Remote agent ID	Length (1 byte) Remote ID type (1 byte) Length (1 byte) Switch MAC address

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

It is possible to enable the addition of option 82 for individual interfaces and ports. The priority of applying the command from low to high level: global setting, interface setting, port setting.

The format of option 82 is determined only in global mode.

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 248 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip dhcp snooping trust	by default, the interface is not trusted	Add the interface into the trusted interface list when DHCP control is used. DHCP traffic of a trusted interface is considered as safe and is not controlled.
no ip dhcp snooping trust		Remove the interface from the trusted interface list when DHCP control is used.
ip dhcp information option [global]	-/global	Enable to add option 82 on the interface when DHCP is used. global – global setting for applying option 82.  The priority of the ip dhcp information optional command is port, interface vlan, global configuration.
no ip dhcp information option		Prohibit adding option 82 on the selected interface when using DHCP protocol.
ip dhcp snooping limit clients value	value: (1..2048)/not specified	Set the maximum number of connected clients.
no ip dhcp snooping limit clients		Set the default value.

ip dhcp snooping limit rate <i>pps</i>	pps: (1..2048)/ without limitation	Set a speed limit for incoming DHCP packets. - <i>pps</i> — number of packets per second.  If the limit is exceeded, the interface will be forcibly moved to errdisable.
no ip dhcp snooping limit rate		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 249 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip dhcp snooping binding <i>mac_address vlan_id</i> <i>ip_address {gigabitethernet</i> <i>gi_port tengigabitethernet</i> <i>te_port </i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet</i> <i>twe_port </i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet</i> <i>hu_port port-channel group}</i> <i>expiry {seconds infinite}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); seconds: (10..4294967295) sec	Add the mapping between the client MAC address and the VLAN group and IP address for the selected interface to the DHCP management file (database). This entry will be valid for the timeout specified in the command unless the client sends an update request to the DHCP server. The timer will be reset upon receiving an update request from the client (this command is available to privileged users only). - <i>seconds</i> — recording lifetime; - infinity — unlimited recording lifetime.
no ip dhcp snooping binding <i>mac_address vlan_id</i>		Remove the mapping between the client MAC address and VLAN group from the DHCP management file (database).
clear ip dhcp snooping database	-	Clears the file (database) of the DHCP protocol control.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 250 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip dhcp information option	-	Show DHCP Option 82 usage information.
show ip dhcp information option <i>vlan vlan_id interface</i> <i>[gigabitethernet gi_port </i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port </i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet</i> <i>twe_port </i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet</i> <i>hu_port portchannel group]</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48) te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); vlan:(1..4094)	Show information on option 82 on a specific port.
show ip dhcp information option tokens [brief]	-	Show information about possible template configuration options in option 82.
show ip dhcp snooping <i>[gigabitethernet gi_port </i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port </i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet</i> <i>twe_port </i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet</i> <i>hu_port portchannel group]</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show DHCP management function configuration.

show ip dhcp snooping binding [macaddress mac_address] [ip-address ip_address] [vlan vlan_id] [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port portchannel group]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show mappings from the DHCP management file (database).

Command execution examples

Enable the use of DHCP Option 82 for VLAN 10:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 10
console(config)# ip dhcp information option
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/24
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping trust
```

- Show all mappings from the DHCP management table:

```
console# show ip dhcp snooping binding
```

5.26.6 Client IP address protection (IP source Guard)

IP address protection function (IP Source Guard) filters the traffic received from the interface based on DHCP snooping table and IP Source Guard static mappings. Thus, IP Source Guard eliminates IP address spoofing in packets.



For the functionality to work correctly, first configure DHCP Snooping.



IP Source Guard must be enabled for the interface and globally.



In the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, the ip source-guard mac-check command is available, which additionally allows combating the substitution of the source MAC address.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 251– Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip source-guard	The function is disabled by default.	It includes a function to protect clients from spoofing IP -traffic at the source address based on the DHCP Snooping compliance table and static IP Source Guard compliance.
no ip source-guard		Disable the function to protect clients from spoofing IP traffic at the source address based on the DHCP Snooping compliance table and static IP Source Guard compliance.

ip source-guard [mac-check] [vlan vlan-id]		Enable protection against spoofing of the source IP traffic for a configurable interface. - mac-check — add verification of the source MAC address for incoming traffic. - vlan — enable the protection of source IP traffic for VLAN interface.  Several client VLANs are separated by a comma in the case of enumeration and by a hyphen in the case of specifying ranges.
no ip source-guard [mac-check] [vlan vlan-id]		Disable the source IP traffic protection function for the configurable interface. - mac-check — disable checking the source MAC address for incoming traffic. - vlan — disable the source IP traffic protection function for the configured VLAN interface.
ip source-guard binding <i>mac_address vlan_id</i> <i>ip_address {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}</i>	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Create a static entry with a mapping between the client's IP and MAC address and VLAN group for the specified interface.
no ip source-guard binding <i>mac_address vlan_id</i>		Remove a static entry from the mapping table.
ip source-guard tcam retries-freq {seconds never}	seconds: (10..600)/60 sec	Specify the frequency of device access to internal resources when saving inactive secured IP addresses into the memory. - never — prohibit writing inactive protected IP addresses to memory.
no ip source-guard tcam retries-freq		Set the default value.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 252 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip source-guard	By default, the function is disabled.	Enable client IP Source Guard function for the configured interface.
no ip source-guard		Disable client IP Source Guard function for the configured interface.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 253 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip source-guard tcam locate	-	Manually start the process of accessing internal resources of the device in order to save inactive secured IP addresses to the memory. The command is only available to the privileged user.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 254 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip source-guard configuration [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Display the setting of the IP Source Guard function on the specified or on all interfaces of the device.
show ip source-guard statistics [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Display the statistics of the IP Source Guard function on a given or all VLANs.
show ip source-guard status [mac-address <i>mac_address</i>] [ip-address <i>ip_address</i>] [vlan <i>vlan_id</i>] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Display the status of the IP Source Guard function for the specified interface, IP address, MAC address, or VLAN group.
show ip source-guard inactive	-	Display the IP addresses of sources that do not pass the IP Source Guard check.

Command execution examples

Show IP Source Guard function configuration for all interfaces:

```
console# show ip source-guard configuration
```

```
IP source guard is globally enabled.
```

```
Interface      State
-----
te0/4          Enabled
te0/21         Enabled
te0/22         Enabled
```

Enable IP Source Guard for traffic filtering based on DHCP snooping mapping table and IP Source Guard static mappings. Create a static entry in the mapping table of Ethernet interface 12: client IP address 192.168.16.14, MAC address 00:60:70:4A:AB:AF. The interface in the third VLAN group:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping
console(config)# ip source-guard
console(config)# ip source-guard binding 0060.704A.ABAF 3 192.168.16.14
1/0/12
```

5.26.7 ARP Inspection

ARP Inspection function is designed to protect against attacks using the ARP protocol (for example, ARP-spoofing – interception of ARP traffic). ARP inspection is based on static mappings between specific IP and MAC addresses for a VLAN group.



If a port is configured as untrusted for the ARP Inspection feature, it must also be untrusted for DHCP snooping, and the mapping between MAC and IP addresses for this port should be configured statically. Otherwise, the port will not respond to ARP requests.



Untrusted ports are checked for correspondence between IP and MAC addresses.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 255 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip arp inspection	The function is disabled by default.	Enable ARP Inspection.
no ip arp inspection		Disable ARP Inspection.
ip arp inspection vlan <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094); By default the function is disabled	Enable ARP Inspection based on DHCP snooping mapping database in the selected VLAN group.
no ip arp inspection vlan <i>vlan_id</i>		Disable ARP Inspection based on DHCP snooping mapping database in the selected VLAN group.
ip arp inspection validate		Enable specific checks for ARP inspection. Source MAC address: ARP requests and responses are checked for correspondence between the MAC address in the Ethernet header and the source MAC address in the ARP content. Destination MAC address: ARP responses are checked for correspondence between the MAC address in the Ethernet header and the destination MAC address in the ARP content. IP address: The contents of the ARP message are checked for incorrect IP addresses.
no ip arp inspection validate		Disable specific checks for ARP inspection.
ip arp inspection list create <i>name</i>	name: (1..32) characters	1. Create a list of static ARP mappings. 2. Enter ARP list configuration mode.
no ip arp inspection list create <i>name</i>		Remove a list of static ARP mappings.
ip arp inspection list assign <i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Assign a list of static ARP mappings to the specified VLAN.
no ip arp inspection list assign <i>vlan_id</i>		Cancel the assignment of a list of static ARP mappings to the specified VLAN.
ip arp inspection logging interval {seconds infinite}	seconds: (0..86400)/5 seconds	Specify the minimum interval between ARP information messages sent to the log. - set '0' to generate messages immediately; - infinite — do not generate log messages.
no ip arp inspection logging interval		Set the default value.

Ethernet or port group interface (interface range) configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet or port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 256 – Ethernet interface configuration mode, interface groups commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip arp inspection trust	by default, the interface is not trusted	Add the interface into the list of trusted interfaces when ARP inspection is enabled. ARP traffic of a trusted interface is considered as secure and is not controlled.
no ip arp inspection trust		Remove the interface from the list of trusted interfaces when ARP inspection is enabled.
ip arp inspection limit rate <i>rate</i>	rate:(0..2048)/0 pps	Configure the speed limit of allowed ARP packets in pps.
no ip arp inspection limit rate		Remove the speed limit for allowed ARP packets.

ARP list configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the ARP list configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip arp inspection list create spisok
console(config-arp-list)#
```

Table 257 – ARP List configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip ip_address mac-address mac_address	-	Add a static mapping between IP and MAC address.
no ip ip_address mac-address mac_address		Remove a static mapping between IP and MAC address.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 258 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip arp inspection [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Show ARP Inspection configuration for the selected interface/all interfaces.
show ip arp inspection list	-	Show lists of static IP and MAC address mappings (this command is available to privileged users only).
show ip arp inspection statistics [vlan vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Show statistics for the following packet types processed by the ARP function: - forwarded packets; - dropped packets; - IP/MAC Failures.
clear ip arp inspection statistics [vlan vlan_id]	vlan_id: (1..4094)	Clear ARP Inspection statistics.

Command execution examples

Enable ARP Inspection and add the a static mapping to the 'spisok' list: MAC address: 00:60:70:AB:CC:CD, IP address: 192.168.16.98. Assign the 'spisok' static ARP matching list to VLAN 11:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip arp inspection list create spisok
console(config-arp-list)# ip 192.168.16.98 mac-address 0060.70AB.CCCD
console(config-arp-list)# exit
console(config)# ip arp inspection list assign 11 spisok
```

Show the lists of static IP and MAC address mappings:

```
console# show ip arp inspection list
```

```
List name: servers
Assigned to VLANs: 11
IP                ARP
```

5.26.8 First Hop Security Functionality

The First Hop Security feature package includes a DHCPv6 packet analyzer, IPv6 Source Guard, ND Inspection, and RA Guard. This set of functions is designed to provide control and filtering of IPv6 traffic on the network.

The DHCPv6 packet analyzer allows adding neighbors to the IPv6 binding table when receiving an address via DHCP, and also allows dealing with untrusted DHCPv6 servers.

IPv6 Source Guard allows a device to reject traffic if it originates from an address that is not stored in the IPv6 binding table. The IPv6 binding table for neighbors connected to the device is created from information sources such as Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) tracking.

Using the ND Inspection function, the switch checks the NS (Neighbor Solicitation) and NA (Neighbor Advertisement) messages and stores them in the IPv6 binding table. Based on the table, the switch discards any fake NS/NA messages.

The RA Guard functionality allows blocking or rejecting unwanted or extraneous Router Advertisement (RA) messages coming to the switch from the router.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 259 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 neighbor binding policy <i>policy_name</i>	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create a neighbor binding policy and switch to its configuration mode.
no ipv6 neighbor binding policy <i>policy_name</i>		Remove the neighborhood binding policy.
ipv6 first hop security policy <i>policy_name</i>	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create a First Hop Security policy.
no ipv6 first hop security policy <i>policy_name</i>		Remove the neighborhood binding policy.
ipv6 first hop security logging packet drop	-/off	Activate packet drop logging in case of non-compliance with the security policies of the RA Guard, ND Inspection, DHCPv6 Guard and IPv6 Source Guard services.
no ipv6 first hop security logging packet drop		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding address- config {stateless any dhcp}	-/off	Enable adding entries to the neighbor binding table based on: - dhcp package DHCPv6 Reply . At the same time, all Link-local IPv6 addresses are entered into the default neighbor binding table as a result of ICMPv6 packet analysis; - any — add all addresses; - stateless — based on IPv6 RA messages.
no ipv6 neighbor binding address- config		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding address- prefix {vlan X:X:X:X::X/<0-128>}	-	Add a static prefix record to the Neighbor Prefix Table: vlan — bind a record to a specific VLAN.
no ipv6 neighbor binding address- prefix {vlan X:X:X:X::X/<0-128>}		Delete a static prefix entry from the Neighbor Prefix Table.

ipv6 neighbor binding address-prefix-validation	-/off	Enable address verification in the neighbor linking table
no ipv6 neighbor binding address-prefix-validation		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding lifetime minutes	minutes: 1..60 / 5	Set the lifetime of the neighbor binding table to be recorded in minutes.
no ipv6 neighbor binding lifetime		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding logging	-/off	Enable logging of major events by changing the binding table.
no ipv6 neighbor binding logging		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding max-entries {interface-limit vlan-limit mac-limit} {limit disable}	limit: (0..65535)/disabled	Determine the maximum number of entries in the neighbor binding table. - interface-limit — define limit for the interface; - vlan-limit — define VLAN limit; - mac-limit — define MAC address limit; - disable — allow the maximum number of entries. The maximum value is 4294967294.
no ipv6 neighbor binding max-entries		Set the default value.
ipv6 neighbor binding static ipv6 {X:X:X:X::X} vlan vlan_id interface interface mac mac-address	-	Add a static entry without a prefix to the Neighbor Prefix Table: - vlan — bind a record to a specific VLAN; - interface — bind a record to a specific interface; - mac — bind a record to a specific MAC address.
no ipv6 neighbor binding static ipv6 {X:X:X:X::X} vlan vlan_id		Delete a static entry.
ipv6 source guard policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create Source Guard policy and switch to its configuration mode.
no ipv6 source guard policy policy_name		Delete Source Guard policy.
ipv6 dhcp guard policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create DHCP Guard policy and switch to its configuration mode.
no ipv6 dhcp guard policy policy_name		Delete DHCP Guard policy.
ipv6 dhcp guard preference {minimum minimum_value maximum maximum_value}	minimum_value; maximum_value: (0..255)/disabled	Set the maximum and minimum preference limits for the DHCPv6 server.
ipv6 dhcp guard preference		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd inspection policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create ND Inspection policy and switch to its configuration mode.
no ipv6 nd inspection policy policy_name		Delete ND Inspection policy.
ipv6 nd inspection drop-unsecure	-/off	Enable the dropping of packets with missing or invalid parameters or signature.
no ipv6 nd inspection drop-unsecure		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd inspection sec-level minimum	minimum: (0..7)/disabled	Set the minimum value of the security level parameter when using cryptographically generated address (CGA) options.
no ipv6 nd inspection sec-level minimum		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd inspection validate source-mac	-/off	Enable verification of the MAC address of the package by its link-layer address.
no ipv6 nd inspection validate source-mac		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd raguard policy	policy_name: (1..32) characters	Create ND RA Guard policy and switch to its configuration mode.
no ipv6 nd raguard policy		Delete ND RA Guard policy.
ipv6 nd raguard hop-limit {minimum minimum_value maximum maximum_value}	minimum_value; maximum_value: (1..255)/disabled	Set the limits of the Cur Hop Limit value in Router Advertisement messages.
no ipv6 nd raguard hop-limit		Set the default value.

ipv6 nd rguard managed-config-flag {off on}	-/off	Enable the verification of the managed-config flag in Router Advertisement messages: - off — flag value must be 0; - on — flag value must be 1.
no ipv6 nd rguard managed-config-flag		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd rguard other-config-flag {off on}	-/off	Enable other-config flag check in Router Advertisement messages: - off — flag value must be 0; - on — flag value must be 1.
no ipv6 nd rguard other-config-flag		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd rguard router-preference minimum {low medium high}	-/off	Set the minimum advertised Default Router Preference value in Router Advertisement messages: - low — low value; - medium — average value; - high — high value.
no ipv6 nd rguard router-preference minimum		Set the default value.
ipv6 nd rguard router-preference maximum {low medium high}	-/off	Set the maximum declared Default Router Preference value in Router Advertisement messages: - low — low value; - medium — average value; - high — high value.
no ipv6 nd rguard router-preference maximum		Set the default value.

Neighbor Binding Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-nbr-binding) #
```

Table 260 – Neighborhood Binding policy mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
logging binding enable	-/off	Enable logging of IPv6 adding/removing to the neighbor binding table.
logging binding disable		Disable logging of IPv6 adding/removing to the neighbor binding table.
max-entries {interface-limit vlan-limit mac-limit} {limit disable}	limit: (0..65535)/ disabled	Determine the maximum number of entries in the neighbor binding table. - interface-limit — define the limit for the interface; - vlan-limit — define VLAN limit; - mac-limit — define MAC address limit; - disable — allow the maximum number of entries. The maximum value is 4294967294.
no max-entries		Set the default value.
address-config {dhcp any stateless}	-/off	Enable adding entries to the neighbor binding table based on: - dhcp package DHCPv6 Reply. At the same time, all Link-local IPv6 addresses are entered into the default neighbor binding table as a result of ICMPv6 packet analysis; - any — add all addresses; - stateless — based on IPv6 RA messages.
no address-config		Set the default value.
address-prefix-validation {enable disable}	-/off	Enable address verification in the neighbor binding table.
no address-prefix-validation		Set the default value.
device-role {perimeter internal}	-/off	Specify the role of the device connected to the interface: - perimeter — perimeter device; - internal — internal device.
no device-role		Remove the role from the device connected to the interface.

Source Guard Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-ipv6-srcgrd) #
```

Table 261 – IPv6 Source Guard Policies mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
trusted-port	-/off	Specify the trusted port. This policy is assigned to a port where the Source Guard policy should not be applied.
no trusted-port		Set the default value.

DHCP Guard Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-dhcp-guard) #
```

Table 262 – IPv6 DHCP Guard policy mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
device-role {client server}	-/off	Specify the role of the device connected to the interface: - server — set the server role; - client — set the client role.
no device-role		Remove the role from the device connected to the interface.
match reply {disable prefix-list prefix_list}	prefix_list: (1..64) characters/ off	Enable verification of announced addresses received in DHCPv6 messages: - disable — disable DHCPv6 message verification; - prefix-list — prefix mask that will be used for verification.
no match reply		Set the default value.
match server address {disable prefix-list prefix_list}	prefix_list: (1..64) characters/ off	Enable server source address verification: - disable — disable server source address verification; - prefix-list — prefix mask that will be used for verification.
no match server address		Set the default value.
preference minimum {preference_value disable}	preference_value: (0..255)/disabled	Set the minimum limit of the options announced by the DHCPv6 server: - disable — disable option checking.
no preference minimum		Set the default value.
preference maximum {preference_value disable}		Set the maximum limit of the options announced by the DHCPv6 server: - disable — disable option checking.
no preference maximum		Set the default value.

ND Inspection Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-nd-inspection) #
```

Table 263 – IPv6 ND Inspection Policy mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
device-role {host router}	-/off	Specify the role of the device connected to the interface: - host — set the host role - router — set the router role
no device-role		Set the default value.
drop-unsecure {enable disable}	-/off	Enable the dropping of packets with missing or invalid parameters or signature.

no drop-unsecure		Set the default value.
sec-level minimum {sec_level_minimum disable}	sec_level_minimum: (0..7)/off	Specify the minimum value of the security level parameter when using the cryptographically generated address (CGA) options.
no sec-level minimum		Set the default value.
validate source-mac {enable disable}	-/off	Enable verification of packet MAC address by its link-layer address: - enable - disable
no validate source-mac		Set the default value.

RA Guard Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-ra-guard) #
```

Table 264 – IPv6 RA Guard Policy mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
device-role {host router}	-/off	Specify the role of the device connected to the interface: - host — set the host role; - router — set the router role.
no device-role		Set the default value.
hop-limit {minimum value_limit maximum value_limit}	value_limit: (1..255)/turned off	Set the limits of the Cur Hop Limit value in Router Advertisement messages.
no hop-limit		Set the default value.
managed-config-flag {off on}	-/off	Enable the verification of the managed-config flag in Router Advertisement messages: - off — flag value must be 0; - on — flag value must be 1.
no managed-config-flag		Set the default value.
match ra address {disable prefix-list prefix_list}	prefix_list: (1..64) characters/ off	Enable address verification in Router Advertisement messages: - disable — disable address verification - prefix-list — prefix mask that will be used for verification.
no match ra address		Set the default value.
match ra prefixes {disable prefix-list prefix_list}	prefix_list: (1..64) characters/ off	Enable prefix checking in Router Advertisement messages: - disable — disable prefix checking; - prefix-list — prefix mask that will be used for verification.
no match ra address		Set the default value.
other-config-flag {off on}	-/off	Enable other-config flag check in Router Advertisement messages: - off — flag value must be 0; - on — flag value must be 1.
no other-config-flag		Set the default value.
router-preference minimum {low medium high}	-/off	Set the minimum advertised Default Router Preference value in Router Advertisement messages: - low — low value; - medium — average value; - high — high value.
no router-preference minimum		Set the default value.
router-preference maximum {low medium high}	-/off	Set the maximum advertised Default Router Preference value in Router Advertisement messages: - low — low value; - medium — average value; - high — high value.
no router-preference maximum		Set the default value.

First Hop Security Policy Configuration Mode Commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-ipv6-fhs) #
```

Table 265 – IPv6 First Hop Security policy commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
logging packet drop {enable disable}	-/off	Activate packet drop logging in case of non-compliance with the security policies of the RA Guard, ND Inspection, DHCPv6 Guard and IPv6 Source Guard services: - enable — enable logging of package drops for this policy; - disable — disable logging of package drops for this policy.
no logging packet drop		Set the default value.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 266 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 first hop security	-/off	Enable First Hop Security functionality in VLAN.
no ipv6 first hop security		Disable the First Hop Security functionality in the VLAN.
ipv6 first hop security attach-policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters/ off	Add a First Hop Security policy to the interface.
no ipv6 first hop security attach-policy		Remove the First Hop Security policy from the interface.
ipv6 neighbor binding	-/off	Enable neighbor linking and adding records to the table.
no ipv6 neighbor binding		Disable neighbor linking and adding records to the table.
ipv6 neighbor binding attach-policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters/ off	Add Neighbor Binding policy to interface.
no ipv6 neighbor binding attach-policy		Remove Neighbor Binding policy from interface.
ipv6 source guard	-/off	Enable IPv6 Source Guard.
no ipv6 source guard		Disable IPv6 Source Guard.
ipv6 dhcp guard	-/off	Enable DHCP Guard.
no ipv6 dhcp guard		Disable DHCP Guard.
ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters/ off	Add DHCP Guard policy to interface.
no ipv6 dhcp guard attach-policy		Remove DHCP Guard policies from interface.
ipv6 nd inspection	-/off	Enable IPv6 ND Inspection.
no ipv6 nd inspection		Disable IPv6 ND Inspection.
ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters/ off	Add ND Inspection policy to interface.
no ipv6 nd inspection attach-policy		Remove ND Inspection policy from interface.
ipv6 nd raguard	-/off	Enable IPv6 ND RA Guard.
no ipv6 nd raguard		Disable IPv6 ND RA Guard.
ipv6 nd raguard attach-policy policy_name	policy_name: (1..32) characters/ off	Add ND RA Guard policy to interface.
no ipv6 nd raguard attach-policy		Remove ND RA Guard policy from interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 267 – EXEC mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
show ipv6 first hop security	-	Display IPv6 First Hop Security function settings.
show ipv6 source guard	-	Display status of IPv6 source guard function.
show ipv6 neighbor binding table	-	Display table of neighborhood bindings.
show ipv6 dhcp guard	-	Disable status and settings of DHCP Guard function.
show ipv6 nd inspection	-	Display status and settings of the ND Inspection function.
show ipv6 nd raguard	-	Display status and settings of the RA Guard function.

5.27 Functions of the DHCP Relay Agent

The switches support the functions of DHCP Relay Agent. The purpose of the DHCP Relay Agent is to transfer DHCP packets from the client to the server and back if the DHCP server is on one network and the client is on another. Another function is to add additional options to the client's DHCP requests (for example, Option 82).

The principle of the DHCP Relay Agent operation on the switch: the switch accepts DHCP requests from the client, transmits these requests to the server on behalf of the client (leaving options with the parameters required by the client in the request and, depending on the configuration, adding its own options). After receiving a response from the server, the switch transmits it to the client.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 268 – Global configuration mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
ip dhcp relay enable	By default, the Agent is disabled	Enable functions of DHCP Relay agent on switch.
no ip dhcp relay enable		Disable functions of DHCP Relay agent on switch.
ip dhcp relay address <i>ip_address</i> [<i>vlan</i> <i>vlan_id</i>] [<i>vrf</i> <i>vrf_name</i>]	vlan_id: (1..4094); vrf_name: (1..32) characters Up to 32 servers can be configured. (by range or by enumeration)	Set the IP address of the available DHCP server for the DHCP Relay agent. - <i>vlan</i> — client VLAN from which requests will be directed to IP address of specific DHCP server; - <i>vrf_name</i> — virtual routing area name.  Several client VLANs are separated by a comma in the case of enumeration and by a hyphen in the case of specifying ranges.
no ip dhcp relay address [<i>ip_address</i>] [<i>vrf</i> <i>vrf_name</i>]		Remove IP address from the list of DHCP servers for DHCP Relay agent. Up to eight servers can be specified as a range or enumeration.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface vlan vlan_id
```



```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 269 – VLAN interface, Ethernet interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip dhcp relay enable	By default, the Agent is disabled	Enable DHCP Relay agent on the configurable interface.
no ip dhcp relay enable		Disable DHCP Relay agent on the configurable interface.
ip dhcp relay gateway-address <i>ip_addr</i>	By default, the address is not specified	Allow configuring a specific source address for DHCP packets from the client VLAN.
no ip dhcp relay gateway-address		Return to the default operating mode.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 270 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip dhcp relay [vrf {vrf_name all}]	-	- <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name. Display the configuration of DHCP Relay agent for the switch and separately for the interfaces, as well as a list of available servers.

Command execution examples

Show the status of the DHCP Relay Agent function:

```
console# show ip dhcp relay
```

```
DHCP relay is Enabled
DHCP relay is not configured on any vlan.
Servers: 192.168.16.38
Relay agent Information option is Enabled
```

5.28 DHCP server configuration

DHCP server performs centralised management of network addresses and corresponding configuration parameters, and automatically provides them to subscribers. This avoids manual configuration of network devices and reduces the number of errors.

Ethernet switches can work as a DHCP client (getting their own IP address from a DHCP server), or as a DHCP server. Simultaneous operation of DHCP server and DHCP relay is possible.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 271 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip dhcp server	-/off	Enable DHCP server on the switch.  Before turning on the DHCP server, DHCP clients in all VLANs must be disabled. Including the default enabled DHCP client in VLAN 1.
no ip dhcp server		Disable DHCP server on the switch.
ip dhcp pool host name	name: (1..32) characters	Enter the static address configuration mode of the DHCP server.
no ip dhcp pool host name		Delete the configuration of the DHCP client with the specified name.
ip dhcp pool network name	name: (1..32) characters	Enter the configuration mode of the DHCP address pool of the DHCP server. - name – DHCP address pool name.  The maximum allowed number of DHCP pools is indicated in the table9.
no ip dhcp pool network name		Delete DHCP pool with the specified name.
ip dhcp excluded-address <i>low_address [high_address]</i>	-	Specify the IP addresses that the DHCP server will not assign to the DHCP clients. - <i>low-address</i> – initial IP address of the range; - <i>high-address</i> – end IP address of the range.
no ip dhcp excluded-address <i>low_address [high_address]</i>		Remove IP addresses from the exclusion list for assignment to DHCP clients.

Commands of the static address configuration mode of the DHCP server

Command line prompt in the configuration mode of static addresses of the DHCP server:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip dhcp pool host name
console(config-dhcp)#
```

Table 272 – Configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
address ip_address {mask prefix_length} {client-identifier id hardware-address mac_address}	-	Manual reservation of IP addresses for the DHCP client. - <i>ip_address</i> – IP address that will be mapped to the client's physical address; - <i>mask/prefix_length</i> – subnet mask/prefix length; - <i>id</i> – physical address (identifier) of the network card; - <i>mac_address</i> – MAC address.
no address		Delete reserved IP addresses.
client-name name	name: (1..32) characters	Determine DHCP client name.
no client-name		Delete DHCP client name.

DHCP server pool configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the DHCP server pool configuration mode:

```
console# configure
console(config)# ip dhcp pool network name
console(config-dhcp)#
```

Table 273 – Configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
address { <i>network_number</i> low <i>low_address</i> high <i>high_address</i> } { mask <i>prefix_length</i> }	-	Set the subnet number and subnet mask for the pool of addresses of the DHCP server. - <i>network_number</i> – IP address of the subnet number; - <i>low_address</i> – initial IP address of the address range; - <i>high_address</i> – end IP address of the address range. - <i>mask/prefix_length</i> – subnet mask/prefix length.
no address		Delete the configuration of the DHCP address pool
lease { <i>days</i> [<i>hours</i> [<i>minutes</i>]] infinite }	—/1 day	The lease time of the IP address that is assigned from DHCP. - infinite – unlimited rental time; - <i>days</i> – number of days; - <i>hours</i> – number of hours; - <i>minutes</i> – number of minutes.
no lease		Set the default value.

Commands of the DHCP server pool and DHCP server static addresses configuration mode

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-dhcp) #
```

Table 274 – Configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
default-router <i>ip_address_list</i>	By default, the list of routers is not defined.	Determine default router list for DHCP client: - <i>ip_address_list</i> – list of router IP addresses, which can contain up to 8 entries separated by a space.  The router's IP address must be on the same subnet as the client.
no default-router		Set the default value.
dns-server <i>ip_address_list</i>	By default, the list of DNS servers is not defined.	Determine the list of DNS servers available to the DHCP clients. - <i>ip_address_list</i> – list of IP addresses of DNS servers, which can contain up to 8 entries separated by a space.
no dns-server		Set the default value.
domain-name <i>domain</i>	domain: (1..32) characters	Define the domain name for DHCP clients.
no domain-name		Set the default value.
netbios-name-server <i>ip_address_list</i>	By default, the list of WINS servers is not defined.	Determine the list of WINS servers available to DHCP clients. - <i>ip_address_list</i> – list of IP addresses of WINS servers, which can contain up to 8 entries separated by a space.
no netbios-name-server		Set the default value.
netbios-node-type { <i>b-node</i> <i>p-node</i> <i>m-node</i> <i>h-node</i> }	By default, the NetBIOS node type is not defined.	Determine the type of Microsoft NetBIOS node for DHCP clients: - <i>b-node</i> – broadcast; - <i>p-node</i> – point-to-point; - <i>m-node</i> – combined; - <i>h-node</i> – hybrid.
no netbios-node-type		Set the default value.
next-server <i>ip_address</i>	-	Use it to specify the address of the server (usually the TFTP server) from which the download file should be received to DHCP client.
no next-server		Set the default value.
next-server-name <i>name</i>	name: (1..64) characters	To specify to DHCP client the name of the server from which the boot file should be received.
no next-server-name		Set the default value.
bootfile <i>filename</i>	filename: (1..128) characters	Specify the name of the file used for initial download of DHCP client.
no bootfile		Set the default value.

time-server <i>ip_address_list</i>	By default, the list of servers is not defined.	Determine the list of time servers available to the DHCP clients. - <i>ip_address_list</i> – list of IP addresses of time servers, can contain up to 8 entries separated by a space.
no time-server		Set the default value.
option code {boolean <i>bool_val</i> integer <i>int_val</i> ascii <i>ascii_string</i> ip[-list] <i>ip_address_list</i> hex { <i>hex_string</i> none}} [description <i>desc</i>]	code: (0..255); bool_val: (true, false); int_val: (0..4294967295); ascii_string: (1..160) characters; desc: (1..160) characters	Configure DHCP server options. - <i>code</i> – option code of the DHCP server; - <i>bool_val</i> – boolean value; - <i>integer</i> – positive integer; - <i>ascii_string</i> – string in ASCII format; - <i>ip_address_list</i> – list of IP addresses; - <i>hex_string</i> – string in 16th format.
no option code		Remove options for DHCP server.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 275 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear ip dhcp binding { <i>ip_address</i> *}	-	Delete entries from the matching table of physical addresses and addresses issued from the pool by DHCP server: - <i>ip_address</i> – IP address assigned by the DHCP server; - * – delete all entries.
show ip dhcp	-	View the DHCP server configuration.
show ip dhcp excluded--addresses	-	View IP addresses that the DHCP server will not assign to DHCP clients.
show ip dhcp pool host [<i>ip_address</i> <i>name</i>]	name: (1..32) characters	View configuration for static DHCP server addresses: - <i>ip_address</i> – client IP address; - <i>name</i> – name of DHCP address pool.
show ip dhcp pool network [<i>name</i>]	name: (1..32) characters	View the configuration of the DHCP address pool of the DHCP server: - <i>name</i> – DHCP address pool name.
show ip dhcp binding [<i>ip_address</i>]	-	View IP addresses that are mapped to physical addresses of clients, as well as the rental time, the method of assignment and the status of IP addresses.
show ip dhcp server statistics	-	View the DHCP server statistics.
show ip dhcp allocated	-	View active IP addresses issued by the DHCP server.

Command execution examples

Configure DHCP pool named *test* and specify for DHCP clients: domain name – *test.ru*, *default* gateway – *192.168.45.1* and DNS server – *192.168.45.112*.

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# ip dhcp pool network test
console(config-dhcp)# address 192.168.45.0 255.255.255.0
console(config-dhcp)# domain-name test.ru
console(config-dhcp)# dns-server 192.168.45.112
console(config-dhcp)# default-router 192.168.45.1
```

5.29 Access Control List (ACL) configuration

ACL (Access Control List) is a table that defines the rules for filtering incoming and outgoing traffic based on the protocols transmitted in packets, TCP/UDP ports, IP addresses or MAC addresses.



ACLs based on IPv6, IPv4 and MAC addresses should not have the same names.



IPv6 and IPv4 lists can work together on the same physical interface. -IPv4 lists and MAC-based ACLs can work together on the same physical interface. MAC-based ACL list cannot be combined with IPv6 lists. Two lists of the same type cannot work together on the interface.

Commands for creating and editing ACLs are available in the global configuration mode.

Global configuration mode commands

The command line prompt in the global configuration mode:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 276 – Commands for creating and configuring ACLs

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip access-list <i>access_list</i> {deny permit} {any <i>ip_address</i> [<i>ip_address_mask</i>]}	access_list: (0..32) characters	Create a standard ACL list. - deny – prohibit the passage of packets with the specified parameters; - permit – allow the passage of packets with the specified parameters.
no ip access-list <i>access_list</i>		Delete the standard ACL.
ip access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Create a new extended ACL list for IPv4 addressing and enter its configuration mode (if a list with this name has not yet been created) or the configuration mode of a previously created list.
no ip access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Delete an extended list of ACLs for IPv4 addressing.
ipv6 access-list <i>access_list</i> {deny permit} {any <i>ipv6_address</i> [<i>ipv6_address_prefix</i>]}		Create a new standard ACL for IPv6 addressing. - deny – prohibit the passage of packets with the specified parameters; - permit – allow the passage of packets with the specified parameters.
no ipv6 access-list <i>access_list</i>		Delete the standard IPv6 addressing ACL.
ipv6 access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Create a new extended ACL list for IPv6 addressing and enter its configuration mode (if a list with this name has not yet been created) or the configuration mode of a previously created list.
no ipv6 access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Remove an extended ACL for IPv6 addressing.
mac access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Create a new MAC-based ACL list and enter its configuration mode (if a list with this name has not yet been created) or the configuration mode of a previously created list.
no mac access-list extended <i>access_list</i>		Delete an MAC-based ACL list.
time-range <i>time_name</i>	time_name: (0..32) characters	Enter the time-range configuration mode and define time intervals for the access list. - <i>time_name</i> – name of the time-range settings profile.
no time-range <i>time_name</i>		Delete the specified time-range configuration.
access-list statistics	-/disabled	Enable the job counting functionality for ACL rules.  In the current version, the functionality works in the IN direction, the functionality is not supported on the MES53xxA series switches.
no access-list statistics		Set the default value.

In order to activate the ACL, link it to the interface. The interface using the list can be either an Ethernet interface or a group of ports.

Ethernet interface, VLAN, port groups configuration mode commands

The command line prompt in the Ethernet interface, VLAN, port group configuration mode:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 277 – Command for assigning a list to the ACL interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
service-acl input <i>access_list</i>	<i>access_list</i> : (0..32) characters	In the settings of a specific physical interface, bind the specified list to the interface. – global setting for applying option 82.  The ACL assigned to the interface vlan covers not only routed traffic, but also traffic within the network.  All traffic entering ports in this VLAN falls under the ACL assigned to the interface vlan.  The interface can only be assigned to an Extended ACL.  Binding to the VLAN interface is only possible for the input direction.
no service-acl input		Delete the list from the interface.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

The command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode:

```
console#
```

Table 278 – Commands for viewing ACL lists

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show access-lists [<i>access_list</i>]	<i>access_list</i> : (0..32) characters	Show the ACLs created on the switch.
show access-lists time-range-active [<i>access_list</i>]		Show the ACLs created on the switch that are currently active.
show interfaces access-lists [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Show ACLs assigned to interfaces.
clear access-lists counters [tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Reset all ACL counters, or counters for ACLs of the specified interface.
show interfaces access-lists trapped packets [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel group vlan <i>vlan_id</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Show access list counters.

EXEC mode commands

The command line prompt in the EXEC mode:

```
console#
```

Table 279 – Commands for viewing ACL lists

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show time-range [<i>time_name</i>]	-	Show the time-range configuration.

5.29.1 IPv4-based ACL configuration

The section contains the values and descriptions of the main parameters used as part of the commands for IPv4-based ACL configuration. The creation and entry into the editing mode of ACLs based on IPv4 addressing is performed by the command: **ip access-list extended** *access-list*. For example, to create an ACL called EltexAL, run the following commands:

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# ip access-list extended EltexAL
console(config-ip-al)#
```

Table 280 – Main parameters used in the commands

Parameter	Value	Action
permit	'Allow' action	Create an enabling filtering rule in the ACL list.
deny	'Prohibit' action	Create a forbidding filtering rule in the ACL list.
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol	The field is intended to specify the protocol (or all protocols) based on which filtering will be performed. When choosing a protocol, the following options are possible: icmp, igmp, ip, tcp, egp, igp, udp, hmp, rdp, idrp, ipv6, ipv6:rout, ipv6:frag, idrp, rsvp, gre, esp, ah, ipv6:icmp, eigrp, ospf, ipinip, pim, l2tp, isis, ipip, or the numeric value of the protocol in the range (0-255). The IP value is used to match any protocol.
<i>source</i>	Source address	Determine the IP address of the packet source.
<i>source_wildcard</i>	Source address wildcard mask	The bit mask applied to the IP address of the packet source. The mask defines the bits of the IP address that should be ignored. Unities must be written to the values of the ignored bits. For example, using a mask, you can define an IP network for the filtering rule. To add the IP network 195.165.0.0 to the filtering rule, set the mask value to 0.0.255.255, that is, according to this mask, the last 16 bits of the IP address will be ignored.
<i>destination</i>	Destination address	Determine the IP address of the packet destination.
<i>destination_wildcard</i>	Wildcard-destination address mask	The bit mask applied to the destination IP address of the packet. The mask defines the bits of the IP address that should be ignored. Unities must be written to the values of the ignored bits. The mask is used similarly to the <i>source_wildcard mask</i> .
<i>vlan</i>	Vlan ID	Determine the VLAN for which the rule will be applied.
<i>dscp</i>	DSCP field in the L3 header	Determine the value of the diffserv DSCP field. Possible message codes of the dscp field are (0 – 63).
<i>precedence</i>	IP priority	Determine the priority of IP traffic: (0-7).
<i>time_name</i>	Time-range configuration profile name	Determine the configuration of time intervals.

<i>icmp_type</i>	-	The type of ICMP protocol messages used to filter ICMP packets. Possible types of <i>icmp_type</i> field <i>messages</i> : echo-reply, destination-unreachable, source-quench, redirect, alternate-host-address, echo-request, router-advertisement, router-solicitation, time-exceeded, parameter-problem, timestamp, timestamp-reply, information-request, information-reply, address-mask-request, address-mask-reply, traceroute, datagram-conversion-error, mobile-host-redirect, mobile-registration-request, mobile-registration-reply, domain_name-request, domain_name-reply, skip, photuris, or a numeric value of the message type, in the range (0 – 255).
<i>icmp_code</i>	ICMP Protocol Message Code	The ICMP message code used to filter ICMP packets. Possible message codes of the <i>icmp_code</i> field <i>are</i> (0 – 255).
<i>igmp_type</i>	IGMP protocol message type	The type of IGMP protocol messages used to filter IGMP packets. Possible message types of the <i>igmp_type</i> field <i>are</i> : <i>host-query</i> , <i>host-report</i> , <i>dvmrp</i> , <i>pim</i> , <i>cisco-trace</i> , <i>host-report-v2</i> , <i>host-leave-v2</i> , <i>host-report-v3</i> , or a numeric value of the message type, in the range (0 – 255).
<i>destination_port</i>	UDP/TCP destination port	Possible values of the TCP port field: bgp (179), chargen (19), daytime (13), discard (9), domain (53), drip (3949), echo (7), finger (79), ftp (21), ftp-data (20), gopher (70), hostname (42), irc (194), klogin (543), kshell (544), lpd (515), nntp (119), pop2 (109), pop3 (110), smtp (25), sunrpc (1110), syslog (514), tacacs-ds (49), talk (517), telnet (23), time (37), uucp (117), whois (43), www (80); For UDP port: biff (512), bootpc (68), bootps (67), discard (9), dnsix (90), domain (53), echo (7), mobile-ip (434), nameserver (42), netbios-dgm (138), netbios-ns (137), on500-isakmp (4500), ntp (123), rip (520), snmp (161), snmptrap (162), sunrpc (111), syslog (514), tacacs-ds (49), talk (517), tftp (69), time (37), who (513), xdmcp (177). Or a numeric value (0 – 65535).
<i>source_port</i>	UDP/TCP port of the source	
<i>list_of_flags</i>	TCP protocol flags	If the flag must be set for the filtering condition, then a "+" sign is placed in front of it, if not, then "-". Possible flag options are +urg , +ack , +psh , +rst , +syn , +fin , -urg , -ack , -psh , -rst , -syn , and -fin . When using multiple flags in a filtering condition, the flags are combined into a single line without spaces, for example: +fin-ack .
<i>disable_port</i>	Port Disabling	Turn off the port from which a packet was received that meets the conditions of any of the deny commands that described the field.
<i>log_input</i>	Messages sending	Enable sending information messages to the system log when receiving a packet that matches the record.
<i>offset_list_name</i>	Name of the list of user templates	Set the use of the user template list for packet recognition. Each ACL can have its own template list.
<i>ace-priority</i>	Recording priority	The index specifies the position of the rule in the list and its priority. The smaller the index, the higher the priority of the rule. The range of available values is (1..2147483647).



To select the entire range of parameters, except for **dscp** and **IP-precedence**, the "any" parameter is used.



If a packet meets the criterion of a rule in the ACL, then the action of this rule (permit/deny) is performed on it. No further verification is performed.



If IP and MAC ACLs are assigned to the interface, then initially the packet will be checked for compliance with IP ACL rules, then with MAC ACL rules (in case none of the IP ACL rules apply).



If, after checking for compliance with IP or MAC ACL rules when 1 ACL is assigned to the interface or when 2 ACLs are assigned to the interface, the packet does not comply with any of the rules, then the "deny any any" action will be applied to this packet.

Table 281 – Commands used to configure ACL lists based on IP addressing

Command	Action
permit protocol {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for the protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit protocol {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit ip {any source_ip source_ip_wildcard} {any destination_ip destination_ip_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range range_name] [ace priority index]	Add permissive filtering record for IP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit ip {any source_ip source_ip_wildcard} {any destination_ip destination_ip_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range range_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit icmp {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ip-precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index] [offset-list offset_list_name] [vlan vlan_id]	Add permissive filtering record for ICMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit icmp {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ip-precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [offset-list offset_list_name] [vlan vlan_id]	Delete previously created record.
permit igmp {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [igmp_type] [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for IGMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit igmp {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [igmp_type] [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit tcp {any source source_wildcard} {any source_port} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for TCP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit tcp {any source source_wildcard} {any source_port} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit udp {any source source_wildcard} {any source_port} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for UDP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit udp {any source source_wildcard} {any source_port} {any destination destination_wildcard} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
deny protocol {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a forbidding filtering record for the protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny protocol {any source source_wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.

deny ip {any <i>source_ip source_ip_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_ip destination_ip_wildcard</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range range_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for IP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny ip {any <i>source_ip source_ip_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_ip destination_ip_wildcard</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range range_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny icmp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>icmp_type</i> } {any <i>icmp_code</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for ICMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny icmp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>icmp_type</i> } {any <i>icmp_code</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny igmp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } [<i>igmp_type</i>] [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index] [disable-port log-input]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for IGMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny igmp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } [<i>igmp_type</i>] [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny tcp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>source_port</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_port</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index] [disable-port log-input]	Add a prohibiting filtering entry for TCP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny tcp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>source_port</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_port</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny udp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>source_port</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_port</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index] [disable-port log-input]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for UDP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny udp {any <i>source source_wildcard</i> } {any <i>source_port</i> } {any <i>destination destination_wildcard</i> } {any <i>destination_port</i> } [dscp dscp precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
offset-list <i>offset_list_name</i> { <i>offset_base offset mask value</i> } ...	Create a list of user templates named <i>name</i> . The name can include from 1 to 32 characters. A single command can contain up to thirteen templates, depending on the selected access list configuration mode (set system mode command), which includes the following parameters: - <i>offset_base</i> – base offset. Possible values: I3 – starting offset from the beginning of the IP header; I4 is – starting offset from the end of the IP header. - <i>offset</i> – data byte offset within the packet. The basic offset is taken as the starting point; - <i>mask</i> . Only those bits of the byte for which '0' is set in the corresponding bits of the mask take part in the packet analysis; - <i>value</i> .
no offset-list <i>offset_list_name</i>	Delete previously created list.

5.29.2 IPv6-based ACL configuration

The section contains the values and descriptions of the main parameters used as part of the commands for IPv6-based ACL configuration.

The creation and entry into the editing mode of ACLs based on IPv6 addressing is performed by the command: **ipv6 access-list** *access-list*. For example, to create an ACL called MESipv6, run the following commands:

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# ipv6 access-list MESipv6
console(config-ipv6-al)#
```

Table 282 – Main parameters used in the commands

Parameter	Value	Action
permit	Permit the action	Create an enabling filtering rule in the ACL list.
deny	Deny the action	Create a forbidding filtering rule in the ACL list.
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol	The field is intended to specify the protocol (or all protocols) based on which filtering will be performed. When choosing a protocol, the following options are possible: icmp , tcp , udp , or the numeric value of the protocol – icmp (58), tcp (6), udp (17). The IPv6 value is used to match any protocol.
<i>source_prefix/length</i>	Sender address and its length	Determine the IPv6 address and the length of the network prefix (0-128) (the number of high-order address bits) of the packet source.
<i>destination_prefix/length</i>	Destination address and its length	Determine the IPv6 address and the length of the network prefix (0-128) (the number of high-order address bits) of the packet destination.
<i>dscp</i>	DSCP field in the L3 header	Determine the value of the diffserv DSCP field. Possible message codes of the dscp field are (0 – 63).
<i>precedence</i>	IP priority	To determine the priority of IP traffic: (0-7).
<i>time_name</i>	Time-range configuration profile name	Determine the configuration of time intervals.
<i>icmp_type</i>	ICMP protocol message type	Used for filtering ICMP packets. Possible types and numeric values of icmp_type field messages : destination-unreachable (1), packet-too-big (2), time-exceeded (3), parameter-problem (4), echo-request (128), echo-reply (129), mld-query (130), mld-report (131), mldv2-report (143), mld-done (132), router-solicitation (133), router-advertisement (134), nd-ns (135), nd-na (136).
<i>icmp_code</i>	ICMP Protocol Message Code	Used for filtering ICMP packets. Possible field values are (0 – 255).
<i>destination_port</i>	UDP/TCP destination port	Possible values of the TCP port field: bgp (179), chargen (19), daytime (13), discard (9), domain (53), drip (3949), echo (7), finger (79), ftp (21), ftp-data (20), gopher (70), hostname (42), irc (194), klogin (543), kshell (544), lpd (515), nntp (119), pop2 (109), pop3 (110), smtp (25), sunrpc (1110), syslog (514), tacacs-ds (49), talk (517), telnet (23), time (37), uucp (117), whois (43), www (80); For UDP port: biff (512), bootpc (68), bootps (67), discard (9), dnsix (90), domain (53), echo (7), mobile-ip (434), nameserver (42), netbios-dgm (138), netbios-ns (137), on500isakmp (4500), ntp (123), rip (520), snmp (161), snmptrap (162), sunrpc (111), syslog (514), tacacs-ds (49), talk (517), tftp (69), time (37), who (513), xdmcp (177). Or a numeric value (0 – 65535).
<i>source_port</i>	UDP/TCP port of the source	
<i>list_of_flags</i>	TCP protocol flags	If the flag must be set for the filtering condition, then a "+" sign is placed in front of it, if not, then "-". Possible flag options are +urg , +ack , +psh , +rst , +syn , +fin , -urg , -ack , -psh , -rst , -syn , and -fin .

disable-port	Port Disabling	Disable the port from which a packet was received that meets the conditions of any of the deny commands, in which the field was described.
log-input	Messages sending	Enable sending information messages to the system log when receiving a packet that matches the record.
ace-priority	Index of the rule	The index of the rule in the table, the smaller the index, the higher the priority of the rule: (1..2147483647).
<i>ecn</i>	The ECN field in the L3 header	Determine the value of the ECN field. Possible message codes of the ecn field are (0-3).



The "any" parameter is used to select the entire range of parameters except dscp, ecn, and IP-precedence.



After at least one entry is added to the ACL list, the following entries are added to the list last:

permit-icmp any any nd-ns any

permit-icmp any any nd-na any

deny ipv6 any any

The first two of them allow searching for neighboring IPv6 devices using the ICMPv6 protocol, and the last one is for ignoring all packets that do not meet the ACL conditions.

Table 283 – Commands used to configure ACL lists based on IPv6 addressing

Command	Action
permit protocol {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for the protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit protocol {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit icmp {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for ICMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit icmp {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
permit tcp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [match-all list_of_flags] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for TCP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit tcp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [match-all list_of_flags]	Delete previously created record.
permit udp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index]	Add a permissive filtering record for UDP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit udp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name]	Delete previously created record.
deny protocol {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a forbidding filtering record for the protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.

no deny protocol {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny icmp {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for ICMP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny icmp {any source_prefix/length} {any destination_prefix/length} {any icmp_type} {any icmp_code} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny tcp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a prohibiting filtering entry for TCP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny tcp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
deny udp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index]	Add a prohibiting filtering record for UDP protocol. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using the disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disabled. When using the log-input keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny udp {any source_prefix/length} {any source_port} {any destination_prefix/length} {any destination_port} [dscp dscp ecn ecn precedence precedence] [match-all list_of_flags] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input]	Delete previously created record.
offset-list offset_list_name {offset_base offset mask value} ...	Create a list of user templates named <i>name</i> . The name can include from 1 to 32 characters. A single command can contain up to thirteen templates, depending on the selected access list configuration mode (set system mode command), which includes the following parameters: - <i>offset_base</i> – base offset. Possible values: I3 – starting offset from the beginning of IPv6 header; I4 is – starting offset from the end of IPv6 header. - <i>offset</i> – data byte offset within the packet. The basic offset is taken as the starting point; - <i>mask</i> . Only those bits of the byte for which '0' is set in the corresponding bits of the mask take part in the packet analysis; - <i>value</i> .
no offset-list offset_list_name	Delete previously created list.

5.29.3 MAC-based ACL configuration

This section provides values and descriptions of the main parameters used in the commands for configuring MAC-based ACLs.

MAC-based ACLs are created and entered into editing mode by following the command: **mac access-list extended** *access-list*.

For example, to create an ACL called MESmac, run the following commands:

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# mac access-list extended MESmac
console(config-mac-al)#
```

Table 284 – Main parameters used in the commands

Parameter	Value	Action
permit	Permit the action	Create an enabling filtering rule in the ACL list.
deny	Deny the action	Create a forbidding filtering rule in the ACL list.
<i>source</i>	Source address	Specify the MAC address of the packet source.
<i>source_wildcard</i>	source address wildcard mask	The mask defines the bits of the MAC address that must be ignored. Unities must be written to the values of the ignored bits. For example, using a mask, you can define a range of MAC addresses for a filtering rule. To add all MAC addresses starting from 00:00:02:AA.xx.xx to the filtering rule, set the mask value to 0.0.0.0.FF.FF, that is, according to this mask, the last 32 bits of the MAC address will not be important for analysis.
<i>destination</i>	Destination address	Determine MAC address of the packet destination.
<i>destination_wildcard</i>	wildcard-destination address mask	The mask defines the bits of the MAC address that must be ignored. Unities must be written to the values of the ignored bits. The mask is used similarly to the source_wildcard mask.
<i>vlan_id</i>	vlan_id: (0..4095)	The VLAN subnet of the filtered packets.
<i>cos</i>	cos: (0..7)	The class of service (CoS) of filtered packets.
<i>cos_wildcard</i>	CoS wildcard mask of filtered packets	The mask defines the CoS bits to be ignored. Unities must be written to the values of the ignored bits. For example, to use CoS 6 and 7 in the filtering rule, specify the value 6 or 7 in the CoS field, and the value 1 (7 in binary representation is 111, 1 is 001, so the last bit will be ignored, that is, CoS can be either 110 (6), or 111 (7)).
<i>eth_type</i>	eth_type: (0..0xFFFF)	Ethernet is the type of filtered packets in hexadecimal.
disable-port	-	Disable the port from which the packet was received that meets the conditions of the deny command.
log-input	Messages sending	Enable sending information messages to the system log when receiving a packet that matches the record.
<i>time_name</i>	Time-range configuration profile name	Determine the configuration of time intervals.
<i>offset_list_name</i>	Byte-by-byte offset from the key point	Set the use of the user template list for packet recognition. Each ACL can have its own template list.
<i>ace-priority</i>	Index of the rule	The index of the rule in the table, the smaller the index, the higher the priority of the rule: (1..2147483647).



To select the entire range of parameters, except for dscp and IP-precedence, the "any" parameter is used.



If a packet meets the criterion of a rule in the ACL, then the action of this rule (permit/deny) is performed on it. No further verification is performed.

If IP and MAC ACLs are assigned to the interface, then initially the packet will be checked for compliance with IP ACL rules, then with MAC ACL rules (in case none of the IP ACL rules apply).

If, after checking for compliance with IP or MAC ACL rules when 1 ACL is assigned to the interface or when 2 ACLs are assigned to the interface, the packet does not comply with any of the rules, then the “deny any any” action will be applied to this packet.

Table 285 – Commands for MAC-based ACL lists configuration

Command	Action
permit {any source source-wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [vlan vlan_id] [cos cos cos_wildcard] [eth_type] [time-range time_name] [ace-priority index] [offset-list offset_list_name]	Add a permissive filtering record. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be processed by the switch.
no permit {any source source-wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [vlan vlan_id] [cos cos cos_wildcard] [eth_type] [time-range time_name] [offset-list offset_list_name]	Delete previously created record.
deny {any source source-wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [vlan vlan_id] [cos cos cos_wildcard] [eth_type] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [ace-priority index] [offset-list offset_list_name]	Add a forbidding filtering entry. Packets that meet the entry conditions will be blocked by the switch. When using disable-port keyword, the physical interface that received such a packet will be disable. When using the <i>log-input</i> keyword, a message will be sent to the system log.
no deny {any source source-wildcard} {any destination destination_wildcard} [vlan vlan_id] [cos cos cos_wildcard] [eth_type] [time-range time_name] [disable-port log-input] [offset-list offset_list_name]	Delete previously created record.
offset-list offset_list_name {offset_base offset mask value} ...	Create a list of user templates named <i>name</i> . The name can include from 1 to 32 characters. A single command can contain up to thirteen templates, depending on the selected access list configuration mode (set system mode command), which includes the following parameters: - <i>offset_base</i> – base offset. Possible values: l2 – starting offset from EtherType; outer-tag – starting offset from STAG; inner-tag – starting offset from CTAG; src-mac – starting offset from source MAC address; dst-mac – starting offset from destination MAC address. - <i>offset</i> – data byte offset within the packet. The basic offset is taken as the starting point; - <i>mask</i> . Only those bits of the byte for which ‘0’ is set in the corresponding bits of the mask take part in the packet analysis; - <i>value</i> .
no offset-list offset_list_name	Delete previously created list.

5.30 Configuration of DoS attack protection

This class of commands allows blocking some common classes of DoS attacks.

Global configuration mode commands

The command line prompt in the global configuration mode:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 286 – Commands for configuring protection against DoS attacks

Command	Value/Default value	Action
security-suite deny martian-addresses [reserved] {add remove} <i>ip_address</i>	<i>ip_address</i> : the IP address	Prohibit the passage of frames with invalid ("Martian") source IP addresses (loopback, broadcast, multicast).
security-suite deny syn-fin	-/enabled	Discard TCP packets with the SYN and FIN flags set simultaneously.
no security-suite deny syn-fin		Disable the function of discarding TCP packets with the SYN and FIN flags set simultaneously.
security-suite dos protect {add remove} {stacheldraht invasor-trojan back-orifice-trojan}	-	Prohibit/allow passage of certain types of malware-specific traffic: - stacheldraht – discard TCP packets with a source port of 16660; - invasor-trojan – discard TCP packets with a destination port of 2140 and a source port of 1024; - back-orifice-trojan – discard UDP packets with destination port 31337 and source port 1024.
security-suite enable [global-rules-only]	-/off	Enable security-suite command class. - global-rules-only – disable security-suite command class on interfaces.  Does not influence the command security-suite deny syn-fin.
no security-suite enable		Disable security-suite command class.
security-suite syn protection mode {block report disabled}	-/block	Configure the protection mode against SYN attacks: - block – discard TCP packets intended for the device with the SYN flag set and generate a warning message; - report – generate a warning message when a TCP packet intended for the device arrives with the SYN flag set; - disable – disable protection.
no security-suite syn protection mode		Set the default mode.
security-suite syn protection recovery <i>sec</i>	sec: (10..600) / 60	Determine the interval after which the previously blocked source of the SYN attack will be unblocked.
no security-suite syn protection recovery		Set the default value.
security-suite syn protection threshold <i>rate</i>	rate: (20..200) / 80	Determine the rate (number of packets per second) from a specific source at which this source will be identified as an attacker.
no security-suite syn protection threshold		Set the default value.
security-suite syn protection statistics	-/disabled	Enable SYN attack statistics.
no security-suite syn protection statistics		Disable SYN attack statistics.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands, port groups

The command line prompt in the Ethernet interface or port group configuration mode:

```
console (config-if) #
```

Table 287 – DoS Attack Protection configuration command for interfaces

Command	Value/Default value	Action
security-suite deny {fragmented icmp syn} {add remove} {any <i>ip_address</i> [<i>mask</i>]}	<i>ip_address</i> : IP address; <i>mask</i> : mask in IP address or prefix format	Create a rule prohibiting the passage of traffic that meets the criteria. - fragmented – fragmented packets; - icmp – ICMP traffic; - syn – syn packets.
no security-suite deny {fragmented icmp syn}		Delete the prohibiting rule.
security-suite dos syn-attack rate {any <i>ip_address</i> [<i>mask</i>]}	rate: (199..2000) packets per second;	Set a threshold for syn requests to a specific IP address/network, above which excess frames will be discarded.

no security-suite dos syn-attack {any <i>ip_address</i> [<i>mask</i>]}	<i>ip_address</i> : – IP address; mask: mask in IP address or prefix format	Restore the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 288 – Privileged EXEC mode command

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show security-suite configuration	-	Display DoS attack protection settings.
show security-suite syn protection {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..48)	Display the protection settings against SYN attacks and the operational status of the interfaces.
show security-suite syn protection statistics [detailed] [<i>source-ip ip_address</i> <i>interface</i> {gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> }]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..48)	Display the settings for the statistics of protection against SYN attacks and information about the sources of the attack. - detailed — display additional information about the source of the attack; - source-ip — display information for the specified source ip address; - interface — display information for the specified interface.  The statistics store information about 512 recent sources of attacks.
clear security-suite syn protection statistics	-	Clear statistics on the sources of SYN attacks.

5.31 Quality of Service — QoS

By default, packet queuing is used on all switch ports using the FIFO method (First In – First Out). During intensive traffic transmission, this method can cause problems since the device ignores all packets that are not in the FIFO queue buffer, and, accordingly, are irretrievably lost. The method that organizes queues by traffic priority solves this problem. The QoS (Quality of service) mechanism implemented in the switches allows organizing eight priority queues of packets depending on the type of data being transmitted.

5.31.1 QoS Configuration

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 289 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip tx-dscp <i>value</i>	value: (0..63)/56	Set the value of the DSCP field for IP packets generated by the CPU.
no ip tx-dscp		Set the default value.
ipv6 tx-user-priority <i>value</i>	value: (0..7)/7	Set the value of the DSCP field for packets generated by the CPU.
no ipv6 tx-user-priority		Set the default value.
ip tx-user-priority <i>value</i>	value: (0..7)/7	Set the value of the CoS field for tagged packets generated by the CPU.
no ip tx-user-priority		Set the default value.
qos [basic advanced [ports-trusted ports-not-trusted]]	—/basic	Allow the switch to use QoS. - basic – basic QoS mode; - advanced – advanced QoS configuration mode, which includes a complete list of QoS configuration commands; - ports-trusted – in this sub-mode, packets are routed to the output queue based on the fields in these packets; - ports-not-trusted – in this sub-mode, all packets are sent to a queue that corresponds to cos=0 (the correspondence can be viewed with the command "show qos interface queuing"). To send to other queues, a traffic classification strategy (policy-map) must be assigned to the input interface. The dscp values are not taken into account when selecting the output queue in this sub-mode.
qos advanced-mode trust { cos dscp cos-dscp }	-/cos-dscp	Set the trust method on ports when working in the extended QoS configuration mode and the ports-trusted sub-mode. - cos – port trusts the value of 802.1p User priority; - dscp – port trusts the DSCP value in IPv4/IPv6 packets; - cos-dscp – port trusts both layers, but DSCP takes precedence over 802.1p.
no qos advanced-mode trust		Set the default method.
class-map <i>class_map_name</i> [match-all match-any]	class_map_name: (1..32) characters; By default, the match-all option is used	1. Create a list of traffic classification criteria. 2. Enter the edit mode for the list of traffic classification criteria. - match-all – all criteria of this list must be fulfilled; - match-any – one, any criterion of the given list must be fulfilled.  There can be one or two rules in the list of criteria. If there are two rules, and both of them indicate different types of ACLs (IP, MAC), then classification will be carried out according to the first correct rule in the list.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no class-map <i>class_map_name</i>		Delete the list of traffic classification criteria.
policy-map <i>policy_map_name</i>	policy_map_name: (1..32) characters	1. Create a traffic classification strategy. 2. Enter the edit mode of the traffic classification strategy.  Only one traffic classification strategy is supported in one direction.  By default, policy-map sets DSCP = 0 for IP packets and CoS = 0 for tagged packets.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no policy-map <i>policy_map_name</i>		Delete the traffic classification rule.

qos aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name</i> <i>committed_rate_kbps</i> <i>excess_burst_byte</i> [exceed-action {drop policed-dscp-transmit [peak peak_rate_kbps <i>peak_burst_byte</i> [violateaction {drop policed-dscp-transmit}]}}]	<i>aggregate_policer_name:</i> (1..32) characters; <i>committed_rate_kbps:</i> (3..100000000) kbps; <i>excess_burst_byte:</i> (3000..268431360) bytes; <i>peak_rate_kbps:</i> (3..100000000) kbps; <i>peak_burst_byte:</i> (3000..268431360) bytes	Define a configuration template that allows limiting the bandwidth of the channel. When working with bandwidth, the marked "basket" algorithm is used. The task of the algorithm is to make a decision: to transmit a packet or to discard it. The parameters of the algorithm are the rate of receipt (CIR) of tokens in the "basket" and the volume (CBS) of the "basket". - <i>committed-rate-kbps</i> – average value of the traffic speed. The rate is guaranteed when transmitting information; - <i>committed-burst-byte</i> – size of the limiting threshold in bytes; - drop – packet will be discarded when the "basket" is full; - policed-dscp-transmit – if the basket is full, the DSCP value will be redefined; - peak – set a threshold value for traffic speed with redefined DSCP values; - violate-action – set the action on the package after the threshold value is exceeded.  It is not possible to delete the settings template if it is used in the policy map strategy. Before deleting it, delete the purpose of the strategy template: no police aggregate aggregate-policeman-name.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.  The policed-dscp-transmit parameter allows, if the committed_rate or peak_rate value is exceeded, to transmit the packet further by changing the dscp label in it, which is configured by the qos map policed-dscp command with the additional violation argument in the case of peak_rate. At the same time, if committed_rate and peak_rate are exceeded, different dscp values can be configured.
no qos aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name</i>		Delete the channel speed control settings template.
qos aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name pps</i> <i>committed_rate_pps</i> <i>committed_burst_packet</i> [exceedaction {drop policed-dscp-transmit [peak <i>peak_rate_pps</i> <i>peak_burst_packet</i> [violateaction {drop policed-dscp-transmit}]}}]	<i>committed_rate_pps:</i> (125..195312500) pps; <i>committed_burst_packet:</i> (1..195312500) packets; <i>aggregate_policer_name:</i> (1..32) characters; <i>peak_rate_pps:</i> (125..195312500) pps; <i>peak_burst_packet:</i> (1..195312500) packets	Define a configuration template that allows limiting the bandwidth of the channel and at the same time guarantee a certain data transfer rate. When working with bandwidth, the marked "basket" algorithm is used. The task of the algorithm is to make a decision: to transmit a packet or to discard it. The parameters of the algorithm are the rate of receipt (CIR) of tokens in the "basket" and the volume (CBS) of the "basket". - <i>committed-rate-pps</i> – average value of the traffic speed in pps; - <i>excess_burst_packet</i> – size of the containment threshold in packets; - drop – packet will be discarded when the "basket" is full; - policed-dscp-transmit – if the basket is full, the DSCP value will be redefined.  It is not possible to delete the settings template if it is used in the policy map strategy. Before deleting it, delete the purpose of the strategy template: no police aggregate aggregate-policeman-name.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.  The policed-dscp-transmit parameter allows, if the committed_rate or peak_rate value is exceeded, to transmit the packet further by changing the dscp label in it, which is configured by the qos map policed-dscp command with the additional violation argument in the case of peak_rate. At the same time, if committed_rate and peak_rate are exceeded, different dscp values can be configured.
no qos aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name</i>		Delete the channel speed control settings template.

qos map policed-dscp [dscp_list]	dscp_list: (0..63) dscp_mark_down: (0..63) By default, the re-labeling table is empty, meaning the DSCP values for all incoming packets remain unchanged	Fill in the DSCP relabeling table. For incoming packets with the specified values, DSCP sets a new DSCP value. - <i>dscp_list</i> – define up to 8 DSCP values, the values are separated by a space character; - <i>dscp_mark_down</i> – define new dscp value; - violation – set new DSCP value in the packet when the peak_rate value is exceeded.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no qos map policed-dscp [dscp_list]		Set the default values.
wrr-queue cos-map queue_id cos1...cos8	queue_id: (1..8); cos1...cos8: (0..7); Default CoS values for queues: CoS = 1 — queue 1 CoS = 2 — queue 2 CoS = 0 — queue 3 CoS = 3 — queue 4 CoS = 4 — queue 5 CoS = 5 — queue 6 CoS = 6 — queue 7 CoS = 7 — queue 8	Determine CoS values for outgoing traffic queues.
no wrr-queue cos-map [queue_id]		Set the default values.
wrr-queue bandwidth weight1..weight8	weight: (0.255)/1 By default, the weight of each queue is 1	Assign a weight to outgoing queues used by the WRR (Weighted Round Robin mechanism).
no wrr-queue bandwidth		Set the default value.
priority-queue out num-of-queues number_of_queues	number_of_queues: (0..8) By default, all queues are processed according to the "strict priority" algorithm.	Set the number of priority queues.  For a priority queue, the WRR weight will be ignored. If a value of N other than "0" is set, the older N queues will be prioritized (they will not participate in WRR). Example: 0: all queues are equal; 1: seven low queues participate in WRR, the 8th one does not participate; 2: six low queues participate in WRR, 7, 8 do not participate.
no priority-queue out num--of-queues		Set the default value.
qos map enable {cos-dscp dscp-cos}	-/off	Use the specified relabeling table for trusted switch ports.
no qos map enable {cos-dscp dscp-cos}		Do not use the relabeling table.
qos map dscp-cos dscp_list to cos	dscp_list: (0..63); cos: (0..7)	Fill in the DSCP relabeling table. Replace the DSCP value with CoS.
no qos map dscp-cos [dscp_list]		Set the default value.
qos map cos-dscp cos to dscp_list	dscp_list: (0..63); cos: (0..7)	Fill in the CoS relabeling table. Replace the CoS value with DSCP.
no qos map cos-dscp [cos]		Set the default value.
qos map policed-dscp dscp_list to dscp_mark_down	dscp_list: (0..63) dscp_mark_down: (0..63) By default, the re-labeling table is empty, meaning the DSCP values for all incoming packets remain unchanged	Fill in the DSCP relabeling table. For incoming packets with the specified values, DSCP sets a new DSCP value. - <i>dscp_list</i> – define up to 8 DSCP values, the values are separated by a space character; - <i>dscp_mark_down</i> – define a new dscp value.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no qos map policed-dscp [dscp_list]		Set the default value.
qos map dscp-queue dscp_list to queue_id	dscp_list: (0..63) queue_id: (1..8) Default values: DSCP: (0-7), queue 1	Establish a correspondence between the DSCP values of incoming packets and queues. - <i>dscp_list</i> – define up to 8 DSCP values, the values are separated by a space character.

no qos map dscp-queue [dscp_list]	DSCP: (8-15), queue 2 DSCP: (16-23), queue 3 DSCP: (24-31), queue 4 DSCP: (32-39), queue 5 DSCP: (40-47), queue 6 DSCP: (48-55), queue 7 DSCP: (56-63), queue 8	Set the default values.
qos trust {cos dscp cos-dscp}	-/cos	Set the switch trust mode to the basic QoS (CoS or DSCP) mode. - cos – set the classification of incoming packets by CoS values. For untagged packets, the default CoS value is used; - dscp – set the classification of incoming packets by DSCP values. - cos-dscp – set the classification of incoming packets by DSCP values for IP packets and by CoS values for non-IP packets. Valid only for QoS basic mode.
no qos trust		Set the default values.
qos dscp-mutation	-	Allow the dscp change table to be applied to a set of dscp-trusted ports. Using the change table allows overwriting the dscp values in IP packets to new values. It is possible to apply DSCP change table only for incoming traffic from trusted ports. Valid only for QoS basic mode.
no qos dscp-mutation		Cancel the use of dscp change card.
qos map dscp-mutation in_dscp to out_dscp	in_dscp: (0..63), out_dscp: (0..63) By default, the change map is empty, meaning the DSCP values for all incoming packets remain unchanged	Fill in the DSCP relabeling table. For incoming packets with the specified values, DSCP sets new DSCP values. - in-dscp – define up to 8 DSCP values, the values are separated by a space character; - out-dscp – define up to 8 new DSCP values, the values are separated by a space character.
no qos map dscp-mutation [in_dscp]		Set the default values.
rate-limit vlan vlan_id rate burst	vlan_id: (1..4094); rate: (3..100000000) kbit/s; burst: (3000..268431360) bytes/128 kbytes	Set the speed limit for incoming traffic for a given VLAN. - vlan_id – VLAN number; - rate – average traffic speed (CIR); - burst – size of limiting threshold (speed limit) in bytes.
no rate-limit vlan vlan_id		Delete speed limit for incoming traffic.
rate-limit vlan vlan_id pps rate_pps burst_packet	vlan_id: (1..4094); rate_pps: (125.. 195312500) pps burst_pps: (1..195312500) packets	Set the speed limit for incoming traffic for a given VLAN. - vlan_id – VLAN number; - rate_pps – number of packets per second. - burst_packet – size of the limiting threshold (speed limit) in bytes.
no rate-limit vlan vlan_id		Delete speed limit for incoming traffic.
traffic-limiter mode {kbps pps}	/kbps	Set the mode of operation of traffic restrictions. - kbps – limit of incoming kilobits per second; - pps – limit of incoming packets per second; This command changes the mode of operation for the following functionality: storm-control, rate-limit, rate-limit vlan, police, qos aggregate-policer. The selected mode must match the traffic restriction settings, otherwise there will be no traffic restriction. For example: the storm-control unicast kbps command will not restrict traffic if the traffic-limiter mode pps command is entered.

Commands for editing the list of criteria for traffic classification

Command line prompt for editing the list of criteria for traffic classification:

```
console# configure
console(config)# class-map class-map-name [match-all | match-any]
console(config-cmap)#
```

Table 290 – Commands for editing the list of criteria for traffic classification

Command	Value/Default value	Action
match access-group <i>acl_name</i>	acl_name: (1..32) characters	Add traffic classification criterion. Define the rules for filtering traffic by the ACL list for classification.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no match access-group <i>acl_name</i>		Remove traffic classification criteria.

Commands for the traffic classification strategy editing mode

Command line prompt in the traffic classification strategy editing mode:

```
console# configure
console(config)# policy-map policy-map-name
console(config-pmap)#
```

Table 291 – Commands for editing the traffic classification strategy

Command	Value/Default value	Action
class <i>class_map_name</i> [access-group <i>acl_name</i>]	class_map_name: (1..32) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Define a traffic classification rule and enter the classification rule configuration mode – policy-map class. - <i>acl_name</i> – define the rules for filtering traffic according to ACL list for classification. When creating a new classification rule, the optional access-group parameter is required.  To use the policy-map strategy settings for the interface, use the service-policy command in the interface configuration mode.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no class <i>class_map_name</i>		Remove class-map traffic classification rule from the policy-map strategy.

Classification rules configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the classification rules configuration mode:

```
console# configure
console(config)# policy-map policy-map-name
console(config-pmap)# class class-map-name [access-group acl-name]
console(config-pmap-c)#
```

Table 292 – Configuration mode commands of classification rules

Command	Value/Default value	Action
trust	By default, the trust mode is not set	Determine the mode of trust for a certain type of traffic according to the global trust mode.
no trust		Set the default value.
set { <i>dscp new_dscp</i> <i>queue queue_id</i> <i>cos new_cos</i> <i>vlan vlan_id</i> }	new_dscp: (0..63); queue_id: (1..8); new_cos: (0..7); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Set new values for the IP packet.  The set command is mutually exclusive with the trust command for the same policy-map strategy.  Policy-map strategies that use the set, trust, or ACL-classified commands are assigned only to outgoing interfaces.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no set		Delete new values for the IP packet.

redirect {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group}	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128)	Forward packets satisfying the traffic classification rule to the specified port.
no redirect		Set the default value.
police committed_rate_kbps committed_burst_byte [exceed-action {drop policed- dscp-transmit [peak peak_rate_kbps peak_burst_byte [violate- action {drop policed-dscp- transmit}}]]]	committed_rate_kbps: (3..12582912) kbit/s; committed_burst_byte: (3000..19173960) bytes; peak_rate_kbps: (3..57982058) kbps; peak_burst_byte: (3000..19173960) bytes	Allow to limit the bandwidth of the channel. When working with bandwidth, the marked "basket" algorithm is used. The task of the algorithm is to make a decision: to transmit a packet or to discard it. The parameters of the algorithm are the rate of receipt (CIR) of tokens in the "basket" and the volume (CBS) of the "basket". - <i>committed_rate_kbps</i> – average traffic speed; - <i>committed_burst_byte</i> – size of the deterrent threshold in bytes; - drop – packet will be discarded when the "basket" is full; - policed-dscp-transmit – if the "basket" is full, the DSCP value will be redefined. - peak – set a threshold value for traffic speed with redefined DSCP values; - volatile-action – set the action on the packet after the threshold value is exceeded.  Valid only for qos advanced mode.  The policed-dscp-transmit parameter allows, if the value of the committed-rate or peak_rate is exceeded, to transmit the packet further by changing the dscp label in it, which is configured by the qos map policed-dscp command with the additional violation argument in the case of peak_rate. At the same time, if committed_rate and peak_rate are exceeded, different dscp values can be configured.
police aggregate aggregate_policer_name		Assign a configuration template to the traffic classification rule, which allows limiting the bandwidth of the channel.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
no police		Remove the channel speed control template from the traffic classification rule.

police <i>pps committed_rate_pps committed_burst_packet</i> [exceed-action {drop policed-dscp-transmit [peak peak_rate_pps peak_burst_packet [violate-action {drop policed-dscp-transmit}]]}]	committed_rate_pps: (125.. 19531250) pps; committed_burst_packet: (1.. 19531250) packets; peak_rate_pps: (125..19531250) pps; peak_burst_packet: (1..19531250) packets	Allow to limit the bandwidth of the channel. When working with bandwidth, the marked "basket" algorithm is used. The task of the algorithm is to make a decision: to transmit a packet or to discard it. The parameters of the algorithm are the rate of receipt (CIR) of tokens in the "basket" and the volume (CBS) of the "basket". - <i>committed_rate_pps</i> – average traffic speed in pps; - <i>committed_burst_packet</i> – size of the deterrent threshold in bytes; - drop – packet will be discarded when the "basket" is full; - policed-dscp-transmit – if the "basket" is full, the DSCP value will be redefined. - peak – set a threshold value for traffic speed with redefined DSCP values; - volatile-action – set the action on the packet after the threshold value is exceeded.  Valid only for qos advanced mode.  The policed-dscp-transmit parameter allows, when the value of <i>committed-rate</i> or <i>peak_rate</i> is exceeded, to transmit the packet further by changing the dscp label in it, which is configured by the qos map policed-dscp command with the additional violation argument in the case of <i>peak_rate</i>. However, if <i>committed_rate</i> and <i>peak_rate</i> are exceeded, set different dscp values.
no police		Remove the channel speed control template from the traffic classification rule.
mirror { <i>monitor_session</i> }	monitor_session: 1	Specify the monitor session number for traffic mirroring.
no mirror { <i>monitor_session</i> }		Cancel mirroring.

qos tail-drop profile configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the qos tail-drop profile configuration mode:

```
console# configure
console(config)# qos tail-drop profile profile_id
console(config-tdprofile)#
```

Table 293 – Commands of the qos tail-drop profile configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
port-limit <i>limit</i>	limit: (0..7576)/25	Set the size of the packet shared pool for the port.
no port-limit		Set the default value.
queue <i>queue_id</i> [<i>limit limit</i>] [without-sharing withsharing]	limit: (0..7576)/12; queue_id: (1..8)	Change queue parameters: - <i>queue_id</i> – queue number; - <i>limit</i> – number of packets in the queue; - without-sharing – deny access to the shared pool; - with-sharing – allow access to the shared pool.
no queue <i>queue_id</i>		Set the default value.

Ethernet interface configuration mode commands, port groups

Command line prompt for Ethernet interface or port group configuration mode:

```
console(config-if)#
```


Table 294 – Ethernet interface, port groups configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
service-policy {input output} <i>policy_map_name</i> [default-action {deny-any permit-any}]	policy_map_name: (1..32) characters	Assign a traffic classification strategy to the interface. - deny-any — discard traffic that does not fall under the action policy; - permit-any — allow the passage of traffic, which does not fall under the policy.
no service-policy {input output}		Remove the traffic classification strategy from the interface.
traffic-shape <i>committed_rate</i> [<i>committed_burst</i>]	committed_rate: (64..100000000) kbps; committed_burst: (4096..12578880) bytes	Set a speed limit for outgoing traffic through the interface. - <i>committed_rate</i> – average traffic speed, kbps; - <i>committed_burst</i> – size of speed limit in bytes.
no traffic-shape		Remove the speed limit for outgoing traffic through the interface.
traffic-shape queue <i>queue_id</i> <i>committed_rate</i> [<i>committed_burst</i>]	queue_id: (0..8); committed_rate: (64..100000000) kbps; committed_burst: (4096..12578880) bytes	Set traffic speed limit via the outgoing queue interface. - <i>committed_rate</i> – average traffic speed, kbps; - <i>committed_burst</i> – size of speed limit in bytes.
no traffic-shape queue <i>queue_id</i>		Remove traffic speed limit via the outgoing queue interface.
qos trust [cos dscp cos-dscp]	-/enabled	Enable the basic QOS mechanism for the interface. - cos – port trusts the value of 802.1p User priority; - dscp – port trusts the DSCP value in IPv4/IPv6 packets; - the cos-dscp – port trusts both layers, but DSCP takes precedence over 802.1p.
no qos trust		Disable the basic QOS mechanism for the interface.
rate-limit <i>rate</i> [<i>burst</i> <i>burst</i>]	rate: (64..100000000) kbps; burst: (3000..268431360) bytes/128 kbytes	Set speed limit for incoming traffic.
no rate-limit		Delete speed limit for incoming traffic.
rate-limit pps <i>rate_pps</i> [<i>burst</i> <i>burst_packet</i>]	rate_pps: (125..195312500) pps; burst_pps: (1..195312500) packets	Set speed limit for incoming traffic in pps.
no rate-limit		Delete speed limit for incoming traffic.
qos cos <i>default_cos</i>	default_cos: (0..7)/0	Set the default CoS value for the port (the CoS used for all untagged traffic passing through the interface).
no qos cos		Set the default value.
qos tail-drop profile <i>profile_id</i>	<i>profile_id</i> : (1..8)	Map the specified profile to the interface.
no qos tail-drop profile		Remove the binding.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 295 – VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
qos cos egress <i>cos</i>	cos: (0..7)	Set the parameter value of the 802.1p priority field for outgoing tagged traffic generated by the central processor.  If there is no command, the cos value will be obtained from the settings of the ip tx-user-priority value or ipv6 tx-user-priority value commands.
no qos cos egress		Set the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 296 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show qos	-	Show the QoS mode configured on the device. In basic mode, it shows the "trusted" mode (trust mode).
show class-map [<i>class_map_name</i>]	class_map_name: (1..32) characters	Show lists of traffic classification criteria.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
show policy-map [<i>policy_map_name</i>]	policy_map_name: (1..32) characters	Show traffic classification rules.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
show qos aggregate-policer [<i>aggregate_policer_name</i>]	aggregate_policer_name: (1..32) characters	Show the average speed and bandwidth limit settings for traffic classification rules.  Valid only for QoS advanced mode.
show qos interface [<i>buffers</i> <i>queuing</i> <i>policers</i> <i>shapers</i>] [<i>gigabitethernet gi_port</i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port</i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port</i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet hu_port</i> <i>port-channel group</i> <i>vlan vlan_id</i>]	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32); <i>group</i> : (1..128); <i>vlan_id</i> : (1..4094)	Show the QoS parameters for the interface. - <i>vls_id</i> – VLAN number; - <i>te_port</i> – number of Ethernet interfaces XG1-XG12; - <i>group</i> – port group number; - <i>buffers</i> – buffer settings for interface queues; - <i>queuing</i> – queue processing algorithm (WRR or EF), weight for WRR queues, service classes for queues and priority for EF; - <i>policers</i> – configured traffic classification strategies for the interface; - <i>shapers</i> – speed limit for outgoing traffic.
show qos map [<i>dscp-queue</i> <i>dscp-dp</i> <i>policed-dscp</i> <i>dscp-mutation</i> <i>dscp-cos</i> <i>cos-dscp</i>]	-	Show information about field replacement in packets used by QoS. - <i>dscp-queue</i> – DSCP and queue matching table; - <i>dscp-dp</i> – table of correspondence of DSCP labels and reset priority (DP); - <i>policed-dscp</i> – DSCP re-labeling table; - <i>dscp-mutation</i> – DSCP-to-DSCP table of changes; - <i>dscp-cos</i> – table of changes of dscp-cos; - <i>cos-dscp</i> – table of changes of cos-dscp.
show qos tail-drop	-	View the tail-drop parameters.
show qos tail-drop <i>gigabitethernet gi_port</i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port</i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port</i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet hu_port</i>	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	View the tail-drop information for a specific port (all ports).
show qos tail-drop unit <i>unit_id</i>	<i>unit_id</i> : (1..8)	View the tail-drop information for a specific device in the stack.

Command execution examples

Enable QoS advanced mode. Distribute traffic into queues, packets with DSCP 12 go first, packets with DSCP 16 go second. The eighth queue is a priority. Create a strategy for traffic classification according to the ACL list, allowing the transmission of TCP packets with DSCP 12 and 16 and limiting the speed — an average speed of 1000 Kbps, a limit threshold of 200,000 bytes. Use the strategy on Ethernet interfaces 14 and 16.

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# ip access-list tcp_ena
console(config-ip-al)# permit tcp any any any any dscp 12
console(config-ip-al)# permit tcp any any any any dscp 16
console(config-ip-al)# exit
console(config)# qos advanced
console(config)# qos map dscp-queue 12 to 1
console(config)# qos map dscp-queue 16 to 2
console(config)# priority-queue out num-of-queues 1
console(config)# policy-map traffic
console(config-pmap)# class class1 access-group tcp_ena
console(config-pmap-c)# police 1000 200000 exceed-action drop
console(config-pmap-c)# exit
console(config-pmap)# exit
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/14
console(config-if)# service-policy input traffic
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/16
console(config-if)# service-policy input traffic
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)#
```

5.31.2 QoS statistics

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 297 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
qos statistics aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name</i>	aggregate_policer_name: (1..32) characters/disabled;	Enable QoS statistics on bandwidth limitation.
no qos statistics aggregate-policer <i>aggregate_policer_name</i>		Disable QoS statistics on bandwidth limitation.
qos statistics interface	-/off	Enable the collection of QoS statistics on all interfaces.
no qos statistics interface		Disable the collection of QoS statistics on all interfaces.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 298 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear qos statistics	-	Clear the QoS statistics for all interfaces.
clear qos statistics interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Clear QoS statistics of the specified interface.
show qos statistics	-	Show QoS statistics for all interfaces.
show qos statistics interface gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i>	<i>gi_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>te_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..48); <i>twe_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..120); <i>hu_port</i> : (1..8/0/1..32)	Show QoS statistics of the specified interface.

5.32 Configuring routing protocols

5.32.1 Configuring static routing

Static routing is a type of routing in which routes are specified explicitly when configuring the router. All routing in this case takes place without any routing protocols.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 299 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip route <i>prefix prefix_length</i> { reject-route <i>gateway</i> [metric <i>metric</i>] [track <i>track</i>] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>] [distance <i>distance</i>]}	<i>prefix</i> : (A.B.C.D); <i>prefix_length</i> : (A.B.C.D or /n); <i>gateway</i> : (A.B.C.D) <i>metric</i> (1..255)/1; <i>vrf_name</i> : (1..32) char- acters; <i>track</i> : (1..64); <i>distance</i> (1..255)/1	Create a static routing rule. - <i>prefix</i> – IP address of the destination network; - <i>prefix_length</i> – mask of the destination prefix or its length; - reject-route – prohibit routing to the destination network through all gateways; - <i>gateway</i> – IP address of the gateway for accessing the destination network; - <i>metric</i> – route metric; - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name. - <i>track</i> – number of the tracking object; - <i>distance</i> – administrative distance of the route.
no ip route <i>prefix prefix_length</i> { rejectroute <i>gateway</i> } [vrf <i>vrf_name</i>]		Delete a rule from the static routing table. - <i>vrf_name</i> – virtual routing area name.

distance {ospf {inter-as intra-as} bgp {ebgp ibgp} static} distance	distance (1..255)/static:1, OSPF intra-as:30, OSPF inter-as:110, BGP intra-as:200, BGP inter-as:20	Set the administrative distance (AD) value for all routes of the specified type. - ospf inter-as – set the AD value for interzonal routes accepted using OSPF protocol; - ospf intra-as – set the AD value for intra-zone routes accepted using OSPF protocol; - BGP inter-as (ebgp) – set the AD value for routes accepted using BGP protocol from eBGP neighbor; - BGP intra-as (ibgp) – set the AD value for routes accepted using BGP protocol from iBGP neighbor; - static – set the AD value for static routes.
no distance {ospf {inter-as intra-as} bgp {ebgp ibgp} static}		Set the default value.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 300 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip route [connected static address ip_address [mask prefix_length] [longer-prefixes]]	-	Show the routing table that meets the specified criteria. – connected – connected route, that is, a route taken from a directly connected and functioning interface; – static – static route specified in the routing table.
show distance [vrf {vrf_name all}]	vrf_name (1..32) characters	Show the value of the administrative distance for different route sources. - vrf_name – virtual routing area name.

Command execution example

Show the routing table:

```
console# show ip route
```

```
Maximum Parallel Paths: 2 (4 after reset)
Codes: C - connected, S - static
C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan 1
S 10.9.1.0/24 [5/2] via 10.0.1.2, 17:19:18, Vlan 12
S 10.9.1.0/24 [5/3] via 10.0.2.2, Backup Not Active
S 172.1.1.1/32 [5/3] via 10.0.3.1, 19:51:18, Vlan 12
```

Table 301 – Description of the command execution result

Field	Description
C	Show the origin of the route: C – Connected (the route is taken from a directly connected and functioning interface), S – Static (static route specified in the routing table).
10.9.1.0/24	Network address.
[5/2]	The first value in parentheses is the administrative distance (the degree of trust in the router, the higher the number, the less trust in the source), the second value is the route metric.
via 10.0.1.2	Determine the IP address of the next router through which the route to the network passes.
00:39:08	Determine the time of the last route update (hours, minutes, seconds)
Vlan 1	Define the interface through which the route to the network passes.

VRF configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-vrf) #
```

Table 302 – Commands for VRF configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip route <i>prefix</i> { <i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i> } { <i>gateway</i> [<i>metric distance</i>]}	prefix_length: (0..32); distance (1..255)/1	Create a static routing rule. - <i>prefix</i> — destination network (for example, 172.7.0.0); - <i>mask</i> — network mask (in decimal format); - <i>prefix_length</i> — prefix of the network mask (number of units in the mask); - <i>gateway</i> — gateway for accessing the destination network; - <i>distance</i> — route weight.
no ip route <i>prefix</i> { <i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i> } { <i>gateway</i> }		Delete a rule from the static routing table.
ip default-gateway { <i>gateway</i> }	—/default gateway is not specified	Set the default gateway address for the switch via vrf.
no ip default-gateway { <i>gateway</i> }		Delete the assigned default gateway address.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 303 – EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip route [<i>connected</i> <i>vrf vrf_name</i> <i>static</i> <i>address ip_address</i> [<i>mask</i> <i>prefix_length</i>] [<i>longer-prefixes</i>]]	—	Show the routing table that meets the specified criteria. - connected — connected route, that is, a route taken from a directly connected and functioning interface; - static — static route specified in the routing table; - vrf — virtual routing area where the route is located. - <i>vrf_name</i> — virtual routing area name.

5.32.2 Configuring the RIP protocol

The RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is an internal protocol that allows routers to dynamically update routing information by receiving it from neighboring routers. This is a very simple protocol based on the use of a remote routing vector. As a remote vector protocol, RIP periodically sends updates between neighbors, thus building a network topology. In each update, information about the distance to all networks is transmitted to the neighboring router. The switch supports RIP version 2 protocol.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 304 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
router rip	-	Enter the RIP protocol configuration mode.
no router rip		Delete the RIP protocol global configuration.

RIP configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-rip) #
```

Table 305 – Commands for the RIP protocol configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
default-metric [metric]	metric: (1..15)/1	Set the value of the metric with which routes received by other routing protocols will be announced. Without a parameter, sets the default value.
no default-metric		Set the default value.
network A.B.C.D	A.B.C.D: interface IP address	Set the IP address of the interface that will participate in the routing process.
no network A.B.C.D		Delete the IP address of the interface that will participate in the routing process.
redistribute {static connected} [metric transparent]	-	Allow routes to be announced via RIP. - without parameters – default-metric will be used when announcing routes. - metric transparent – metric from the routing table will be used.
no redistribute {static connected} [metric transparent]		Prohibit the announcement of static routes via RIP. - metric transparent – prohibit the use of metrics from the routing table.
redistribute ospf [metric metric match type route-map route_map_name]	metric: (1..15, transparent)/1; match: (internal, external-1, external-2); route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Allow the announcement of OSPF routes via RIP. - type – make announcements only for the specified types of OSPF routes; - route-map_name – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map;
redistribute bgp metric [metric transparent]	metric: (1..15, transparent)/1	Allow the announcement of BGP routes via RIP. - metric – metric value for imported routes; - metric transparent – metric from the routing table will be used.
no redistribute bgp metric [metric transparent]		Prohibit the announcement of BGP routes via RIP. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
redistribute isis [level] [match match] [metric metric] [transparent]	level: (level-1, level-2, level-1-2)/level-2; match: (internal, external); metric: (1..15, transparent)/1	Allow IS-IS routes to be announced via RIP. - level – set which IS-IS level routes will be announced from; - match – make announcements only for the specified types of IS-IS routes.
no redistribute isis [level] [match match] [metric metric] [transparent]		Prohibit the announcement of IS-IS routes via RIP. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
shutdown	-/enabled	Disable the RIP protocol routing process.
no shutdown		Enable the RIP protocol routing process.
passive-interface	-/enabled	Disable routing updates.
no passive-interface		Enable routing updates.
default-information originate	-/the route is not generated	Generate a default route.
no default-information originate		Restore the default value.

IP Interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console (config-ip) #
```

Table 306 – IP interface configuration mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
ip rip shutdown	-/enabled	Disable RIP routing process on this interface.
no ip rip shutdown		Enable RIP routing process on this interface.
ip rip passive-interface	By default, sending updates is enabled	Disable sending updates on the interface.
no ip rip passive-interface		Set the default value.
ip rip offset <i>offset</i>	offset: (1..15)/1	Add an offset to the metric.
no ip rip offset		Set the default value.
ip rip default-information originate <i>metric</i>	metric: (1..15)/1; By default, the function is disabled	Set the metric for the default route transmitted via RIP.
no ip rip default--information originate		Set the default value.
ip rip authentication mode {text md5}	Authentication is disabled by default.	Enable authentication in RIP and define its type: - text – plain text authentication; - md5 – MD5 authentication.
no ip rip authentication mode		Set the default value.
ip rip authentication key-chain <i>key_chain</i>	key_chain: (1..32) characters	Define a set of keys that can be used for authentication.
no ip rip authentication key-chain		Set the default value.
ip rip authentication-key <i>clear_text</i>	clear_text: (1..16) characters	Define the key for authentication in plain text.
no ip rip authentication--key		Set the default value.
ip rip distribute-list access <i>acl_name</i>	acl_name: (1..32) characters	Set a standard IP ACL to filter the announced routes.
no ip rip distribute-list		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 307 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

<i>Command</i>	<i>Value/Default value</i>	<i>Action</i>
show ip rip [database statistics peers]	-	View information about RIP routing: - database – information about RIP settings; - statistics – statistical data; - peers – information of the network member.

Example use of commands

Enable RIP protocol for subnet 172.16.23.0 (IP address on switch **172.16.23.1**) and MD5 authentication via the mykeys key set:

```
console#
console# configure
console (config) # router rip
console (config-rip) # network 172.16.23.1
console (config-rip) # interface ip 172.16.23.1
console (config-if) # ip rip authentication mode md5
```



```
console(config-if) # ip rip authentication key-chain mykeys
```

5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol

OSPF (*Open Shortest Path First*) is a dynamic routing protocol based on link-state technology and using Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path. The OSPF protocol is an Internal Gateway Protocol (IGP). The OSPF protocol distributes information about available routes between routers of the same autonomous system.

The device supports simultaneous operation of several independent instances of OSPF processes. The parameters of the OSPF instance are configured by specifying the instance identifier (**process_id**).

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 308 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
router ospf [process_id] [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65535)/1	Enable OSPF routing. Set the process ID.
no router ospf [process_id] [vrf vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Disable OSPF routing.
ipv6 router ospf [process_id]	process_id: (1..65535)/1	Enable OSPFv3 routing. Set the process ID.
no ipv6 router ospf [process_id]		Disable OSPFv3 routing.
ipv6 distance ospf {inter-as intra-as} distance	distance: (1..255)	Set the administrative distance for the OSPF and OSPFv3 routes. - inter-as – for external autonomous systems; - intra-as – inside the autonomous system.
no ipv6 distance ospf {inter-as intra-as}		Return the default values.

OSPF process mode commands

Command line prompt in the OSPF process configuration mode:

```
console(router_ospf_process) #  
console(ipv6 router_ospf_process) #
```

Table 309 – Commands of the OSPF process configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
redistribute connected [metric metric] [route-map name] [filter-list acl_name] [subnets]	metric: (1..65535); name: (1..64) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Allow connected routes to be announced: - metric – metric value for imported routes; - name – name of the import policy that allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - acl_name – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - subnets – allow importing subnets.
no redistribute connected [metric metric] [route-map name] [filter-list acl_name] [subnets]		Disable the specified function.

redistribute static [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]	metric: (1..65535); name: (1..64) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Import static routes into OSPF. - <i>metric</i> – set the metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – apply an import policy that allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - <i>acl_name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - subnets – allow importing subnets.
no redistribute static [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]		Disable the specified function.
redistribute ospf <i>id</i> [<i>nssa-only</i>] [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>metric-type {type-1 type-2}</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>match {internal external-1 external-2}</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]	id: (1..65535); metric: (1..65535); name: (1..64) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Import routes from OSPF process to OSPF process: - nssa-only – set the nssa-only value for all imported routes; - metric-type type-1 – import marked as OSPF external 1; - metric-type type-2 – import marked as OSPF external 2; - match internal – import routes within an area; - match external-1 – import routes like OSPF external 1; - match external-2 – import routes like OSPF external 2; - subnets – allow importing subnets; - <i>name</i> – apply the specified import policy, which allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - <i>metric</i> – set the metric value for imported routes.
no redistribute ospf [<i>id</i>] [<i>nssa-only</i>] [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>metric-type {type-1 type-2}</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>match {internal external-1 external-2}</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]		Disable the specified function.
redistribute rip [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]	metric: (1..65535); name: (1..64) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Import routes from RIP to OSPF. - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the import policy that allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - <i>acl_name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - subnets – allow importing subnets.
no redistribute rip [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]		Disable the specified function.
redistribute isis [<i>level</i>] [<i>match match</i>] [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2, level-1-2)/level-2; match: (internal, external); metric: (1..65535); acl_name: (1..32) characters	Import routes from IS-IS to OSPF. - <i>level</i> – set which IS-IS level the routes will be announced from; - <i>match</i> – make announcements only for the specified types of IS-IS routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the import policy that allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - <i>acl_name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - subnets – allow importing subnets.
no redistribute isis [<i>level</i>] [<i>match match</i>] [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name_policy</i>] [<i>filter-list name_acl</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]		Without parameters, prohibit the import of routes from IS-IS to OSPF. If you specify a parameter, return its default value.
redistribute bgp [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]	metric: (1..65535); name: (1..64) characters; acl_name: (1..32) characters	Import routes from BGP to OSPF. - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the import policy that allows filtering and making changes to imported routes; - <i>acl_name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - subnets – allow importing subnets.
no redistribute bgp [<i>metric metric</i>] [<i>route-map name</i>] [<i>filter-list acl_name</i>] [<i>subnets</i>]		Without parameters, prohibit the import of routes from BGP to OSPF. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
router-id A.B.C.D	A.B.C.D: router ID in IPv4 address format	Set the router ID, which uniquely identifies the router within a single autonomous system.
no router-id A.B.C.D		Set the default value.

network <i>ip_addr</i> area <i>A.B.C.D</i> [shutdown]	ip_addr: A.B.C.D	Enable (disable) the OSPF instance on the IP interface (for IPv4).
no network <i>ip_addr</i>		Delete the interface IP address.
default-metric <i>metric</i>	metric: (1..65535)	Set the OSPF route metric.
no default-metric		Disable the functions.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> stub [no-summary]	A.B.C.D: router ID in IPv4 address format	Set the stub type for the specified zone. A zone is a collection of networks and routers sharing the same identifier. - no-summary – do not send information about summed external routes.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> stub		Set the default value.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> nssa [no-summary] [translator-stability-interval <i>interval</i>] [translator-role <i>{always candidate}</i>]	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; interval: positive integer	Set the NSSA type for the specified zone. - no-summary – do not accept information about summed external routes inside the NSSA zone; - <i>interval</i> – define the time interval (in seconds) during which the translator will perform its functions after it detects that another border router has become the translator; - translator-role – determine how the translator mode will function on the router (translating Type-7 LSA to Type-5 LSA); - always – in forced permanent mode; - candidate – in the mode of participation of the translator candidate.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> nssa		Set the default value.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> virtual-link <i>A.B.C.D</i> [hello-interval <i>secs</i>] [retransmit-interval <i>secs</i>] [transmit-delay <i>secs</i>] [dead-interval <i>secs</i>] [null message-digest] [key-chain <i>word</i>]	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; secs: (1..65535) seconds; word: (1..256) characters	Create a virtual connection between the main and other remote areas that have areas between them. - hello-interval – specify the hello-interval; - retransmit-interval – specify the interval between retransmissions; - transmit-delay – specify the delay time; - dead-interval – specify the dead-interval; - null – without authentication; - message-digest – authentication with encryption; - <i>word</i> – password for authentication.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> virtual-link <i>A.B.C.D</i> [hello-interval <i>secs</i>] [retransmit-interval <i>secs</i>] [transmit-delay <i>secs</i>] [dead-interval <i>secs</i>] [null message-digest] [key-chain <i>word</i>]		Delete the virtual connection.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> default-cost <i>cost</i>	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; cost: positive integer	Set the value of the total route cost used for stub and NSSA zones (for IPv4).
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> default-cost		Set the default value.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> authentication [message-digest]	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; -/off	Enable authentication for all interfaces in this zone (for IPv4): - message-digest – with MD5 encryption.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> authentication [message-digest]		Disable authentication.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> range <i>network_address</i> <i>mask</i> [advertise not-advertise]	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; network_address: A.B.C.D; mask: E.F.G.H	Create a summary route at the zone boundary (for IPv4). - advertise – announce the created route; - not-advertise – do not announce the created route.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> range <i>network_address</i> <i>mask</i>		Delete the total route.
area <i>A.B.C.D</i> filter-list prefix <i>prefix_list</i> in	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; prefix_list: (1..32) characters	Set a filter on routes advertised to the specified zone from other zones (for IPv4).  Filtering is performed only for LSA Type 3 routes.
no area <i>A.B.C.D</i> filter-list prefix <i>prefix_list</i> in		Remove the filter on routes advertised to the specified zone from other zones (for IPv4).

area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix <i>prefix_list out</i>	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; prefix_list: (1..32) characters	Set a filter for routes announced from the specified zone to other zones (for IPv4).  Filtering is performed only for LSA Type 3 routes.
no area A.B.C.D filter-list prefix <i>prefix_list out</i>		Remove the filter on routes advertised from the specified zone to other zones (for IPv4).
area A.B.C.D shutdown	A.B.C.D: router ID in the IPv4 address format; -/enabled	Disable OSPF process for the zone.
no area A.B.C.D shutdown		Enable OSPF process for the zone.
auto-cost reference-bandwidth <i>reference</i>	reference: (0..400000)/0 Mbps	Set the automatic calculation of the interface metric depending on its speed using the formula: reference/ifSpeed. - <i>reference</i> - base speed.  The reference value of 0 disables the automatic calculation of the metric.
no auto-cost reference-bandwidth		Set the default value.
passive-interface	-/off	Prohibit all IP interfaces involved in the OSPF process from exchanging protocol messages with neighbors (enables passive mode).  When using this command, the ip ospf passive-interface setting is removed from all ip interfaces and becomes the default value for them.
no passive-interface		Set the default value.
shutdown	-/enabled	Disable OSPF process.
no shutdown		Enable OSPF process.
timers spf delay <i>delay</i>	delay: (0..600000)/5000 ms	Set the delay value before the next sequential calculation of SPF.
no timers spf delay		Set the default value.
timers lsa throttle <i>min_interval hold_interval max_interval</i>	min_interval: (0..60000)/5000 ms; hold_interval: (0..60000)/0 ms; max_interval: (0..60000)/0 ms	Set the time parameters of LSA-trotting. Trotting only applies to LSA that originate from a local device. - <i>min_interval</i> — minimum time interval between two consecutive identical LSAs. - <i>hold_interval</i> — interval that determines the current delay time. With each new consecutive LSA, this interval is multiplied by two until it reaches the <i>max_interval</i> value. - <i>max_interval</i> — maximum time interval between two consecutive identical LSAs.
no timers lsa throttle		Set the default value.
timers lsa arrival <i>min_arrival</i>	min_arrival: (0..60000)/1000ms	Set the minimum time interval with which the router processes the received LSAs.
no timers lsa arrival <i>min_arrival</i>		Set the default value.
neighbor ip_add [priority <i>priority]</i>	priority: (0..255)/0	Set IPv4 address for static OSPF neighbor - <i>ip_add</i> — IPv4 address; - <i>priority</i> — specify the priority for the neighbor (it is taken into account only in the attempt/down state).  This setting is relevant only for non-broadcast and point-to-multipoint non-broadcast network types.
no neighbor ip_add		Delete the configuration for the OSPF neighbor with the specified IPv4 address.
max-metric router-lsa [include stub] [on-startup <i>period</i>]	period: (0..86400) seconds; -/off	Set the maximum metric value for announced non-stub routes. - include-stub — set the maximum metric value also for stub routes - <i>period</i> — period for announcing routes with the maximum metric.
no max-metric router-lsa		Set the default value.

IP interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-ip) #
```

Table 310 – IP interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip ospf shutdown	-/enabled	Disable OSPF routing on the interface.
no ip ospf shutdown		Enable OSPF routing on the interface.
ip ospf network {broadcast non-broadcast point-to-point point-to-multipoint non-broadcast}	-/broadcast	Select network type: - broadcast — broadcast network with multiple access; - non-broadcast — non-broadcast network with multiple access; - point-to-point — point-to-point network; - point-to-multipoint non-broadcast — point-to-multipoint non-broadcast network.
no ip ospf network		Set the default value.
ip ospf authentication [message-digest]	-/off	Enable OSPF authentication using the specified password in an unencrypted - message-digest — enable authentication in OSPF using a specified set of keys and the MD5 algorithm.
no ip ospf authentication		default value.
ip ospf authentication-key key	key: (1..8) characters/password is not set	Assign a password to authenticate neighbors accessible through the current interface. The password is set in unencrypted form. The password specified this way will be put in the header of each OSPF packet leaving for this network as an authentication key.
no ip ospf authenticationkey		Set the default value.
encrypted ip ospf authentication-key EncryptedWord	EncryptedWord: (1..8) bytes/password is not set	Assign a password to authenticate neighbors accessible through the current interface. The password is set in encrypted form. The password specified this way will be put in the header of each OSPF packet leaving for this network as an authentication key.
no encrypted ip ospf authentication-key		Set the default value.
ip ospf authentication key-chain key_chain	key_chain: (1..32) characters/not set;	Set the name of the key set to be used for authentication.
no ip ospf authentication key-chain		Set the default value.
ip ospf authentication null	-/not used	Disable the use of authentication on the current interface.
ip ospf cost cost	cost: (1..65535)/10	Set the channel status metric, which is a conditional indicator of the "cost" of sending data over the channel.
no ip ospf cost		Set the default value.
ip ospf poll-interval interval	interval: (1..255)/120 seconds	Set the time interval in seconds after which the router sends hello packets from an inactive interface (OSPF neighborhood with the down status).  This setting is relevant only for non-broadcast and point-to-multipoint non-broadcast network types.
no ip ospf poll-interval		Set the default value.
ip ospf dead-interval {interval minimal}	interval: (1..65535) seconds; minimum – 1 sec	Set the time interval in seconds after which the neighbor will be considered inactive. The interval must be a multiple of the hello-interval value. As a rule, the dead-interval is equal to 4 intervals for sending hello packets.
no ip ospf dead-interval		Set the default value.

ip ospf hello-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (1..65535)/10 seconds	Set the time interval in seconds after which the router sends the next hello packet from the interface.
no ip ospf hello-interval		Set the default value.
ip ospf mtu-ignore	-/enabled	Disable MTU checks.
no ip ospf mtu-ignore		Set the default value.
ip ospf passive-interface	-/off	Prohibit IP interface from exchanging protocol messages with neighbors (enables passive mode).
no ip ospf passive-interface		Set the default value.  If the passive-interface setting is applied in the OSPF process configuration mode, then this command outputs this IP interface from the passive mode.
ip ospf priority <i>priority</i>	priority: (0..255)/1	Set the priority of the router, which is used to select DR and BDR.
no ip ospf priority		Set the default value.
ip ospf bfd	-/off	Enable BFD protocol on the interface for neighbors using OSPF protocol.
no ip ospf bfd		Disable BFD protocol on the interface for neighbors using OSPF protocol.

Commands for the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 311 – Commands for the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ipv6 ospf shutdown	-/enabled	Disable OSPFv3 routing on the interface.
no ipv6 ospf shutdown		Enable OSPFv3 routing on the interface.
ipv6 ospf process area <i>area</i> [shutdown]	process: (1..65536); area: the router ID in IPv4 address format	Enable (disable) OSPF process for a specific zone.
ipv6 ospf cost <i>cost</i>	cost: (1..65535)/10	Set the channel status metric, which is a conditional indicator of the "cost" of sending data over the channel.
no ipv6 ospf cost		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf dead-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (1..65535) seconds	Set the time interval in seconds after which the neighbor will be considered inactive. The interval must be a multiple of the hello-interval value. As a rule, the dead-interval is equal to 4 intervals for sending hello packets.
no ipv6 ospf dead-interval		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf hello-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (1..65535)/10 seconds	Set the time interval in seconds after which the router sends the next hello packet from the interface.
no ipv6 ospf hello-interval		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore	-/disabled	Disable MTU checks.
no ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf neighbor { <i>ipv6_address</i> }	-	Set the neighbor IPv6 address.
ipv6 ospf neighbor { <i>ipv6_address</i> }		Delete the neighbor IPv6 address.
ipv6 ospf priority <i>priority</i>	priority: (0..255)/1	Set the priority of the router, which is used to select DR and BDR.
no ipv6 ospf priority		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval <i>interval</i>	interval: (1..65535)/5 seconds	Set the time interval in seconds after which the router will resend the packet for which it has not received confirmation of receipt (for example, Database Description packet or Link State Request packets).
no ipv6 ospf retransmit--interval		Set the default value.
ipv6 ospf transmit-delay <i>delay</i>	delay: (1..65535)/1 seconds	Set the approximate time in seconds required to transmit the channel status packet.
no ip ospf transmit-delay		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 312 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show {ip ipv6} ospf [process_id] [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display OSPF configurations.
show {ip ipv6} ospf [process_id] neighbor [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display information about OSPF neighbors.
show ip ospf [process_id] neighbor A.B.C.D [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65536); A.B.C.D: neighbor's IP address vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display information about OSPF neighbor with the specified address.
show {ip ipv6} ospf [process_id] interface [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the configurations of all OSPF interfaces.
show {ip ipv6} ospf [process_id] interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group vlan vlan_id tunnel tunnel_id / A.B.C.D [vrf vrf_name] [brief]}	process_id: (1..65536); gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); vlan_id: (1..4094); tunnel_id: (1..16) A.B.C.D: IP address vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the configurations of a specific OSPF interface.
show {ip ipv6} ospf [process_id] database [vrf vrf_name] [router [vrf vrf_name] summary [vrf vrf_name] as-summary [vrf vrf_name]]	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the status of OSPF protocol database.
show {ip ipv6} ospf virtual-links [process_id] [vrf vrf_name]	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display the parameters and the current status of virtual links.
clear ip ospf {process_id vrf vrf_name process}	process_id: (1..65536) vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Break up the neighborhoods and delete the corresponding routes.

Example use of commands

- Show OSPF neighbors for a specific VRF (vrf1):

```
console# show ip ospf neighbor vrf vrf1
```

- Restart the OSPF neighbors for a specific VRF (vrf1):

```
console# clear ip ospf vrf vrf1 process
```

VRF configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VRF configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-vrf) #
```

Table 313 – Commands for VRF configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
distance ospf {inter-as intra-as} distance	(1..255)/OSPF intra-as:30, OSPF inter-as:110	Set the Administrative distance (AD) value for all routes of the specified type. - ospf inter-as – set the AD value for interzonal routes accepted using OSPF protocol; - ospf intra-as – set the AD value for the intra-zone-routes accepted using OSPF protocol.
no distance ospf {inter-as intra-as}		Set the default value.

5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a protocol for routing between Autonomous Systems (AS). The main function of the BGP system is to exchange information about the availability of networks with other BGP systems. Network availability information includes a list of autonomous systems (AS) through which this information passes.

BGP is an application layer protocol that functions over the TCP transport layer protocol (port 179). After the connection is established, information about all routes intended for export is transmitted. In the future, only information about changes in the routing tables is transmitted.



Support for the BGP protocol is provided under a license.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```


Table 314 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
router bgp [<i>as_plain_id</i> <i>as_dot_id</i>]	as_plain_id: (1..4294967295)/1 as_dot_id: (1.0..65535.65535)	Enable BGP routing. Set the AS identifier and switch to its configuration mode. - <i>as_plain_id</i> – identifier of the autonomous system used by the router when establishing a neighborhood and exchanging route information; - <i>as_dot_id</i> – identifier of the autonomous system in 32-bit format.
no router bgp [<i>as_plain_id</i> <i>as_dot_id</i>]		Stop the BGP router and delete the entire BGP protocol configuration.
ip community-list standard <i>name seq section_id</i> { permit deny }	name: (1..32) characters; section_id: (1..4294967295); reg_exp: (1..127) characters	Create a standard community list and enter its configuration mode.
ip community-list expanded <i>name seq section_id</i> { permit deny } <i>reg_exp</i>		Create an extended community list. <i>reg_exp</i> – regular expression. This community list is used as a template for searching for community matches in the match section of the route-map.
no ip community-list { standard expanded } <i>name seq [section_id]</i>		Delete the specified community list in its entirety or only a specific section of it.
ip extcommunity-list standard <i>name seq section_id</i> { permit deny }	name: (1..32) characters; section_id: (1..4294967295); reg_exp: (1..127) characters	Create a standard list with extended community and enter its configuration mode.
ip extcommunity-list expanded <i>name seq section_id</i> { permit deny } <i>reg_exp</i>		Create an extended list with extended community. <i>reg_exp</i> – regular expression. This extcommunity list is used as a template for searching for extended community matches in the match section of the route-map.
no ip extcommunity-list { standard expanded } <i>name seq [section_id]</i>		Delete the specified extcommunity list or only a specific section of it.
ip as-path access-list <i>name seq section_id</i> { permit deny } <i>reg_exp</i>	name: (1..32) characters; section_id (1..4294967295); reg_exp: (1..160) characters	Create an as-path list. - <i>reg_exp</i> – regular expression. This as-path list is used as a template for searching for as-path-filter matches in the match section of the route-map.
no ip as-path access-list <i>name seq [section_id]</i>		Delete the specified as-path list in its entirety or only a specific section of it.

AS configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the AS configuration mode:

```
console(router-bgp) #
```

Table 315 – AS Configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
bgp router-id <i>ip_add</i>	-	Set the BGP router ID.
no bgp router-id		Delete the BGP router ID.
bgp asnotation dot	-/asplain	Use the AS number designation system in the AS format.
no bgp asnotation		Set the default value.
bgp client-to-client reflection	-/enabled	Enable forwarding of routes received from the reflector client to other reflector clients.
no bgp client-to-client reflection		Disable forwarding routes received from the reflector client to other reflector clients.
bgp cluster-id <i>ip_add</i>	-	Set the ID of the BGP router cluster.  If the cluster ID is not configured, the global identifier of the BGP router will be used as the identifier.
no bgp cluster-id	-	Delete the BGP router cluster ID.

shutdown	-/no shutdown	Administratively disable BGP protocol without deleting its configuration.  This action causes breaking all sessions with BGP neighbors and clearing the routing table of the BGP protocol.
no shutdown		Enable AS.
neighbor ip_add	-	Set an IP address for a BGP neighbor or switch to the configuration mode of an existing neighbor.
no neighbor ip_add		Delete the configuration for the BGP neighbor with the specified IPv4 or IPv6 address.
peer-group name	name: (1..32) characters	Create a Peer group. - <i>name</i> – group name.
no peer-group name		Delete the created Peer group.
address-family ipv4 {unicast multicast}	-/unicast	Specify the IPv4 Address Family type and move the switch to the appropriate Address Family configuration mode.
no address-family ipv4 {unicast multicast}		Disable the corresponding Address-Family.
address-family l2vpn evpn	-/off	Specify the l2vpn Address Family type and move the switch to the appropriate address-family configuration mode.
no address-family l2vpn evpn		Disable the corresponding address-family.
vrf [vrf-name]	vrf-name: (1..32) characters	Create VRF context.  VRF must be created in the global configuration of the switch.
no vrf [vrf-name]		Delete VRF context.

Address-Family configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Address-Family configuration mode:

```
console(router-bgp-af) #
```

Table 316 – Address-Family configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
network ip_add [mask mask]	-	Set the subnet that is announced to BGP neighbors. - <i>ip-add</i> – subnet address; - <i>mask</i> – subnet mask.  If the mask is not specified, by default it is set by the class addressing method. mask – IP subnet mask or prefix length.
no network ip_add [mask mask]		Delete the announcement of this subnet. - <i>ip-add</i> – subnet address; - <i>mask</i> – subnet mask.
redistribute connected [metric metric filter-list name route-map route_map_name]	metric: (1-4294967295); name: (1..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Allow connected routes to be announced. - <i>metric</i> – value of MED attribute that will be assigned to the imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of access-list that will be applied to the routes; - <i>route-map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute connected		Prohibit the announcement of connected routes.
redistribute rip [metric metric filter-list name route-map route_map_name]	metric: (1-4294967295); name: (1..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Import RIP routes to BGP. - <i>metric</i> – value of MED attribute that will be assigned to the imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of access-list that will be applied to the routes; - <i>route-map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute rip		Prohibit the import of routes from RIP protocol.

redistribute static [metric <i>metric</i> filter-list <i>name</i> route-map <i>route_map_name</i>]	metric: (1-4294967295); name: (1..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Allow static routes to be announced. - <i>metric</i> – value of MED attribute that will be assigned to the imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of access-list that will be applied to the routes; - <i>route_map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute static		Prohibit the announcement of static routes.
redistribute ospf <i>id</i> [metric <i>metric</i> match <i>type</i> metric-type <i>mtype</i> nssa-only filter-list <i>name</i> route-map <i>route_map_name</i>]	<i>id</i> : (1..65535); metric: (1-4294967295); type: (internal, external-1, external-2); name: (1..32) characters; mtype: (type-1, type-2); name: (0..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Import OSPF routes to BGP. - <i>id</i> – identifier of the OSPF process; - <i>metric</i> – value of MED attribute that will be assigned to the imported routes; - <i>type</i> – type of OSPF routes announced in BGP; - <i>name</i> – name of access-list that will be applied to the routes; - <i>mtype</i> – type of metric Ex1 or Ex2; - <i>route_map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute ospf		Prohibit the import of routes from OSPF protocol.
redistribute isis [<i>level</i>] [match <i>match</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>acl_name</i> route-map <i>route_map_name</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2, level-1-2)/level-2; match: (internal, external); metric: (1-65535); acl_name: (1..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Import routes from IS-IS to BGP. - <i>level</i> – set which IS-IS level the routes will be announced from; - <i>match</i> – make announcements only for the specified types of IS-IS routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>acl_name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes; - <i>route_map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute isis		Prohibit import of routes from the IS-IS protocol.
redistribute bgp [metric <i>metric</i> filter-list <i>name</i> route-map <i>route_map_name</i>]	metric: (1-4294967295); name: (1..32) characters; route_map_name: (1..64) characters	Import routes received in none default VRF over BGP protocol to BGP AF I2vpn evpn - <i>metric</i> – value of the MED attribute that will be assigned to the imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the access-list that will be applied to routes. - <i>route_map_name</i> – announce routes after filtering them through the specified route-map.
no redistribute bgp		Prohibit the announcement of routes.
aggregate-address <i>ipv4_add</i> <i>mask</i> [summary-only as-set advertise-map <i>route_map_name</i> attribute-map <i>route_map_name</i> suppress-map <i>route_map_name</i>]	-	Enable aggregation of more specific routes included in the specified prefix: - <i>ipv4_add</i> – IPv4 subnet address; - <i>mask</i> – subnet mask - <i>route_map_name</i> – route-map name; - <i>summary-only</i> – prohibit sending routes to neighbors that fall under the summary route; - <i>as-set</i> – enable adding to the summing route an as-path derived from prefixes that fall under the summing route; - <i>suppress-map</i> – prohibit sending routes to neighbors that fall under the route-map (the summary-only parameter is ignored); - <i>advertise-map</i> – routes that fall under the route-map will not fall under the summation; - <i>attribute-map</i> – enable the installation of the attributes specified in the set action in route-map for the summing route.
no aggregate-address <i>ipv4_add</i> <i>mask</i>		Remove the aggregation of more specific routes included in the specified prefix.

BGP neighbor configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the BGP neighbor configuration mode:

```
console(router-bgp-nbr) #
```

Table 317 – Commands for the BGP neighbor configuration mode

maximum-prefix <i>value</i> [threshold <i>percent</i> hold-timer <i>second</i> action <i>type</i>]	value: (0-4294967295); percent: (0-100); second: (30-86400); type: (restart, warning-only)	Enable a limit on the number of accepted routes from BGP neighbor. - <i>value</i> – maximum number of routes accepted; - <i>percentage</i> – percentage of the maximum number of routes that a warning is sent after reaching; - <i>second</i> – time interval (in seconds) after which the reconnection occurs, if the session was terminated due to an excess number of routes; - <i>type</i> – assign an action to be performed when the maximum value is reached (breaking the session <restart> or sending a warning <warning-only>).
no maximum-prefix		Disable the limit on the number of routes received from BGP neighbor.
advertisement-interval <i>adv_sec</i> withdraw <i>with_sec</i>	adv-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds; with-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds	Set time intervals. - <i>adv-sec</i> – minimum interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route; - <i>with-sec</i> – minimum interval between the route announcement and its subsequent de-announcement.  – Advertisement-interval must be greater than or equal to the withdrawal-interval; – Routes that should be announced to neighboring BGP routers are distributed over several UPDATE messages. A random time interval is maintained between sending these UPDATE messages so that the total time between updating routes in the local BGP table and sending the last UPDATE message does not exceed the advertisement-interval or as-origin-interval in the case of sending local (routes from the local AS) routes in the eBGP connection. Thus, each of the routes can have a random announcement delay; – The accuracy of the advertisement-interval, withdraw-interval and as-origination-interval timers depends on the maximum value of any of these three timers configured on the BGP router (timers configured for all BGP neighbors are taken into account). All values of the timers for announcing and de-announcing routes configured on the device are sampled at the interval of 1/255 of the largest configured value. An increase in the maximum value will lead to an increase in the sampling rate of the timers and, accordingly, to a decrease in the accuracy of their operation.
no advertisement-interval		Set the default value.
as-origination-interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (0-65535)/15 seconds	Set the time interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route, used to announce local (routes from the local AS) eBGP routes to neighbors.
no as-origination-interval		Set the default value.
connect-retry-interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (1-65535)/120 seconds	Set the time interval after which the attempt to create a BGP session with a neighbor resumes.
no connect-retry-interval		Set the default value.
next-hop-self	-/off	Enable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute value to the router's local address.
no next-hop-self		Disable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute.
remote-as [<i>as_plain_id</i> <i>as_dot_id</i>]	as_plain_id: (1..4294967295)/1 as_dot_id: (1.0..65535.65535)	Set the number of the autonomous system where BGP neighbor is located. Establishing a neighborhood is not possible until a neighbor is assigned an AS number.  This action causes breaking the session with the neighbor and clearing all routes received from him.
no remote-as		Delete the ID of the neighboring autonomous system.

timers holdtime keepalive	holdtime: (0 3-65535)/90 seconds; keepalive: (0-21845)/30 seconds	Set time intervals. - <i>holdtime</i> – if no keepalive message is received during this time, the connection to the neighbor is reset; - <i>keepalive</i> – interval between sending keepalive messages. The holdtime and keepalive values must be either both equal to zero or both greater than zero. holdtime must be greater than or equal to keepalive. – If the hold timer configured on the local router was selected, then the local value of the keepalive timer is used; – If the hold timer configured on a neighboring router was selected, and the value of the locally configured keepalive timer is less than 1/3 of the selected hold timer, then the local value of the keepalive timer is used; – If a hold timer configured on a neighboring router was selected, and the value of the locally configured keepalive timer is greater than 1/3 of the selected hold timer, then an integer that is less than 1/3 of the selected hold timer is used.
no timers		Set the default value.
timers idle-hold seconds	seconds: (1..32747)/15	Set the time interval for keeping the neighbor in the Idle state after it has been reset to this state. During this interval, all attempts to reconnect with a neighbor will be rejected.
no timers idle-hold		Set the default value.
timers open-delay seconds	seconds: (0-240)/0 seconds	Set the time interval between establishing a TCP connection and sending the first OPEN message.
no timers open-delay		Set the default value.
shutdown	-/no shutdown	Administratively shut down the session with the BGP neighbor and clear the routes received from it without deleting its configuration.
no shutdown		Administratively enable a session with a BGP neighbor.
update-source [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port Port-Channel group Loopback loopback Vlan vlan_id]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); loopback: (1-64); vlan-id: (1-4094)	Assign an interface that will be used as an outgoing interface when connecting to a neighbor.
no update-source		Cancel manual configuration of the outgoing interface, enable automatic interface selection.
route-reflector-client [meshed]	-/disabled	Assign a Route-Reflector BGP neighbor as a client. - meshed – parameter is set if the mesh topology is used. When BGP routes are received from such a client, they will not be forwarded to other clients. BGP router is a route-reflector if at least one of its neighbors is configured as a route-reflector client. To use this command, you need to restart the BGP session with a neighbor.
no route-reflector-client		Set the default value.
soft-reconfiguration in-bound	-/disabled	Save the routes received from the neighbor in a separate memory area. The method allows applying the incoming "route-map in" policy to a neighbor without resetting the neighborhood and requesting routes. The Route Refresh mechanism works by default.

no soft-reconfiguration in-bound		Disable the route saving mechanism.
prefix-list <i>name</i> {in out}	name: (1..64) characters	- <i>name</i> – name of the IP prefix-list that will be applied to the announced or accepted routes.
no prefix-list <i>name</i> {in out}		Unbind the IP prefix-list.
peer-group <i>name</i>	name: (1..32) characters	- <i>name</i> – name of the Peer group that will be applied to the neighbor.  The settings on the Peer group have a higher priority than the settings on the neighbor itself.
no peer-group		Remove a neighbor from the group.
address-family ipv4 {unicast multicast}	-/unicast	Specify the IPv4 address family type and switch the switch to the appropriate address family configuration mode for this BGP neighbor.
no address-family ipv4 {unicast multicast}		Disable the corresponding IPv4 Address-Family.
address-family l2vpn evpn	-/off	Specify the l2vpn address family type and move the switch to the appropriate Address Family configuration mode for this BGP neighbor.
no address-family l2vpn evpn		Disable the corresponding Address-Family.
fall-over bfd	-/off	Enable the BFD protocol on the neighbor.
no fall-over bfd		Disable the BFD protocol on the neighbor.
as-path-filter <i>name</i> {in out}	name: (1..64) characters	Set the as-path filter for the BGP neighbor. - <i>name</i> — as-path list name; - in — for incoming routes; - out — for outgoing routes.
no as-path-filter <i>name</i> {in out}		Remove the as-path filter.
password <i>word</i>	word: (1..128) characters; Authentication is disabled by default	Enable authentication of all TCP segments received from BGP neighbor. Set the authentication key in text format. This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. - <i>word</i> – key in text form.
no password		Set the default value.
password encrypted <i>encryptedword</i>	encryptedword: (1..128); Authentication is disabled by default	Enable authentication of all TCP segments received from BGP neighbor. Specifies an encrypted authentication key (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device). This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. - <i>encryptedword</i> – encrypted key.
no password encrypted		Set the default value.
password key-chain <i>word</i>	word: (1..32) characters; Authentication is disabled by default	Set the name of the keychain that will be used to authenticate all TCP segments received from the BGP neighbor. - <i>word</i> – keychain name.
no password key-chain		Set the default value.
ebgp-multihop	-/TTL is 1	Set the TTL to 64 for EBGp connections.
no ebgp-multihop		Set the default value.
evpn multihoming core-tracking	-/off	Enable BGP session status tracking to a neighbor to set the ethernet segment to an errdisable state.
no evpn multihoming core-tracking		Set the default value.

Address Family BGP neighbor configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Address Family BGP neighbor configuration mode:

```
console(router-bgp-nbr-af) #
```

Table 318 – Commands for the Address Family configuration mode of the BGP neighbor

Command	Value/Default value	Action
maximum-prefix <i>value</i> [threshold <i>percent</i> hold-timer <i>second</i> action <i>type</i>]	value: (0-4294967295); percent: (0-100); second: (30-86400); type: (restart, warning-only)	Enable a limit on the number of accepted routes from BGP neighbor. - <i>value</i> – maximum number of routes accepted; - <i>percentage</i> – percentage of the maximum number of routes that a warning is sent after reaching; - <i>second</i> – time interval (in seconds) after which the reconnection occurs, if the session was terminated due to an excess number of routes; - <i>type</i> – assign an action to be performed when the maximum value is reached (breaking the session <restart> or sending a warning <warning-only>).
no maximum-prefix		Disable the limit on the number of routes received from BGP neighbor.
advertisement-interval <i>adv_sec</i> withdraw <i>with_sec</i>	adv-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds; with-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds	Set time intervals. - <i>adv-sec</i> – minimum interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route; - <i>with-sec</i> – minimum interval between the route announcement and its subsequent de-announcement.  Advertisement-interval must be greater than or equal to the withdrawal-interval; - Routes that should be announced to neighboring BGP routers are distributed over several UPDATE messages. A random time interval is maintained between sending these UPDATE messages so that the total time between updating routes in the local BGP table and sending the last UPDATE message does not exceed the advertisement-interval or as-origin-interval in the case of sending local (routes from the local AS) routes in the eBGP connection. Thus, each of the routes can have a random announcement delay; - The accuracy of the advertisement-interval, withdraw-interval and as-origination-interval timers depends on the maximum value of any of these three timers configured on the BGP router (timers configured for all BGP neighbors are taken into account). All values of the timers for announcing and de-announcing routes configured on the device are sampled at the interval of 1/255 of the largest configured value. An increase in the maximum value will lead to an increase in the sampling rate of the timers and, accordingly, to a decrease in the accuracy of their operation.
no advertisement-interval		Set the default value.
as-origination-interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (0-65535)/15 seconds	Set the time interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route, used to announce local (routes from the local AS) routes to eBGP neighbors.
no as-origination-interval		Set the default value.

default-originate [route-map name]	name: (1..64) characters/-	Announce the default route to the BGP neighbor, regardless of its presence in the local routing table. The interface from which the BGP session is installed will be specified as the nexthop in such a route. - route-map – parameter allows announcing the default route only if it is present in the local routing table and its source is not the BGP protocol. - name – name of the route-map policy that will be applied to the default route announcement operation.  The route-map should contain only the match ip address section with an indication of the prefix-list that the default route falls under. An example of configuring such a route-map and prefix-list is shown below the table.  If the prefix-list contains an indication of any route other than the default one, then this route must be present in the local routing table in order for the default route to be announced. There are no restrictions on the source of this route.
no default-originate		Cancel the default-originate setting.
route-map name {in out}	name: (1..64) characters	- name – name of the route-map policy that will be applied to the neighbor in this Address Family. Allows filtering and making changes to announced and received routes.
no route-map name {in out}		Remove policies from the Address Family.
next-hop-self	-/enabled	Enable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute value to the router's local address.
no next-hop-self		Disable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute.
next-hop-unchanged	-/off	Save the BGP next hop attribute when sending eBGP route to neighbor.
no next-hop-unchanged		Set the default value.
route-reflector-client [meshed]	-/disabled	Assign a Route-Reflector BGP neighbor as a client. - meshed – parameter is set if the mesh topology is used. When BGP routes are received from such a client, they will not be forwarded to other clients.  BGP router is a route reflector if at least one of its neighbors is configured as a route reflector client.  To use this command, you need to restart the BGP session with a neighbor.
no route-reflector-client		Set the default value.

Example of the route-map configuration used in the default-originate command

```

console#configure
console(config)#route-map RM_DEFAULT_ROUTE 10 permit
console(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list PL_DEFAULT_ROUTE
console(config-route-map)#exit
console(config)#ip prefix-list PL_DEFAULT_ROUTE seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0

```


Peer group configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Peer Group configuration mode:

```
console(router-bgp-nbrgrp) #
```

Table 319 – Commands for the Peer Group configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
maximum-prefix <i>value</i> [threshold <i>percent</i> hold-timer <i>second</i> action <i>type</i>]	value: (0-4294967295); percent: (0-100); second: (30-86400); type: (restart, warning-only)	Enable a limit on the number of accepted routes from BGP neighbor. - <i>value</i> – maximum number of routes accepted; - <i>percentage</i> – percentage of the maximum number of routes that a warning is sent after reaching; - <i>second</i> – time interval (in seconds) after which the reconnection occurs, if the session was terminated due to an excess number of routes; - <i>type</i> – assign an action to be performed when the maximum value is reached (breaking the session <restart> or sending a warning <warning-only>).
no maximum-prefix		Disable the limit on the number of routes received from BGP neighbor.
advertisement-interval <i>adv_sec</i> withdraw <i>with_sec</i>	adv-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds; with-sec: (0-65535)/30 seconds	Set time intervals. - <i>adv-sec</i> – minimum interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route; - <i>with-sec</i> – minimum interval between the route announcement and its subsequent de-announcement.  – Advertisement-interval must be greater than or equal to the withdrawal-interval; – Routes that should be announced to neighboring BGP routers are distributed over several UPDATE messages. A random time interval is maintained between sending these UPDATE messages so that the total time between updating routes in the local BGP table and sending the last UPDATE message does not exceed the advertisement-interval or as-origin-interval in the case of sending local (routes from the local AS) routes in the eBGP connection. Thus, each of the routes can have a random announcement delay; – The accuracy of the advertisement-interval, withdraw-interval and as-origination-interval timers depends on the maximum value of any of these three timers configured on the BGP router (timers configured for all BGP neighbors are taken into account). All values of the timers for announcing and de-announcing routes configured on the device are sampled at the interval of 1/255 of the largest configured value. An increase in the maximum value will lead to an increase in the sampling rate of the timers and, accordingly, to a decrease in the accuracy of their operation.
no advertisement-interval		Set the default value.
as-origination-interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (0-65535)/15 seconds	Set the time interval between sending UPDATE messages of the same route, used to announce local (routes from the local AS) eBGP routes to neighbors.
no as-origination-interval		Set the default value.
connect-retry-interval <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (1-65535)/120 seconds	Set the time interval after which the attempt to create a BGP session with a neighbor resumes.
no connect-retry-interval		Set the default value.
next-hop-self	-/off	Enable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute value to the router's local address.

no next-hop-self		Disable substitution of the NEXT_HOP attribute.
remote-as [<i>as_plain_id</i> <i>as_dot_id</i>]	as_plain_id: (1..4294967295)/1 as_dot_id: (1.0..65535.65535)	Set the number of autonomous system where BGP neighbor is located. Establishing a neighborhood is not possible until a neighbor is assigned AS number.  This action causes breaking the session with the neighbor and clearing all routes received from him.
no remote-as		Delete the ID of the neighboring autonomous system.
timers <i>holdtime keepalive</i>	holdtime: (0 3-65535)/90 seconds; keepalive: (0-21845)/30 seconds	Set time intervals. - <i>holdtime</i> – if no keepalive message is received during this time, the connection to the neighbor is reset; - <i>keepalive</i> – interval between sending keepalive messages.  The holdtime and keepalive values must be either both equal to zero or both greater than zero. holdtime must be greater than or equal to keepalive. – If the hold timer configured on the local router was selected, then the local value of the keepalive timer is used; – If the hold timer configured on a neighboring router was selected, and the value of the locally configured keepalive timer is less than 1/3 of the selected hold timer, then the local value of the keepalive timer is used; If a hold timer configured on a neighboring router was selected, and the value of the locally configured keepalive timer is greater than 1/3 of the selected hold timer, then an integer that is less than 1/3 of the selected hold timer is used.
no timers		Set the default value.
timers idle-hold <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (1..32747)/15	Set the time interval for keeping the neighbor in the Idle state after it has been reset to this state. During this interval, all attempts to reconnect with a neighbor will be rejected.
no timers idle-hold		Set the default value.
timers open-delay <i>seconds</i>	seconds: (0-240)/0 seconds	Set the time interval between establishing a TCP connection and sending the first OPEN message.
no timers open-delay		Set the default value.
shutdown	-/no shutdown	Administratively shut down sessions with all BGP neighbors in the peer group and clear the routes received from them without removing their configurations. The shutdown command is added to the configuration of each peer-group member neighbour in the context (router-bgp-nbr).
no shutdown		Administratively enable sessions with all BGP neighbors in the peer group. The shutdown command is removed from the configuration of each peer-group member neighbor.
update-source [<i>gigabitethernet gi_port</i> <i>tengigabitethernet te_port</i> <i>twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port</i> <i>hundredgigabitethernet hu_port</i> <i>Port-Channel group</i> <i>Loopback loopback</i> <i>Vlan vlan_id</i>]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); loopback: (1-64); vlan-id: (1-4094)	Assign an interface that will be used as an outgoing interface when connecting to a neighbor.
no update-source		Cancel manual configuration of the outgoing interface, enable automatic interface selection.

route-reflector-client [meshed]	-/disabled	Assign a Route-Reflector BGP neighbor as a client. - meshed — parameter is set if the mesh topology is used. When BGP routes are received from such a client, they will not be forwarded to other clients.  BGP router is a route-reflector if at least one of its neighbors is configured as a route-reflector client.  To use this command, you need to restart the BGP session with a neighbor.
no route-reflector-client		Set the default value.
soft-reconfiguration inbound	-/disabled	Save the routes received from the neighbor in a separate memory area. The method allows applying the incoming "route-map in" policy to a neighbor without resetting the neighborhood and requesting routes.  The Route Refresh mechanism works by default.
no soft-reconfiguration inbound		Disable the route saving mechanism.
prefix-list name {in out}	name: (1..64) characters	- <i>name</i> — name of the IP prefix-list that will be applied to the announced or accepted routes.
no prefix-list name {in out}		Unbind the IP prefix-list.
fall-over bfd	-/off	Enable the BFD protocol on the Peer group.
no fall-over bfd		Disable the BFD protocol on the Peer group.
password word	word: (1..128) characters; Authentication is disabled by default	Enable authentication of all TCP segments received from BGP neighbor. Set the authentication key in text form. This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. This setting is ignored for peers belonging to the configured group, for which there are their own authentication settings. - <i>word</i> — key in text form.
no password		Set the default value.
password encrypted encryptedword	encryptedword: (1..128); Authentication is disabled by default	Enable authentication of all TCP segments received from BGP neighbor. Specifies an encrypted authentication key (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device). This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. This setting is ignored for peers belonging to the configured group, for which there are their own authentication settings. - <i>cryptword</i> — encrypted key.
no password encrypted		Set the default value.
password key-chain word	word: (1..32) characters; Authentication is disabled by default	Set the name of the keychain that will be used to authenticate all TCP segments received from the BGP neighbor. This setting is ignored for peers belonging to the configured group, for which there are their own authentication settings. - <i>word</i> — keychain name.
no password key-chain		Set the default value.

Commands for the configuration mode of the standard community list

The type of command line request for the configuration mode of the standard community list:

```
console(ip-comm-list) #
```

Table 320 – Commands for the configuration mode of the standard community list

Command	Value/Default value	Action
community {graceful-shutdown internet local-as no-advertise no-export ASN2:NN}	-	Add a community to the list.
no community {graceful-shutdown internet local-as no-advertise no-export ASN2:NN}		Remove a community from the list.

Commands for the configuration mode of the standard extcommunity list

The type of command line request for the configuration mode of the standard extcommunity list:

```
console(ip-extcomm-list) #
```

Table 321 – Commands for the configuration mode of the standard extcommunity list

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ext-community {4byteas-generic {transitive non-transitive} cost [igp pre-bestpath] rt soo} <i>number</i>	number: (ASN2:NN, ASN4:NN, IPV4:NN)	Add the extended community to the list.
ext-community cost [igp pre-bestpath] value	value: (0..255)	Add the extended community to the list.
no ext-community {4byteas-generic {transitive non-transitive} cost [igp pre-bestpath] rt soo}	-	Remove the expanded community from the list.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 322 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
clear ip bgp [ip_add] vrf [vrf-name]	-/vrf-name: (1..32) all	Reconnect with BGP neighbors, clearing routes received from them; - <i>ip_add</i> – address of the neighboring BGP speaker with which the session will be reinstalled; - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.
show ip bgp afi safi vrf [vrf-name]	afi: (all, ipv4, l2vpn); safi (all, unicast, multicast, evpn); vrf-name: (1..32) all	Display a table of BGP routes (Loc-RIB) specified by AFI/SAFI. - <i>afi</i> — ID of Address Family; - <i>safi</i> — Sub-Address Family ID; - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.
show ip bgp [ip_add] vrf [vrf-name]	-/vrf-name: (1..32) all	Show the BGP route table (Loc-RIB). - <i>ip_add</i> – prefix of the destination subnet, which will display detailed information about routes to it; - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.
show ip bgp neighbor [ip-add [detail advertised-routes received-routes]] vrf [vrf-name]	-/vrf-name: (1..32) characters, all	Show information about configured BGP neighbors. - <i>ip_add</i> – address of the neighboring BGP speaker by which the information will be filtered; - <i>detail</i> – display detailed information; - <i>advertised-routes</i> – display a table of routes announced to a neighbor; - <i>received-routes</i> – display a table of received routes before the incoming policy is applied to them; - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.  To display received routes with the received-routes key in the context of configuring the corresponding neighbor, the soft-reconfiguration inbound command must be used.
show ip bgp peer-group name vrf [vrf-name]	-/vrf-name: (1..32) characters, all	Show the created peer groups and their settings. - <i>name</i> – display the group settings with the name "name"; - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.

show ip bgp peer-group <i>name neighbors vrf</i> [vrf-name]	-/vrf-name: (1..32) characters, all	Show the neighbors belonging to the peer group. - vrf – virtual routing area where the route is located.

Table 323 – Commands for VRF configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
distance bgp {ebgp ibgp} <i>distance</i>	distance (1..255)/ BGP intra-as:200, BGP inter-as:20	Set the administrative distance (AD) value for all routes of the specified type. - BGP inter-as (ebgp) — set the AD value for routes accepted via BGP protocol from eBGP neighbor; - BGP intra-as (ibgp) — set the AD value for routes accepted via BGP protocol from iBGP neighbor.
no distance bgp {ebgp ibgp}		

5.32.5 Configuring the IS-IS protocol

IS-IS (*Intermediate System to Intermediate System*) is a dynamic routing protocol based on link state technology and using Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path. The IS-IS protocol is an Internal Gateway Protocol (IGP). The IS-IS protocol distributes information about available routes between routers of the same autonomous system.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 324 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
router isis	—/ISIS router is disabled	Start IS-IS router. Enter the IS-IS protocol configuration mode.
no router isis		Stop IS-IS router. Delete IS-IS protocol configuration.

IS-IS protocol configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the IS-IS protocol configuration mode:

```
console(router-isis)#
```

Table 325 – Commands for the IS-IS protocol configuration mode

Command	Value/Default value	Action
address-family ipv4 unicast	-	Switch to the Address-Family configuration mode.
authentication key word [level]	word: (1..20) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2	Set the authentication key in text form. Used for LSP, CSNP, PSNP PDU authentication. This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. - <i>word</i> – key in text form; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the setting will be applied.
no authentication key		Delete the authentication key.
authentication key encrypted encryptedword [level]	encryptedword: (1..128) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Set an encrypted authentication key (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device). Used for LSP, CSNP, PSNP PDU authentication. This setting is ignored if key-chain is specified for authentication. - <i>cryptedword</i> – encrypted key; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the setting will be applied.
no authentication key		Delete the authentication key.

authentication key-chain word [level]	word: (1..32) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2	Set the name of the keychain to be used for LSP, CSNP, PSNP PDU authentication. - <i>word</i> – keychain name; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the setting will be applied.
no authentication key-chain		Disable keychain authentication mode.
authentication mode {text md5} [level]	level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2; Authentication is disabled by default.	Enable authentication in IS-IS and determine its type: - text – plain text authentication; - md5 – MD5 authentication; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the setting will be applied.
no authentication mode		Set the default value.
hostname dynamic	-/enabled	Enable dynamic hostname support.
no hostname dynamic		Disable dynamic hostname support.
is-type {level-1 level-2-only level-1-2}	-/level-1-2	Set the router type in the IS-IS domain: - level-1 – all interactions with other routers take place at level 1; - level-2-only – all interactions with other routers take place at level 2; - level-1-2 – device supports interactions of both levels.
no is-type		Set the default value.
lsp-buff-size size	size (512-9000)/1500 bytes	Set the maximum possible size of the LSPs and SNPs to be sent. The value of the lsp buffer size must not exceed the value of the pdu buffer size.
no lsp-buff-size		Set the default value.
lsp-gen-interval second [level]	second: (1-65535000)/30,000 milliseconds; level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2	Set the minimum interval in ms between generating the same LSP. - <i>second</i> – value of the interval in milliseconds, after which the LSP can be re-generated; - <i>level</i> – level for which this interval is applicable. If omitted, the interval will be applied to both levels.
no lsp-gen-interval		Set the default value.
lsp-refresh-interval second	second: (1-65235)/900 seconds	Set the maximum interval in seconds between LSP generation. - <i>second</i> – value of the interval in seconds after which the LSP will be re-generated.
no lsp-refresh-interval		Set the default value.
max-lsp-lifetime second	second: (350-65535)/1200 seconds	Set the lifetime of the LSP. The value must be at least 300 seconds longer than the lsp-refresh-interval. - <i>second</i> – value in seconds.
no max-lsp-lifetime		Set the default value.
metric-style style [level]	style: (narrow, wide, both)/both level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2	Set the metric style to be used. - <i>narrow</i> – support only the standard (narrow) metric; - <i>wide</i> – support only the extended metric; - <i>both</i> – support both styles of metrics; - <i>level</i> – level for which the specified metric style is applicable. If omitted, the metric will be applied to both levels.
no metric-style		Set the default value.
net XX.XXXX.XXXX.XX	-	Set NET (Network Entity Title) address, which is the unique identifier of the router within the IS-IS domain. When setting the NET, the hexadecimal system is used.
no net		Delete the router ID.
shutdown	-/enabled	Disable the ISIS process.
no shutdown		Enable the ISIS process.
spf interval maximum-wait second	second: (0-4294967295)/5000	Set the interval between two consecutive recalculations of the SPF algorithm in milliseconds.
no spf interval maximum-wait		Set the default value.
spf threshold restart-limit number	number: (1-4294967295)/10	Set how many times the SPF algorithm can be interrupted by an LSDB update.
no spf threshold restart-limit		Set the default value.

spf threshold updates-restart number	number: (1-4294967295)/4294967295	Set the number of LSDB updates at which the SPF algorithm stops and restarts.
no spf threshold updates-restart		Set the default value.
spf threshold updates-start number	number: (1-4294967295)/4294967295	Set the number of LSDB updates required to immediately run the SPF algorithm (spf interval maximum-wait is ignored).
no spf threshold updates-start		Set the default value.

Address-Family configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Address-Family configuration mode:

```
console(router-isis-af) #
```

Table 326 – Address-Family configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
redistribute connected [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2); type: (internal, external); metric: (1-16777215); name: (1-32) characters	Allow import of connected routes: - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level to which routes will be redistributed; - <i>type</i> – set the metric type for imported routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63.
no redistribute connected [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]		Without parameters, it prohibits the import of connected routes into IS-IS. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
redistribute static [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2); type: (internal, external); metric: (1-16777215); name: (1-32) characters	Allow the import of static routes to IS-IS. - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level to which routes will be redistributed; - <i>type</i> – set the metric type for imported routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63.
no redistribute static [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]		Without parameters, it prohibits the import of connected routes into IS-IS. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
redistribute rip [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2); type: (internal, external); metric: (1-16777215); name: (1-32) characters	Allow the import of routes from RIP to IS-IS. - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level to which routes will be redistributed; - <i>type</i> – set the metric type for imported routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63.
no redistribute rip [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]		Without parameters, it prohibits the routes import from RIP into IS-IS. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
redistribute bgp [level <i>level</i>] [metric-type <i>type</i>] [metric <i>metric</i>] [filter-list <i>name</i>]	level: (level-1, level-2); type: (internal, external); metric: (1-16777215); name: (1-32) characters	Allow import of routes from BGP to IS-IS. - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level to which routes will be redistributed; - <i>type</i> – set the metric type for imported routes; - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63.

no redistribute bgp [level level] [metric-type type] [metric metric] [filter-list name]		Without parameters, it prohibits the routes import from BGP into IS-IS. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.
redistribute ospf [id] [level level] [metric-type type] [match match] [metric metric] [filter-list name]	Id: (1-65536) level: (level-1, level-2); type: (internal, external); match:(internal, external-1, external-2); metric: (1-16777215); name: (1-32) characters	Allow importing routes from OSPF to IS-IS. - <i>id</i> – identifier of the OSPF process; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level to which routes will be redistributed; - <i>type</i> – set the metric type for imported routes; - <i>match</i> – OSPF route type to be imported. - <i>metric</i> – metric value for imported routes; - <i>name</i> – name of the standard IP ACL that will be used to filter imported routes. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63.
no redistribute ospf [id] [level level] [metric-type type] [match match] [metric metric] [filter-list name]		Without parameters, it prohibits the routes import from OSPF into IS-IS. If a parameter is specified, it returns its default value.

Commands for configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN:

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 327 – Commands for the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip router isis	-/off	Enable the IS-IS routing protocol on the current interface.
no ip router isis		Disable the IS-IS routing protocol on the current interface.
isis authentication key word [level]	word: (1..20) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Set the authentication key in text form. And <i>they are used to authenticate HELLO PDU. This setting is ignored if a key-chain is specified for authentication.</i> - <i>word</i> – key in text form; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level.
no isis authentication key		Delete the authentication key.
isis authentication key encrypted encryptedword [level]	encryptedword: (1..128) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Specify an encrypted authentication key (for example, an encrypted password copied from another device). Used for HELLO PDU authentication. This setting is ignored if a key-chain is specified for authentication. - <i>cryptedword</i> – encrypted key; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level.
no isis authentication key		Delete the authentication key.
isis authentication key-chain word [level]	word: (1..32) characters; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Set the name of the keychain to be used for HELLO PDU authentication. - <i>word</i> – keychain name; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level.
no isis authentication key-chain		Disable the mode of using a keychain for authentication.
isis authentication mode {text md5} [level]	level: (level-1, level-2)/level-1-2; Authentication is disabled by default	Enable authentication in HELLO PDU on the current interface and determine its type: - text – plain text authentication; - md5 – MD5 authentication; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level.
no isis authentication mode		Set the default value.
isis circuit-type {level-1 level-2-only level-1-2}	-/level-1-2	Specify which level of neighborhoods can be formed on the interface.
no isis circuit-type		Set the default value.

isis metric metric [level]	metric: (1-16777215)/10; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Set the metric for the interface. - <i>metric</i> – metric value. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the metric will be applied.
no isis metric		Set the default value.
isis passive-interface	—/passive mode is disabled	Switch the interface to the passive mode. In this mode, the interface does not send or receive HELLO PDUs.
no isis passive-interface		Set the default value.
isis network point-to-point	-/broadcast	Set the point-to-point interface type.
no isis network point-to-point		Set the default value.
isis hello-padding value	value: (disable, enable, adaptive)/enable	Set the hello message padding mode. - <i>disable</i> – disable padding in all hello messages; - <i>enable</i> – enable padding in all hello messages; - <i>adaptive</i> – enable padding before establishing a neighborhood.
no isis hello-padding		Set the default value.
isis pdu-buff-size size	size (512-9000)/ 1500 bytes	Set the maximum size of PDU sent and received on this interface. The value of pdu-buff-size must be greater than the value of isp-buff-size .
no isis pdu-buff-size		Set the default value.
isis bfd	-/off	Enable BFD protocol on the IS-IS interface for neighbors.
no isis bfd		Disable BFD protocol on the IS-IS interface for neighbors.

Commands for the Loopback interface configuration mode

Command line prompt is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 328 – Commands for the configuration mode of the Loopback interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip router isis	-/off	Enable IS-IS routing protocol on the current interface.
no ip router isis		Disable IS-IS routing protocol on the current interface.
isis circuit-type {level-1 level-2-only level-1-2}	-/level-1-2	Specify which level of neighborhood can be formed on this interface.
no isis circuit-type		Set the default value.
isis metric metric [level]	metric: (1-16777215)/10; level: (level-1, level-2)/ level-1-2	Set the metric for this interface. - <i>metric</i> – metric value. If the standard (narrow) metric style is enabled globally, all metric values greater than 63 will be specified in TLV as 63; - <i>level</i> – IS-IS level for which the metric will be applied.
no isis metric		Set the default value.
isis passive-interface	—/passive mode is disabled	Switch the interface to passive mode. In this mode, the interface does not send or receive HELLO PDUs.
no isis passive-interface		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

The command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 329 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show isis database [level] [detail] [lsp-id lsp-id]	level: (level-1, level-2); lsp-id: 20 characters	Display IS-IS protocol topology database. - level – specify IS-IS protocol level, the database of which needs to be displayed; - detail – display detailed TLV information; - lsp-id – display information on the selected LSP PDU.
show isis hostname	-	Display the known SystemID and Hostname matches.
show isis interfaces [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> loopback <i>loopback</i> vlan vlan_id]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); loopback: (1-64); vlan-id: (1-4094)	Display information about the interfaces involved in IS-IS.
show isis neighbors [detail] [gigabitethernet <i>gi_port</i> tengigabitethernet <i>te_port</i> twentyfivegigabitethernet <i>twe_port</i> hundredgigabitethernet <i>hu_port</i> port-channel <i>group</i> loopback <i>loopback</i> vlan vlan_id]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); loopback: (1-64); vlan-id: (1-4094)	Display information about neighbors. - detail – allow displaying detailed information about neighbors.
clear isis	-	Reset all the neighborhoods and clear the IS-IS routing table.

5.32.6 Configuring Route-Map

Using the route-map allows changing the attributes of announced and accepted BGP routes, as well as change the next-hop for routed traffic.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 330 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
system router resources <i>policy-ip-routes</i> [number of IPv4 policy routes] <i>policy-ipv6-routes</i> [number of IPv6 policy routes]	number of IPv4 policy routes: (0..32)/0; number of IPv6 policy routes: (0..32)/0	Allocate routing resources to change the next-hop of transit routed traffic. The command is applied after reboot.  The current firmware version supports only IPv4 policy routes.
no system router resources		Set the default value.

route-map <i>name</i> [<i>section_id</i>] [permit deny]	name: (1..64) characters; section_id: (1..4294967295)	Create a route-map entry. Switch the command line to the route-map configuration mode. - <i>name</i> – route-map name; - <i>section_id</i> – entry number in this route-map; - permit – apply set commands to routes; - deny – drop routes.  Maximum number of route-maps = 32 (including sections of one route-map).
no route-map <i>name</i> [<i>section_id</i>] [permit deny]		Delete route-map. - <i>name</i> – route-map name; - <i>section_id</i> – delete an entry with the section_id number.

Ethernet, VLAN or port group interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, VLAN, port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 331 – Commands for the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN, and port group interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip policy route-map <i>name</i>	name: (1..64) characters	Apply a route-map named 'name' for the specified interface.
no ip policy route-map <i>name</i>		Remove the route-map from the interface.

Route-map section configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the configuration mode of the route-map section:

```
console(config-route-map) #
```

Table 332 – Commands for the configuration mode of the route-map section

Command	Value/Default value	Action
continue <i>section_id</i> [and]	section_id: (1..4294967295).	Set the number of the next route-map section to be applied to routes after the current one is applied. - <i>section_id</i> – entry number in this route-map; - and – indicate that the match settings in this route-map should be logically combined (AND) with the match settings in the route-map, indicated by the section_id parameter.  Creating route-map chains (without the and parameter) is possible if the route-map type is set to permit.  If the and parameter is used when creating a chain, then all 'set' settings must be in the last section of this chain.
no continue		Reset the installation.
match ip [address next-hop route-source] pre - fix-list <i>name</i>	name: (1..64) characters	Set the prefix-list and route addresses to match. - address – matching prefix-list and ip-address of the route; - next-hop – matching prefix-list and next-hop ip addresses of the route; - route-source – matching prefix-list and ip address of the route source; - <i>name</i> – route-map name.  In order not to discard other routes not specified in the prefix-list, create an empty route-map and bind it to the current one via continue.
no match ip [address next-hop route-source] pre - fix-list <i>name</i>		Reset the match.
match local-preference <i>value</i>	value: (1..4294967295).	Set the route to match the local-preference attribute.

no match local-preference		Reset the match.
match metric <i>value</i>	value: (1..4294967295).	Set the route to match the metric attribute.
no match metric		Reset the match.
match origin [<i>igp</i> <i>egp</i> <i>incomplete</i>]	-	Set the route to match the origin attribute. - igp – route was obtained from the internal routing protocol (for example, by the network command); - egp – route was learned using the EGP protocol; - incomplete – route was learned in some other way (for example, by the redistribute command).
no match origin		Reset the match.
match {community extcommunity} <i>name</i> [<i>exact-match</i>]	-	Set a match in which the community from the list named <i>name</i> should be contained in the community of the route. exact-match – require an exact match of all the communities from the list with the community of the route.
no match {community extcommunity}		Reset the match.
match as-number <i>reg_exp</i>	reg_exp: (1..127) characters	Set the correspondence between the route path and the <i>reg_exp</i> regular expression.
no match as-number		Reset the match.
match as-path-filter <i>name</i>	reg_exp: (1..127) characters	Set the matching of the route path and the as-path regular expression from the list named <i>name</i> .
no match as-path-filter		Reset the match.
set community { <i>add</i> <i>replace</i> <i>remove</i> } [<i>graceful-shutdown</i> <i>internet</i> <i>local-as</i> <i>no-advertise</i> <i>no-export</i> <i>number</i>]	number: ASN2:NN	add – add a community to the route; replace – remove all communities from the route and add the specified; remove – remove the specified community from the route.
no set community		Reset set community.
set community-list { <i>add</i> <i>remove</i> } <i>name</i>	name: (1..64) characters	add – add a community to the route; remove – remove from the route all the communities contained in the list named <i>name</i> .
no set community-list { <i>add</i> <i>remove</i> }		Reset set community-list.
set community-list remove all	-	Remove all community from the route.
no set community-list remove all		Reset the action that removes all community from the route.
set evpn gateway-ip <i>ip_add</i>	-/0.0.0.0	Set the value of the IPv4 gateway address attribute in EVPN routes of type 5. - <i>ip-add</i> – gateway IPv4 address.
no set evpn gateway-ip		Reset the gateway IP attribute setting in Type 5 EVPN routes.
set extcommunity { <i>add</i> <i>replace</i> <i>remove</i> } <i>sub-type</i> { <i>rt</i> <i>soo</i> } <i>number</i>	number: (ASN2:NN, ASN4:NN, IPV4:NN)	add – add an extended community to the route; replace – remove all extended communities from the route and add the specified; remove – remove the specified community from the route.
set extcommunity { <i>add</i> <i>replace</i> <i>remove</i> } <i>sub-type</i> <i>color</i> <i>value</i>	value: (0..4294967295)	add – add an extended community to the route; replace – remove all extended communities from the route and add the specified; remove – remove the specified community from the route.
set extcommunity { <i>add</i> <i>replace</i> <i>remove</i> } <i>word</i>	word: (1..127)	add – add an extended community to the route; replace – remove all extended communities from the route and add the specified; remove – remove the specified (or all that fall under the regular expression) community from the route. For this operation, it is possible to use a regular expression as a <i>word</i> parameter; <i>word</i> : – community name in HEX format.
no set extcommunity	-	Reset set extcommunity.
set extcommunity-list { <i>add</i> <i>remove</i> } <i>name</i>	name: (1..32) characters	add – add all extended communities from the 'name' list to the route; remove – remove from the route all extended communities contained in the 'name' list.

no set extcommunity-list {add remove}		Reset the set extcommunity add or remove action.
set as-path path-limit <i>value</i>	value: (0-255)	Add the AS_PATHLIMIT attribute to the route. The zero value restricts the announcement of locally generated routes, only between iBGP neighbors (will not be visible to eBGP). A value greater than 0 means that if the AS_PATH attribute has more AS-numbers than the AS_PATHLIMIT value, then it should be discarded when going to eBGP.
no set as-path path-limit		Reset path-limit.
set as-path prepend <i>as_number</i>	as_number: (1-4294967295)	Add the entered AS-numbers to the AS-Path attribute.
no set as-path prepend		Reset the addition to the AS-Path.
set as-path prepend local-as <i>value</i>	value: (0-10)	Add Local AS numbers to the AS-Path <i>value</i> attribute (to output to the eBGP neighbor).
no set as-path prepend local-as		Reset the addition to the AS-Path.
set as-path remove <i>as_number</i>	as_number: (0..127) characters	Remove the specified AS from the AS-Path attribute.
no set as-path remove		Reset the deletion.
set ip next-hop <i>ip_address</i>	-	Set the next-hop attribute of the route. - <i>ip_address</i> – next-hop IP address.
no set ip next-hop		Reset the next-hop attribute setting.
set local-preference <i>value</i>	value: (1-4294967295)	Set the value of the local-preference attribute.
no set local-preference		Reset the local-preference attribute setting.
set metric <i>value</i>	value: (1-4294967295)	Set the value of the metric attribute.
no set metric		Reset the metric attribute setting.
set next-hop-peer	Attribute is not set	Set the value of the next-hop attribute as the neighbor's address.
no set next-hop-peer		Reset the attribute setting.
set next-hop-unchanged	-	Save the BGP next hop attribute when sending eBGP route to neighbor.
no set next-hop-unchanged		Reset the saving of the next hop attribute when transmitting the eBGP route to neighbor.
set origin [igp egp incomplete]	-	Set the value of the origin attribute. - igp – route was obtained from the internal routing protocol (for example, by the network command); - egp – route was learned using the EGP protocol; - incomplete – route was learned in some other way (for example, by the redistribute command).
no set origin		Reset the origin attribute setting.
set weight <i>value</i>	value: (1-4294967295)	Set the value of the weight attribute.
no set weight		Reset the weight attribute setting.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 333 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show route-map [<i>name</i>]	name: (1..64) characters	View information about created route-maps. - <i>name</i> – route-map name.

5.32.7 Configuring a Prefix-List

Prefix lists allow filtering accepted and announced routes of dynamic routing protocols.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 334 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip prefix-list <i>name</i> [<i>seq seq_value</i>] [<i>description text</i>] { deny permit } <i>ip_address</i> [<i>mask</i>] [ge <i>ge_value</i>] [le <i>le_value</i>]	name: (1..64); seq_value: (1..4294967294); text: (1..80) characters; ge_value: (1..32); le_value: (1..32)	Create a Prefix-list. - <i>name</i> – name of the prefix list being created; - <i>seq_value</i> – number of the entry in the prefix list; - <i>text</i> – description of the list of prefixes; - deny – forbidding action for the route; - permit – authorization action for the route; - <i>ge_value</i> – match the prefix length equal to or greater than the configured prefix length; - <i>le_value</i> – correspond to the prefix length, which is equal to or less than the configured prefix length.  If no match was found, the implicit default deny any policy will be applied.
no ip prefix-list <i>name</i> [<i>seq seq_value</i>]		Delete the created Prefix-List.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 335 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip prefix-list [<i>name</i>]	name: (1..64) characters	View information about the created prefix-list. - <i>name</i> – prefix-list name.

5.32.8 Configuring a keychain

The keychain allows creating a set of passwords (keys) with the subsequent possibility of configuring the lifetime of each password. The created passwords can be used by RIP, OSPF, IS-IS protocols for authentication.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config) #
```

Table 336 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
key chain <i>word</i>	word: (1..32) characters/-	Create a keychain named <i>word</i> and enter keychain configuration mode.
no key chain <i>word</i>		Delete the keychain named <i>word</i> .

Keychain configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the keychain configuration mode:

```
console(config-keychain) #
```

Table 337 – Keychain configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
key <i>key_id</i>	key_id: (1..255)/-	Create a key with the <i>key_id</i> identifier and enter the key configuration mode.
no key <i>key_id</i>		Delete the key with the <i>key_id</i> .

Key configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the key configuration mode:

```
console(config-keychain-key) #
```

This mode is available from the keychain configuration mode and is intended for setting the key and its parameters.

Table 338 – Key configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
key-string <i>word</i>	word: (1..16) characters/-	Set the key value.
no key-string		Delete the key value.
encrypted key-string <i>encryptedword</i>	encryptedword/-	Set the key value in encrypted form. - <i>cryptedword</i> – encrypted password (for example, encrypted password copied from another device).
no encrypted key-string		Delete the key value.
accept-lifetime <i>time_to_start</i> { <i>time_to_stop</i> <i>duration</i> <i>infinite</i> }	—/always valid	Set the key lifetime during which the key will be valid for verification with the key in received messages. - <i>time_to_start</i> – time and date of the beginning of the key validity. Set in the <i>hh:mm:ss month day year</i> format. - <i>time_to_stop</i> – time and date when the key expires. Set in the <i>hh:mm:ss month day year</i> format. - <i>duration</i> – set the duration of the key in seconds; - <i>infinite</i> – set the infinite duration of the key.
no accept-lifetime		Delete the lifetime of the key.
send-lifetime <i>time_to_start</i> { <i>time_to_stop</i> <i>duration</i> <i>infinite</i> }	—/always valid	Set the key lifetime during which the key will be valid for sending messages. - <i>time_to_start</i> – time and date of the beginning of the key validity. Set in the <i>hh:mm:ss month day year</i> format. - <i>time_to_stop</i> – time and date when the key expires. Set in the <i>hh:mm:ss month day year</i> format. - <i>duration</i> – set the duration of the key validity in seconds. - <i>infinite</i> – set the infinite duration of the key.
no send-lifetime		Delete the lifetime of the key.



If at some moment several keys will be valid at once, then the key with the smallest identifier will actually be used.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

The command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 339 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show key chain word	word: (1..32) characters/-	Display the information about a word keychain.

Command execution examples

Create a keychain named name1 and put two keys in it. On key 2, set up a time interval during which this key can be used to verify with the key in received packets.

```
console(config)#key chain name1
console(config-keychain)#key 1
console(config-keychain-key)#key-string testkey1
console(config-keychain-key)#exit
console(config-keychain)#key 2
console(config-keychain-key)#key-string testkey2
console(config-keychain-key)#accept-lifetime 12:00:00 feb 20 2020
12:00:00 mar 20 2020
```

Show information about the created keychain:

```
console# show key chain name1
```

```
Key-chain name1:
  key 1 -- text (Encrypted) "y9nRgqddPOa7W3O4gfrNBeGhigRuwwp6mWCy69nLuQk="
    accept lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
    send lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
  key 2 -- text (Encrypted) "G7sTS+v5oGJwHBL6UxZyWVPzbqZ/6fIOF3h3NB6wYMM="
    accept lifetime (12:00:00 Feb 20 2020) - (12:00:00 Mar 20 2020)
    send lifetime (always valid) - (always valid) [valid now]
```

5.32.9 Equal-Cost Multi-Path Load Balancing (ECMP)

ECMP load balancing allows packets to be transmitted to a single recipient over several "best routes". This functionality is designed to distribute the load and optimize the network bandwidth. ECMP can work with both static routes and dynamic routing protocols.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```


Table 340 – Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip maximum-paths <i>maximum_paths</i>	maximum_paths: (1..64)/1	Set the maximum number of paths that can be set in FIB for each route.
no ip maximum-paths		 The setting will take effect only after saving the configuration and restarting the device. Set the default value.

5.32.10 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration

VRRP is designed for backup of routers acting as default gateways. This is achieved by joining IP interfaces of the group of routers into one virtual interface which will be used as the default gateway for the computers of the network. At the channel level, redundant interfaces have a 00:00:5E:00:01:XX MAC address, where XX is the VRRP group number (VRID).

Only one of the physical routers can route traffic on the virtual IP interface (VRRP master), the other routers in the group are reserved (VRRP backup). The VRRP master is selected in accordance with RFC 5798. If the current master becomes unavailable, the selection is repeated. The router with its own IP address that matches the virtual one has the highest priority. In case of availability, it always becomes a VRRP master. The maximum number of VRRP processes for MES2300-xx, MES3300-xx is 255, for MES5312, MES5316A, MES5324A, MES5332A, MES5400-24, MES5400-48, MES5410-48, MES5500-32 is 127.

Ethernet, VLAN or port group interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the Ethernet, VLAN, port group interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 341 – Commands for the configuration mode of the Ethernet interface, VLAN, and port group interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vrrp vrid description <i>text</i>	vrid: (1..255); text: (1..160 characters)	Add a description of the purpose or use for a VRRP router with the <i>vrid identifier</i> .
no vrrp vrid description		Delete the description of the VRRP router.
vrrp vrid ip <i>ip_address</i>	vrid: (1..255)	Determine the IP address of the VRRP router.
no vrrp vrid ip [<i>ip_address</i>]		Delete the VRRP IP address from the router. If an IP address is not specified as a parameter, then all the IP addresses of the virtual router will be deleted, as a result of which the virtual <i>vrid</i> router on this device will also be deleted.
vrrp vrid preempt	vrid: (1..255); Enabled by default	Enable the mode in which the backup router with a higher priority will try to take over the master role from the current master router with a lower priority.
no vrrp vrid preempt		 The router that owns the -router IP address will assume the role of master regardless of the settings of this command. Disabling the mode in which the backup router with a higher priority will try to take over the master role from the current master router with a lower priority.
vrrp vrid priority <i>priority</i>	vrid: (1..255); priority: (1..254); By default: 255 for the owner of the IP address, 100 for the rest	Assign priority to the VRRP router.
no vrrp vrid priority		Set the default value.
vrrp vrid shutdown	vrid: (1..255); By default: disabled	Disable the VRRP protocol on this interface.
no vrrp vrid shutdown		Enable the VRRP protocol on this interface.
vrrp vrid source-ip <i>ip_address</i>	vrid: (1..255); By default: 0.0.0.0	Determine the real VRRP address to be used as the sender's IP address for VRRP messages.
no vrrp vrid source-ip		Set the default value.

vrrp vrid track track_number [decrement decrement_priority]	vrid: (1..255); track_number: (1..64); decrement: (1..253)	Change the priority of the VRRP router when the track status changes. When the track switches to the down state, the priority of the VRRP router is lowered by the value of <i>decrement_priority</i> or by 10 if the value of <i>decrement_priority</i> is not specified.
no vrrp vrid track		Cancel the priority change of the VRRP router.
vrrp vrid timers advertise {seconds msec milliseconds}	seconds: (1..40); milliseconds: (50..40950); By default: 1 s	Set the interval between announcements of the master router. If the interval is set in milliseconds, then it is rounded down to the nearest second for VRRP Version 2 and to the nearest hundredths of a second (10 milliseconds) for VRRP Version 3.
no vrrp vrid timers advertise [msec]		Set the default value.
vrrp vrid version {2 3 2&3}	-/2	Determine the supported version of the VRRP protocol. - 2 – VRRPv2 defined in RFC3768 is supported. The messages received by VRRPv3 are discarded by the router. Only VRRPv2 announcements are sent; - 3 – supports VRRPv3, defined in RFC 5798, without compatibility with VRRPv2 (8.4, RFC5798). The messages received by VRRPv2 are discarded by the router. Only VRRPv3 announcements are sent; - 2&3 – supports VRRPv3 defined in RFC5798 with backward compatibility with VRRPv2. The messages received by VRRPv2 are processed by the router. VRRPv2 and VRRPv3 announcements are sent.
no vrrp vrid version		Set the default value.
vrrp vrid checksum exclude pseudo-header	By default: the method of calculating the checksum with a pseudo header is used	Enable the checksum calculation method in the VRRP header without taking into account the pseudo header. RFC 3768.
no vrrp vrid checksum exclude pseudo-header		Set the default checksum calculation method defined in RFC5798.
vrrp vrid accept mode [accept drop]	-/drop; vrid: (1..255)	Set the operation mode for processing packets addressed to a virtual address: - accept – VRRP router in the Master state will accept packets addressed to a virtual address, even if it is not the owner of that address; - drop – VRRP router in the Master state will drop packets addressed to a virtual address if it is not the owner of that address.
no vrrp vrid accept mode		Set the default value.
vrrp vrid authentication {text word md5 key-chain key md5 key-string { string encrypted md5-string }}	word: (1-8) characters; key: (1-32) characters; string: (1-80) characters; md5-string: (1-128) characters; vrid: (1..255); Authentication is disabled by default	Set the authentication mode for VRRP packets: - text – substitution of an unencrypted authentication password into VRRP packets; - md5 key-chain – substitution of an encrypted authentication password into VRRP packets using a configured encryption key; - key – configured encryption key; - md5 key-string – substitution of a password in VRRP packets for authentication in encrypted form by setting a password; - string – password is set in clear text (stored encrypted); - md5-string – password is set in encrypted form.
no vrrp vrid authentication		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 342 – Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show vrrp [all brief counters interface {gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port twentyfivegigabitethernet tve_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port port-channel group vlan vlan_id}]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); tve_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..128); vlan_id: (1..4094)	View brief or detailed information for all or one configured VRRP virtual router. - all — view information about all virtual routers, including disabled ones; - brief — view brief information about all virtual routers; - counters — display counters for VRRP.

Command execution examples

Configure the IP address 10.10.10.1 on VLAN 10, use this address as the address of the virtual router.
Enable the VRRP protocol on the VLAN interface.

```
console(config-vlan)# interface vlan 10
console(config-if)# ip address 10.10.10.1 /24
console(config-if)# vrrp 1 ip 10.10.10.1
console(config-if)# no vrrp 1 shutdown
```

View the VRRP configuration:

```
console# show vrrp
```

```
Interface: vlan 10
Virtual Router 1
Virtual Router name
Supported version VRRPv3
State is Initializing
Virtual IP addresses are 10.10.10.1(down)
Source IP address is 0.0.0.0(default)
Virtual MAC address is 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Advertisement interval is 1.000 sec
Preemption enabled
Priority is 255
```

5.32.11 Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol

The BFD protocol allows quick detection of link failures. BFD can work with both static routes and dynamic routing protocols RIP, OSPF, BGP.

The current firmware version supports operation with IS-IS, OSPF, and BGP protocols.



Hardware BFD is implemented only in VRF by default. The remaining VRF use software-based BFD.



Hardware BFD is not implemented for MES2300-xx/MES3300-xx models. Software BFD is used for these models.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 343 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
bfd neighbor <i>ip_addr</i> [interval <i>int</i>] [min-rx <i>min</i>] [multiplier <i>mult_num</i>]	int: (150..1000)/150 min: (150..1000)/150 mult_num: (2..15)/3	Specify the parameters of the BFD session for the BFD neighbor. - int — minimum transmission interval for error detection; - min — minimum reception interval for error detection; - mult_num — number of lost packets before the session was terminated.
no bfd neighbor <i>ip_addr</i>		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

All commands are available to privileged user.

Command line prompt in the Privileged EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 344 — Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip bfd neighbors [<i>ip_addr</i>] [detail] [vrf <i>vrf_name</i> all] [detail]	-	View information about active BFD neighbors.

5.32.12 GRE protocol

GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) is a protocol for tunneling network packets. Its main purpose is to encapsulate network layer packets of the OSI network model into IP packets. GRE can be used to organize a VPN at the 3rd level of the OSI model. Static unmanaged GRE tunnels are implemented in MES switches, that is, tunnels are created manually by configuring on local and remote nodes. Tunnel parameters for each of the parties must be mutually agreed upon or the transferred data will not be decapsulated by the partner.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config)#
```

Table 345 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
interface Tunnel <i>tunnel_id</i>	tunnel_id: (1..16)	Create a tunnel interface.

Tunnel Interface configuration mode commands

Type of command line request in Tunnel interface configuration mode:

```
console(config-tunnel)#
```

Table 346 — Tunnel Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
Tunnel mode gre ip		Set the GRE tunnel type using IPv4.

no Tunnel mode gre ip	-/off	Delete the tunnel.
Tunnel source {ipv4_address gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port fortygigabitethernet fo_port port-channel group tunnel tunnel_id vlan vlan_id }	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..24); fo_port: (1..8/0/1..4); group: (1..48); vlan_id: (1..4094)	Assign IP address or interface to be used as the sender address of the GRE tunnel's external IP header.
no Tunnel source		Delete sender IP addresses.
Tunnel destination {_URL_ ipv4_address}	-	Assign IP address of the recipient (end of the tunnel).
no tunnel destination		Delete recipient IP address.
ip address ipv4_address	-	Set the IP address of the tunnel interface. Using this address, the switch is accessible through a tunnel. It can be used as a gateway on a remote device when routing to a tunnel.
no ip address		Delete IP address of the tunnel interface.

EXEC mode commands

Command line prompt in the EXEC mode is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 347 — EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip Tunnel [tunnel-id]	tunnel_id: (1..16)	Display tunnel information.
show ip interface Tunnel tunnel_id	tunnel_id: (1..16)	Display information about the tunnel IP interface.
show interfaces Tunnel tunnel-id	tunnel_id: (1..16)	Display tunnel interface information.

Tunnel configuration example

Creating a tunnel and setting up a static route for the network located on the opposite side of the tunnel:

- IP address 192.168.1.1 is used as the local address for the tunnel;
- IP address 192.168.1.2 is used as the remote address for the tunnel;
- The IP address of the tunnel on the local side is 172.16.0.1/30;
- the network on the opposite side of the tunnel is 10.10.1.0/24.

```
console(config)#vlan database
console(config-vlan)#vlan 301
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface tengigabitethernet1/0/1
console(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
console(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 301
console(config-if)#exit
console(config)#interface vlan 301
console(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 /24
console(config-if)#exit
console(config)#interface Tunnel 1
console(config-tunnel)#Tunnel mode gre ip
console(config-tunnel)#Tunnel source 192.168.1.1
console(config-tunnel)#Tunnel destination 192.168.1.2
console(config-tunnel)#ip address 172.16.0.1 /30
console(config-tunnel)#exit
console(config)#ip route 10.10.1.0 /24 Tunnel 1
```



Mutually agreed settings must be made on the oncoming device.

5.32.13 Configuring Virtual Routing Area (VRF lite)

VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) is a technology that allows multiple instances of the routing table to coexist in the same router at the same time.

The list of functions supported in the VRF is available in the table351.

Table 348 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip vrf [vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Creating a virtual routing area.
no ip vrf [vrf_name]		Deleting a virtual routing area.

Table 349 — Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip vrf [vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Binding the interface to the virtual routing area. After entering the command, all the IP addresses created in the future will be associated with the VRF to which the interface was bound.
no ip vrf		Unbinding the interface from the virtual routing area.

Table 350 — EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show ip vrf [all /vrf_name]	vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Display information about the created virtual routing areas and about the L3 interfaces located in them.

Table 351 — Functions supported for VRF operation

Functions	Navigation
System management commands	5.4 System management commands
Static routing	5.32 Configuring routing protocols
OSFP	5.32.3 Configuring the OSPF, OSPFv3 protocol
BGP	5.32.4 Configuring BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

5.33 VXLAN Configuration

VXLAN is a Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network. This technology allows you to package Ethernet frames into UDP segments and transport them over an IP network.

Virtual Tunnel End Point (VTEP) is the device where the VXLAN tunnel begins or ends. The models described in this manual can act as a VTEP.

EVPN is used as the control plane for VXLAN. It is an extension of the BGP protocol that allows the network to transmit information about the availability of the end device, such as Layer 2 MAC addresses and Layer 3 IP addresses. This control plane technology uses MP-BGP to distribute MAC addresses and IP addresses of end devices, where MAC addresses are treated as routes. EVPN allows devices to act as a VTEP to exchange information among themselves about the availability of their end devices.



VXLAN support is provided under license.



EVPN/VXLAN technology is not supported for MES2300-xx and MES3300-xx series switches.

Global configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the global configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config) #
```

Table 352 — Global configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vxlan word	word: (1..64) characters	Create a VXLAN instance named word and switch to its configuration mode. If a VXLAN instance with the same name has already been created, then switch to its configuration mode.
no vxlan word		Delete a VXLAN named word.
anycast-gateway mac-address mac_address	mac_address: H.H.H or H:H:H:H:H or H-H-H-H-H-H/ not specified	Set a virtual MAC address that replaces the base MAC address of the switch in ARP messages originating from interfaces on which this function is active.
no anycast-gateway mac-address		Set the default value.
arp suppression-cache timeout timeout	timeout: (30..40000000)/300 seconds	Set the maximum lifetime of local records in the arp suppression-cache table.
no arp suppression-cache timeout		Set the default value.
ip dhcp information option vpn [link-selection server-override virtual-subnet]	-/off	Allow the device to add additional sub-options to option 82 (if it is allowed): - vpn — add sub-options 5, 11 and 151; - link-selection — add only suboption of 5; - server-override — add only suboption 11; - virtual-subnet — add only subset 151.
no ip dhcp information option vpn		Set the default value.
ip dhcp relay source-interface [gigabitethernet gi_port tengigabitethernet te_port hundredgigabitethernet hu_port twentyfivegigabitethernet twe_port portchannel group Loopback loopback vlan vlan_id] [vrf vrf_name]	gi_port: (1..8/0/1..48); te_port: (1..8/0/1..48); twe_port: (1..8/0/1..120); hu_port: (1..8/0/1..32); group: (1..48); loopback: (1-64); vlan: (1..4094); vrf_name: (1..32) characters	Set the interface of the device, IPv4 address of which will be used as the source IP address in the IP header and the values of the Relay agent IP address field in the DHCP protocol messages from the relay agent. If no IP address is configured on the specified interface, the default relay agent behavior will be used when selecting the source IP address.
no ip dhcp relay source-interface [vrf vrf_name]		Set the default value.
evpn ethernet-segment multihoming core-tracking delay time	seconds: (1-300)/0 sec	Enable the delay in the transfer of the ethernet segment from the errdisable state.
no evpn ethernet-segment multihoming core-tracking delay time		Set the default value.

VXLAN configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VXLAN configuration mode is as follows:

```
console (config-vxlan) #
```


Table 353 — VXLAN configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
arp-suppression	-/off	Enable arp-suppression in the current VXLAN and its associated VLAN.  Simultaneous operation of arp suppression and arp inspection functions in the same VLAN is prohibited.
no arp-suppression		Set the default value.
shutdown	-/no shutdown	Set the administrative status DOWN for VXLAN instance.
no shutdown		Set the default value.
vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	vlan-id: (1-4094)	Set the vlan id that will be associated with the VXLAN instance.
no vlan		Delete the vlan id bundle with the VXLAN instance
vni <i>vni-id</i> [ip-routing]	vni-id: (1-16777214)	Set the Virtual Network Identifier (VNI) to be used within this VXLAN. - ip-routing — indicate that VNI will be used to encapsulate IP packets routed to the VRF in the VXLAN.
no vni		Delete the specified VNI.
route-target { export import both } <i>community</i>	community: (ASN2:NN, IPV4:NN, ASN4:NN)	Create import and export lists for Route Target Community: - export — add Route Target Community to exported route information; - import — import route information from the specified Route Target; - both — specify import and export.
no route-target { export import both } <i>community</i>		Delete import and export lists for Route Target Community.
mcast-group <i>ip_multicast_address</i>	-/off	Enable BUM traffic replication mode in the current VXLAN using PIM Multicast and bind the multicast address to this VXLAN. This address will be used as the destination address in VXLAN packets. - ip_multicast_address – group IP address.  To receive traffic from the group specified in the above command, the PIM protocol must be enabled on the loopback interface, indicating this group as static. The corresponding commands are described in the following table.  All VTEPs in the same VNI must use the same replication method. In the case of multicast, the same group address must be used on all VTEPs in one VNI.  The maximum number of unique multicast VXLAN tunnels (multicast groups) is 256. One multicast group can be assigned to multiple VXLAN tunnels.
no mcast-group		Set the default value.



For VXLAN to work correctly, it is necessary to establish a BGP session between the loopback interfaces of devices with the loopback address specified as the bgp router-id.

Loopback interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the loopback interface configuration mode:

```
Console (config-if) #
```

Table 354 — Commands for the configuration mode of the loopback interface

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ip pim	-/off	Enable PIM on the interface.
no ip pim	/-	Set the default value.

ip igmp static-group <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Create an entry (*, G) with the specified multicast group and add the loopback interface to OIL. Send a PIM Join to RP with the specified multicast group address. - ip_multicast_address – group IP address.
no ip igmp static-group <i>ip_multicast_address</i>		Delete an entry (*, G) with the specified multicast group. Send a PIM Prune with the specified multicast group address.

VLAN interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VLAN interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if) #
```

Table 355 — VLAN Interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
anycast-gateway	-/off	Enable the anycast-gateway function on this interface.
no anycast-gateway		Set the default value.

VRF configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the VRF configuration mode is as follows:

```
Console(config-vrf) #
```

Table 356 — VRF configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
vni vni-id	vni-id: (1-16777214)	Set the Virtual Network Identifier (VNI) to be used to encapsulate IP packets routed to the VRF in VXLAN.
no vni		Delete the specified VNI.
route-target {import export both}	ASN2:NN or IPv4:NN or ASN4:NN/-	Set the value of the route-target extended BGP community. - import – import the community; - export – export the community; - both – export and import communities. Community recording format: ASN2 – 16-bit AS value; ASN4 – 32-bit AS value; IPv4 – IPv4 address; NN – numeric value of route target.
no route-target {import export both}		Delete the community value.

Route-map section configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the configuration mode of the route-map section:

```
console(config-route-map) #
```

Table 357 — Commands for the configuration mode of the route-map section

Command	Value/Default value	Action
set evpn gateway-ip <i>ip_address</i>	/0.0.0.0	Set the value of the IP-v4 Gateway address in the NLRI of the type 5 EVPN routes being sent. - <i>ip_address</i> — set value of the IP-v4 Gateway address.  The route-map with this setting should be used in the context of the address-family l2vpn evpn BGP neighbor and only in the out direction.
no set evpn gateway-ip		Set the default value.

Privileged EXEC mode commands

The command line prompt is as follows:

```
console#
```

Table 358 — Privileged EXEC mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
show arp suppression-cache [local remote vlan]	-	Display the contents of the arp suppression cache: - local – display only local entries; - remote – display only deleted recordings; - vlan – display only records related to the specified VLAN.
show evpn Ethernet-segment {port-channel group es_number mac-address esi} [detailed]	group: (1..48); es_number: (1..16777214); mac_address: H.H.H or H:H:H:H:H:H или H-H-H- H-H-H; esi: H:H:H:H:H:H:H:H:H	Display information about the Ethernet Segment Identifier.
show evpn inclusive-multicast [word]	word: (1..64) characters	Display information about Type 3 routes that are used to transmit broadcast, unknown unicast and multicast (BUM) traffic.
show evpn ingress-replication [vni vni-id]	vni-id: (1-16777214)	Display list of VTEP where targeted BUM traffic is sent using the ingress replication method for all created VNI. - vni – information output is performed only for the specified VNI.
show evpn ingress-replication flood-domain	-	Display list of all remote VTEP in the IP factory, as well as a list of VNI/VLAN that have entered the flood domain. If there is a shortage of system resources for targeted distribution of BUM traffic using the ingress replication method, the VNI is placed in the flood domain. For such VNIS, BUM traffic is sent to all VTEP IP factories.
show evpn ingress-replication resources	-	Display information about the system resources used to distribute BUM traffic.
show evpn mac-ip [word]	word: (1..64) characters	Display information about Type 2 routes that are used to transmit information about MAC/IP addresses.
show vxlan tunnels [word]	word: (1..64) characters	Display information about all installed VXLAN tunnels: - word – VXLAN name. Display information about the installed tunnels of the specified VXLAN.
show vxlan [word]	word: (1..64) characters	Display brief information on all created VXLAN tunnels: - word – VXLAN name. Display detailed information on the specified VXLAN.
show ip anycast-gateway	-	Display information about anycast gateway.

Configuration example for two devices

BGP session is established between two devices R1 and R2 between loopback interfaces.

AF I2vpn evpn is enabled to ensure the establishment of VXLAN tunnels and the transmission of information about the studied MAC addresses.

VXLAN instance named test_vxlan has been created. VLAN 1000 is linked to it, VNI 1000 is set.

Configuration 1:

```
no spanning-tree
!
vlan database
vlan 1000
exit
!
```

```

vxlan test_vxlan
vni 1000
vlan 1000
exit
!
hostname R1
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1
description To_R2
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.252
exit
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/3
switchport access vlan 1000
exit
!
interface loopback1
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
exit
!
!
ip route 10.0.0.2 /32 172.16.1.2
!
router bgp 65500
bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
address-family ipv4 unicast
exit
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
exit
!
neighbor 10.0.0.2
remote-as 65500
update-source loopback 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
exit
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
exit
exit
exit
!
!
end

```

Configuration 2:

```

no spanning-tree
!
vlan database
vlan 1000
exit
!
vxlan test_vxlan
vni 1000
vlan 1000
exit
!
hostname R2
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1
description To_R1
ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.255.252
exit

```

```

!
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/3
switchport access vlan 1000
exit
!
interface loopback1
ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.255
exit
!
!
ip route 10.0.0.1 /32 172.16.1.1
!
router bgp 65500
bgp router-id 10.0.0.2
address-family ipv4 unicast
exit
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
exit
!
neighbor 10.0.0.1
remote-as 65500
update-source loopback 1
address-family ipv4 unicast
exit
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
exit
exit
exit
!
!
end

```

If MAC address on the TenGigabitEthernet1/0/3 interface on R1 is examined, then its presence in the MAC address table on R2 can be checked.

MAC addresses studied in VXLAN in the output of the show mac address-table command can be viewed. The address data type is specified as evpn-vxlan. Example:

Flags: I - Internal usage VLAN			
Aging time is 300 sec			
Vlan	Mac Address	Interface	Type
1	e0:d9:e3:26:d6:00	0	self
1000	00:00:00:00:00:10	10.0.0.1	evpn-vxlan
1000	0c:9d:92:61:9f:c4	10.0.0.1	evpn-vxlan
te1/0/1(I)	e0:d9:e3:17:6b:40	te1/0/1	dynamic
te1/0/1(I)	e0:d9:e3:17:6b:41	te1/0/1	dynamic

Port-Channel interface configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-if)#
```

Table 359 — Port-Channel interface configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
ethernet-segment <i>esi</i>	esi: (1-16777214)	Create an Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) with the esi number and switch to configuration mode.
no ethernet-segment <i>esi</i>		Delete the Ethernet Segment Identifier with the esi number.

ESI configuration mode commands

Command line prompt in the ESI interface configuration mode is as follows:

```
console(config-es) #
```

Table 360 — ESI configuration mode commands

Command	Value/Default value	Action
system-mac <i>system_mac</i>	mac_address: H.H.H or H:H:H:H:H:H или H-H-H- H-H-H	Set the MAC address used as the LACP protocol System ID.
no system-mac		Delete the MAC address.

6 SERVICE MENU, SOFTWARE CHANGE

6.1 Startup menu

Startup menu is used to perform special procedures such as factory reset and password recovery.

To enter the **Startup** menu, interrupt the download by pressing **<Esc>** or **<Enter>** during the first two seconds after the startup message appears (after completing the POST procedure).

```

Startup Menu
[1] Image menu
[2] Restore Factory Defaults
[3] Boot password
[4] Password Recovery Procedure
[5] Back
Enter your choice or press 'ESC' to exit:

```

To exit the menu and boot the device, press **<5>** or **<Esc>**.



If none of the menu items is selected within 15 seconds (default value), the device will continue to boot. The waiting time can be increased using console commands.

Table 361 – Description of the Startup menu

#	Title	Description
<1>	Image menu Selecting the active system software file	This procedure is used to select the active system software file . If the newly downloaded system software file is not selected as active, the device will download using the currently active Image menu. [1] Show current image — view data about software versions on the device; [2] Set current image — select the active system software file; [3] Back.
<2>	Restore Factory Defaults Restoring factory settings	This procedure is used to delete the device configuration. Restoring the default configuration.
<3>	Boot password Setting/deleting a password for the bootloader	This procedure is used to set/remove the password for the bootloader .
<4>	Password Recovery Procedure Password recovery	This procedure is used to recover a lost password, it allows connecting to the device without a password. To restore the password, press the <2> key. Upon next connection to the device, the password will be ignored. Current password will be ignored! To return to the Startup menu, press the [enter] key. ==== Press Enter To Continue ====
<5>	Back Exit the menu	To exit the menu and boot the device, press <Enter> or <Esc> .

6.2 Software update from TFTP Server



The TFTP server must be running and configured on the computer from which the software will be downloaded. The server must have permission to read bootloader and/or system software files. A computer with a running TFTP server must be accessible to the switch (you can check by running the ping command A.B.C.D on the switch, where A.B.C.D is the IP address of the computer).



Software updates can only be performed by a privileged user.

6.2.1 Updating the system software

The device is loaded from the system software file, which is stored in flash memory. When updating, a new system software file is saved in a specially allocated memory area. When booting, the device launches the active system software file.



The procedure for updating the switch stack does not differ from the procedure for updating a single switch. First, the Master unit will be updated, then the software will be loaded onto the rest of the stack units.



If the current software version is 5.5.x.x, then when upgrading to the current version of software 6.x.x, it is recommended to use the instructions for updating the software version in the MES5312 and MES53xxA network switches when upgrading from version 5.5.x.x to 6.0.2 and later, which is located in the Download Center section.

To view the current version of the system software running on the device, enter the **show version** command:

```
console# show version
```

```
Active-image: flash://system/images/image1.ros
Version: 5.5.4
Commit: 25503143
MD5 Digest: 6f3757fab5b6ae3d20418e4d20a68c4c
Date: 03-Jun-2016
Time: 19:54:
Inactive-image: flash://system/images/_image1.ros
Version: 5.5.4
Commit: 16738956
MD5 Digest: d907f3b075e88e6a512cf730e2ad22f7
Date: 10-Jun-2016
Time: 11:05:50
```

Firmware update procedure:

Copy the new software file to the device in the allocated memory area. Command format:

boot system tftp://tftp_ip_address/[directory/]filename

Command execution example:

```
console# boot system tftp://10.10.10.1/image1.ros
```

```
26-Feb-2016 11:07:54 %COPY-I-FILECPY: Files Copy - source URL
tftp://10.10.10.1/image.ros destination URL flash://
system/images/mes5324-401.ros
```

```
26-Feb-2016 11:08:53 %COPY-N-TRAP: The copy operation was completed successfully
Copy: 20644469 bytes copied in 00:00:59 [hh:mm:ss]
```

The new software version will become active after the switch is restarted.

To view data about software versions and its activity, enter the **show bootvar** command:

```
console#show bootvar
```

```
Active-image: flash://system/images/image1.ros
Version: 5.5.4
MD5 Digest: 0534f43d80df854179f5b2b9007ca886
Date: 01-Mar-2016
Time: 17:17:31
Inactive-image: flash://system/images/_image1.ros
Version: 5.5.4
MD5 Digest: b66fd2211e4ff7790308bafa45d92572
Date: 26-Feb-2016
Time: 11:08:56
```

```
console# reload
```

```
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current
session. Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]?
```

Confirm the reboot by entering **y**.

APPENDIX A. EXAMPLES OF DEVICE USAGE AND CONFIGURATION

Configuring the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)

The MSTP protocol allows building many spanning trees for individual VLAN groups on LAN switches to perform load balancing. For simplicity, consider the case of three switches connected in a ring topology.

VLANs 10, 20, 30 merge in the first instance of MSTP, VLANs 40, 50, 60 merge in the second instance. It is necessary that the traffic of VLANs 10, 20, 30 between the first and second switches is transmitted directly, and the traffic of VLANs 40, 50, 60 is transmitted in transit through switch 3. We will assign Switch 2 as the root for the Internal Spanning Tree (IST) in which service information is transmitted. The switches are connected in a ring topology using ports te1 and te2. Below is a diagram depicting the logical topology of the network.

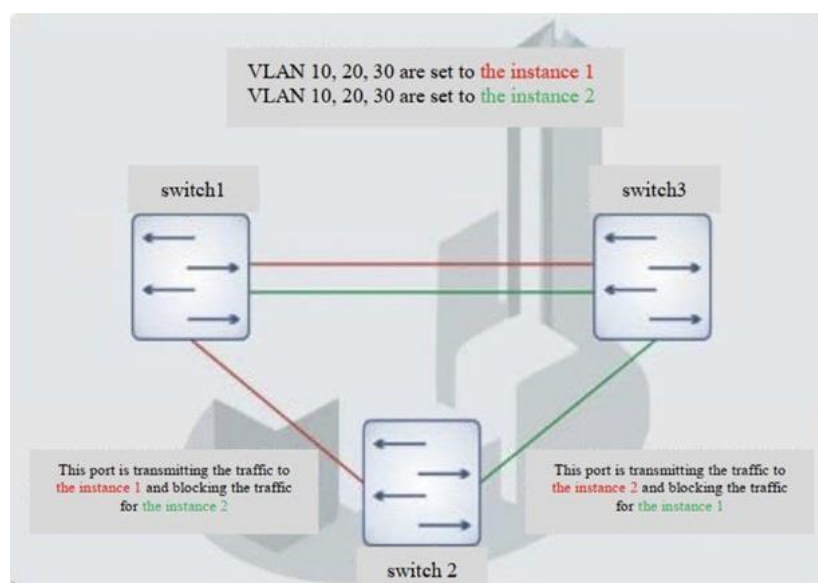


Figure A.1 — Configuring the Spanning Tree protocol

When one of the switches fails, or the channel is cut off, many MSTP trees are rebuilt, which minimizes the consequences of a failure. The switch configuration process is shown below. For faster configuration, a common configuration template is created, which is uploaded to the TFTP server and used later to configure all switches.

1. Creating a template and configuring the first switch

```
console# configure
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)# vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60
console(config-vlan)# exit
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address 192.168.16.1 /24
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
console(config)# interface range TengigabitEthernet 1/0/1-2
console(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
console(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 10,20,30,40,50,60
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst)# name sandbox
console(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 10,20,30
console(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 40,50,60
```

```
console(config-mst)# exit
console(config)# do write
console(config)# spanning-tree mst 1 priority 0
console(config)# exit
console#copy running-config tftp://10.10.10.1/mstp.conf
```

Configuring selective-qinq

Adding SVLAN

The switch configuration example shown demonstrates how to add the SVLAN 20 label to all incoming traffic with the exception of VLAN 27.

```
console# show running-config
```

```
vlan database
vlan 20,27
exit
!
interface tengigabitethernet1/0/5
switchport mode general
switchport general allowed vlan add 27 tagged
switchport general allowed vlan add 20 untagged
switchport general ingress-filtering disable
selective-qinq list ingress permit ingress_vlan 27
selective-qinq list ingress add_vlan 20
exit
!
!
end
```

CVLAN substitution

In data transmission networks, tasks related to VLAN substitution arise quite often (for example, a typical configuration for access level switches exists, but user traffic, VoIP and traffic for management needs to be transmitted in different VLANs for different directions). In this case, it would be convenient to use the CVLAN substitution function to replace typed VLANs with VLANs for the desired direction. Below is the configuration of the switch in which VLANs 100, 101 and 102 are replaced by 200, 201 and 202. Reverse substitution should be performed on the same interface:

```
console# show running-config
```

```
vlan database
vlan 100-102,200-202
exit
!
interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan add 200-202
selective-qinq list egress override_vlan 100 ingress_vlan 200
selective-qinq list egress override_vlan 101 ingress_vlan 201
selective-qinq list egress override_vlan 102 ingress_vlan 202
selective-qinq list ingress override_vlan 200 ingress_vlan 100
selective-qinq list ingress override_vlan 201 ingress_vlan 101
selective-qinq list ingress override_vlan 202 ingress_vlan 102
exit!end
```

APPENDIX B. CONSOLE CABLE

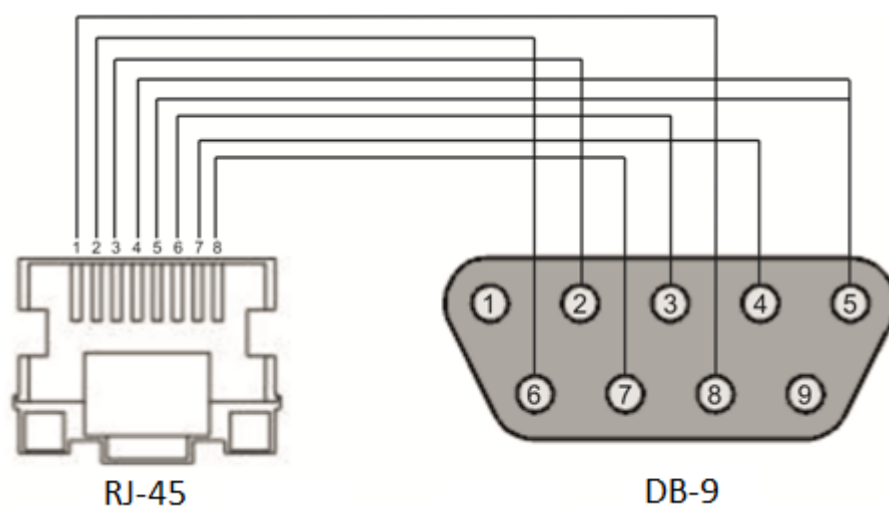


Figure B.1 — Console cable connection

APPENDIX C. SUPPORTED ETHERTYPE VALUES

Table C.1 — Supported EtherType values

0x22DF	0x8145	0x889e	0x88cb	0x88e0	0x88f4	0x8808	0x881d	0x8832	0x8847
0x22E0	0x8146	0x88a8	0x88cc	0x88e1	0x88f5	0x8809	0x881e	0x8833	0x8848
0x22E1	0x8147	0x88ab	0x88cd	0x88e2	0x88f6	0x880a	0x881f	0x8834	0x8849
0x22E2	0x8203	0x88ad	0x88ce	0x88e3	0x88f7	0x880b	0x8820	0x8835	0x884A
0x22E3	0x8204	0x88af	0x88cf	0x88e4	0x88f8	0x880c	0x8822	0x8836	0x884B
0x22E6	0x8205	0x88b4	0x88d0	0x88e5	0x88f9	0x880d	0x8824	0x8837	0x884C
0x22E8	0x86DD	0x88b5	0x88d1	0x88e6	0x88fa	0x880f	0x8825	0x8838	0x884D
0x22EC	0x86DF	0x88b6	0x88d2	0x88e7	0x88fb	0x8810	0x8826	0x8839	0x884E
0x22ED	0x885b	0x88b7	0x88d3	0x88e8	0x88fc	0x8811	0x8827	0x883A	0x884F
0x22EE	0x885c	0x88b8	0x88d4	0x88e9	0x88fd	0x8812	0x8828	0x883B	0x8850
0x22EF	0x8869	0x88b9	0x88d5	0x88ea	0x88fe	0x8813	0x8829	0x883C	0x8851
0x22F0	0x886b	0x88ba	0x88d6	0x88eb	0x88ff	0x8814	0x882A	0x883D	0x8852
0x22F1	0x8881	0x88bf	0x88d7	0x88ec	0x8800	0x8815	0x882B	0x883E	0x9999
0x22F2	0x888b	0x88c4	0x88d8	0x88ed	0x8801	0x8816	0x882C	0x883F	0x9c40
0x22F3	0x888d	0x88c6	0x88d9	0x88ee	0x8803	0x8817	0x882D	0x8840	
0x22F4	0x888e	0x88c7	0x88db	0x88ef	0x8804	0x8819	0x882E	0x8841	
0x0800	0x8895	0x88c8	0x88dc	0x88f0	0x8805	0x881a	0x882F	0x8842	
0x8086	0x8896	0x88c9	0x88dd	0x88f1	0x8806	0x881b	0x8830	0x8844	
0x8100	0x889b	0x88ca	0x88de	0x88f2	0x8807	0x881c	0x8831	0x8846	

APPENDIX D. DESCRIPTION OF SWITCH PROCESSES

Table D.1 — Description of switch processes

Process name	Process description
3SMA	Aging for IP-multicast
3SWF	Packet transfer between Layer 2 and network layer
3SWQ	Software processing of ACLs of intercepted packets
AAAT	Management and processing of AAA methods
AATT	AAA simulator for AAA methods testing
ARPG	Implementation of the ARP protocol
B_RS	Managing device reboots in the stack
BFD	Implementation of the BFD protocol
BOXM	Additional actions in the stack (getting stack information, indication, messaging, changing Unit ID)
BOXS	Stack state commands processing: adding Master/Slave, studying topology, updating the software version of the slave device (slave)
BRGS	Bridge Security – ARP Inspection, DHCP Snooping, DHCP Relay Agent, IP Source Guard
BRMN	Bridge Management: EAPS, STP, operations with FDB (adding, deleting entries), mirroring, port/VLAN configuration, GVRP, GARP, LLDP, IGMP Snooping, IP multicast
BSNC	Automatic synchronization of master and slave devices in the stack
BTPC	BOOTP Client
CDB_	Copying configuration files
CNLD	Loading/downloading configuration
COPY	Managing file copying
CPUT	CPU Utilization
D_LM	Link Manager — tracking the status of stack links
D_SP	Stacking Protocol
DDFG	Working with the file system
DFST	Distributed File System (DFS). Used in stack operation
DH6C	DHCPv6 client
DHCP	Server and Relay Agent DHCP
DHCP	Ping
DMNG	Distant Manager — getting information from remote units (software version, uptime, installation of an active software image)
DNSC	DNS Client
DNSS	DNS Server
DSND	Data Set Delays Report
DSPT	Dispatcher — processing of events from remote units about changes in the state of fans, power supplies, thermal sensors, SFP transceivers. Receiving messages from remote units about their software version, serial number, MD5 amount of software.
DSYN	Stack application
DTSA	Stack application
ECHO	ECHO Protocol
EPOE	PoE (User Interaction)
ESTC	Logging events about exceeding traffic thresholds on the CPU (cpu input-rate detailed)
EVAP	TRX Training — automatic adjustment of SERDES parameters
EVAU	Address Update event handling, lower level, higher transmission
EVFB	SFP status polling
EVLC	Processing of port state change events, lower level, higher transmission
EVRT	RX Training

EVRX	Processing of packet reception events from the switch to the CPU, lower level, packet transmission to level 2
EVTX	Processing of events of the end of sending a packet from the CPU to the switch, lower level
exRX	Processing the output of packets from the lower layer 2
FFTT	Routing table management and packet routing
FHSF	IPv6 First Hop Security (timer processing)
GOAH	Implementation of the GoAhead web server
GRN_	Implementation of Green Ethernet
HCLT	Receiving and processing lower-level device configuration commands
HCPT	PoE (interaction with the controller)
HLTX	Sending packets from CPU to Switch
HOST	Main host-stream, idle
HSCS	Stack Config — configuring switch functions on a remote unit
HSES	Stack Events — processing link changed events, address update events from remote units on the master
HSEU	Stack Event Handling
ICMP	Implementation of the ICMP protocol
IOTG	I/O Terminal management
IOTM	I/O Terminal management
IOUR	I/O Terminal management
IP6C	IPv4 and IPv6 counters
IP6M	IPv4 and IPv6 routing
IPAT	IP Address database management
IPG	Processing of intercepted fragmented IP packets
IPRD	Auxiliary task for ARP, RIP, OSPF
IPMT	Management of IP multicast routing and IGMP Proxy
IT60	Tasks for working with interrupts
IT61	
IT64	
IT99	
IV11	Task for working with virtual interrupts
L2HU	Sending packets to Layer 3
L2PS	Handling state change events/interface settings and sending messages to registered services
L2UT	Port utilization (show interfaces utilization)
LBDR	Implementation of the Loopback Detection function
LBDT	Sending Loopback Detection Packets
LTMR	A common task for all timers
MACT	Processing of the termination event in FDB (aging MAC addresses)
MLDP	Marvell Link Layer Reliable Datagram Protocol, stack transport
MNGT	Autotests
MRDP	Marvell Reliable Datagram Protocol, stack transport
MROR	Reserving a configuration file in non-volatile memory
MSCm	Manager for working with terminal sessions
MSRP	Passing stack events to user tasks
MSSS	Listening to IP sockets
MUXT	Tracking stack structure changes
NACT	Virtual Cable Testing (VCT)
NBBT	N-Base
NINP	Working with combo ports
NSCT	Configuring the packet interception rate limit on the CPU, maintaining statistics on intercepted packets
NSFP	Tracking SFP-related events at the network level

NSTM	Storm Control
NTPL	Periodic signal generation for polling MAC tables, VLANs, ports, multicast, routing, prioritization
NTST	Adding and removing units on the stack, resetting the default state of the unit, at the network level
NVCT	Auxiliary task for VCT. Running the test and monitoring changes in the port state.
OBSR	A task for tracking and notifying about changes in specific interface parameters required for LLDP, CDP and other protocols
PLCR	Handling events for changing the state of stack device ports
PLCT	Handling port state change events
PNGA	Ping implementation
POLI	Policy Management
PTPT	Precise Time Protocol
RADS	RADIUS server
RCDS	Remote CLI Client
RCLA	Remote CLI Server
RCLB	
RELY	DHCPv6 Relay
ROOT	Parent task for all tasks
RPTS	Routing protocol
SCLC	OOB port status tracking
SCPT	Auto-update and auto-configuration
SCRX	Receiving traffic from the OOB port
SEAU	Receiving Address Update events, lower level
SELC	Receiving port status change events, lower level
SERT	Tracking events on the port to start the RX Training procedure
SERX	Receiving packet reception events from the switch to the CPU, lower level
SETX	Receiving packet dispatch termination events from the CPU to the switch, lower level
SFMG	sFlow Manager — handling IP address change events, CLI/SNMP requests, timers
SFSM	sFlow Sampler
SFTR	Sflow Protocol
SNAD	SNA Database
SNAE	SNA Event Handling
SNAS	Saving the SNA database to ROM
SNMP	Implementation of the SNMP protocol
SNTP	Implementation of the SNTP protocol
SOCK	Socket operation management
SQIN	Setting up Selective QinQ
SS2M	Slave To Master — sending messages from the slave to the master
SSHP	SSH server — setup, command processing, timer
SSHU	SSH Server protocol
SSLP	SSL Implementation
SSTC	Logging events about exceeding traffic thresholds on the CPU (cpu input-rate detailed)
STMB	Processing of SNMP stack status requests
STSA	CLI session via COM port
STSB	CLI session via VLAN
STSC	CLI session via VLAN
STSD	CLI session via VLAN
STSE	CLI session via VLAN
SW2M	Handling Address Update events from FDB, blocking the port when errors occur on the port
SYLG	Output of messages to Syslog
TBI_	Table of time intervals for ACLs

TCP	Implementation of the TCP protocol
TFTP	Implementation of the TFTP protocol
TMNG	Managing task priorities
TNSL	Telnet client
TNSR	Telnet server
TRCE	Traceroute implementation
TRIG	Starting an action in FDB (aging MAC addresses)
TRMT	Managing units in a stack with transaction support
TRNS	File Transfer — copying files between stack units (software)
UDPR	UDP Relay
URGN	Handling critical events (e.g. reboots)
VRRP	Implementation of the VRRP protocol
WBAM	Web-based Authentication
WBSO	Interaction with web clients, lower level
WBSR	Web server management and timers
WNTT	NAT support for WBA
XMOD	Implementation of the X-modem protocol

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For technical assistance in issues related to operation of ELTEX Enterprise Ltd. equipment, please contact the Service Center:

Feedback form on the website: <https://eltex-co.com/support/>

Servicedesk : <https://servicedesk.eltex-co.ru>

Visit ELTEX official website to get the relevant technical documentation and software, benefit from our knowledge base, send us an online request or consult a Service Center specialist:

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