Table of Contents

Chapter 1  Using Command Line Interface ................................................................. 1
Chapter 2  Basic Command List ................................................................................ 8
Chapter 3  802.1Q VLAN Command List .................................................................. 22
Chapter 4  802.1X Command List .............................................................................. 37
Chapter 5  Access Authentication Control Command List ........................................ 55
Chapter 6  Access Control List (ACL) Command List ............................................. 82
Chapter 7  Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Command List ................................. 103
Chapter 8  ARP Spoofing Prevention Command List ................................................ 108
Chapter 9  Auto-Configuration Command List .......................................................... 110
Chapter 10 Basic Commands Command List ............................................................ 113
Chapter 11 BPDU Attack Protection Command List .................................................. 129
Chapter 12 Cable Diagnostics Command List ........................................................... 134
Chapter 13 Command Logging Command List .......................................................... 137
Chapter 14 Compound Authentication Command List .............................................. 139
Chapter 15 Configuration Command List .................................................................. 143
Chapter 16 Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) Command List ......................... 148
Chapter 17 CPU Interface Filtering Command List .................................................... 175
Chapter 18 Debug Software Command List ............................................................... 184
Chapter 19 DHCP Local Relay Command List ......................................................... 191
Chapter 20 DHCP Relay Command List .................................................................... 197
Chapter 21 DHCP Server Screening Command List .................................................. 215
Chapter 22 Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) Commands ................................. 218
Chapter 23 D-Link Unidirectional Link Detection (DULD) Command List ............... 223
Chapter 24 Domain Name System (DNS) Resolver Command List ............................ 225
Chapter 25 DoS Attack Prevention Command List ...................................................... 231
Chapter 26 Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) Commands .......................................... 235
Chapter 27 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) Command List ..................... 237
Chapter 28 External Alarm Command List ............................................................... 246
Chapter 29 Filter Command List ................................................................................ 248
Chapter 30 Filter Database (FDB) Command List ....................................................... 251
Chapter 31 Flash File System (FFS) Command List .................................................... 261
Chapter 32 Gratuitous ARP Command List ............................................................... 270
Chapter 33 IGMP Snooping Command List ............................................................... 276
Chapter 34 IP-MAC-Port Binding (IMPB) Command List .......................................... 302
Chapter 35  IPv6 Neighbor Discover Command List ................................................................. 325
Chapter 36  IPv6 Route Command List ................................................................................... 329
Chapter 37  Japanese Web-Based Access Control (JWAC) Command List ......................... 332
Chapter 38  Jumbo Frame Command List ............................................................................. 355
Chapter 39  Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) Command List ......................................... 357
Chapter 40  Link Aggregation Command List ....................................................................... 361
Chapter 41  Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Command List .................................. 368
Chapter 42  Loop Back Detection (LBD) Command List ....................................................... 393
Chapter 43  MAC Notification Command List ....................................................................... 399
Chapter 44  MAC-based Access Control Command List ...................................................... 404
Chapter 45  MAC-based VLAN Command List ..................................................................... 420
Chapter 46  Mirror Command List ........................................................................................ 423
Chapter 47  MLD Snooping Command List .......................................................................... 426
Chapter 48  MSTP debug enhancement Command List ....................................................... 449
Chapter 49  Multicast Filter Command List .......................................................................... 455
Chapter 50  Multicast VLAN Command List ......................................................................... 468
Chapter 51  Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) Command List ................................ 479
Chapter 52  Network Load Balancing (NLB) Command List .............................................. 492
Chapter 53  Network Monitoring Command List .................................................................... 497
Chapter 54  OAM Commands .............................................................................................. 504
Chapter 55  Peripherals Command List ................................................................................ 512
Chapter 56  Ping Command List .......................................................................................... 515
Chapter 57  Port Security Command List ............................................................................ 518
Chapter 58  Power Saving Command List ............................................................................ 526
Chapter 59  PPPoE Circuit ID Insertions Command List ..................................................... 533
Chapter 60  Protocol VLAN Command List ........................................................................ 537
Chapter 61  QinQ Command List ........................................................................................ 543
Chapter 62  Quality of Service (QoS) Command List ............................................................ 551
Chapter 63  RADIUS Client Command List ....................................................................... 568
Chapter 64  Safeguard Engine Command List ..................................................................... 574
Chapter 65  Secure Shell (SSH) Command List .................................................................. 576
Chapter 66  Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Command List .................................................... 585
Chapter 67  Show Technical Support Command List .......................................................... 591
Chapter 68  Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) Command List .................................. 594
Chapter 69  Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Command List .................. 599
Chapter 70  Single IP Management Command List ............................................................. 625
Chapter 71  Syslog and Trap Source-interface Command List ............................................ 635
Chapter 72  System Log Command List ........................................................................ 639
Chapter 73  System Severity Command List ................................................................. 650
Chapter 74  Telnet Client Command List ...................................................................... 652
Chapter 75  TFTP/FTP Client Command List ............................................................... 653
Chapter 76  Time and SNTP Command List .................................................................. 663
Chapter 77  Trace Route Command List ........................................................................ 670
Chapter 78  Traffic Control Command List .................................................................... 673
Chapter 79  Traffic Segmentation Command List .......................................................... 678
Chapter 80  Trusted Host Command List ....................................................................... 680
Chapter 81  Unicast Routing Command List ................................................................. 684
Chapter 82  VLAN Trunking Command List ................................................................... 687
Chapter 83  Voice VLAN Command List ........................................................................ 692
Chapter 84  Password Recovery Command List ............................................................ 703
Appendix A  Password Recovery Procedure ................................................................. 705
Appendix B  System Log Entries .................................................................................... 707
Appendix C  Trap Log Entries ........................................................................................ 718
Appendix D  RADIUS Attributes Assignment ............................................................... 725
Chapter 1  Using Command Line Interface

The Switch can be managed through the Switch’s serial port, Telnet, SNMP or the Web-based management agent. The Command Line Interface (CLI) can be used to configure and manage the Switch via the serial port or Telnet interfaces.

This manual provides a reference for all of the commands contained in the CLI. Every command will be introduced in terms of purpose, format, description, parameters, and examples. Configuration and management of the Switch via the Web-based management agent are discussed in the Web UI Reference Guide. For detailed information on installing hardware please also refer to the Hardware Installation Guide.

1-1  Accessing the Switch via the Serial Port

The Switch’s serial port’s default settings are as follows:

- 115200 baud
- no parity
- 8 data bits
- 1 stop bit

A computer running a terminal emulation program capable of emulating a VT-100 terminal and a serial port configured as above are then connected to the Switch’s Console port via an included RS-232 to RJ-45 convertor cable.

With the serial port properly connected to a management computer, the following screen should be visible. If this screen does not appear, try pressing Ctrl+r to refresh the console screen.

DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet Switch
Command Line Interface

Firmware: Build 1.01.001
Copyright(C) 2013 D-Link Corporation. All rights reserved.

UserName: 
PassWord: 

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

There is no initial username or password. Just press the Enter key twice to display the CLI input cursor – DGS-3000-26TC:admin#. This is the command line where all commands are input.

1-2  Setting the Switch’s IP Address

Each Switch must be assigned its own IP Address, which is used for communication with an SNMP network manager or other TCP/IP application (for example BOOTP, TFTP). The Switch’s
default IP address is 10.90.90.90. You can change the default Switch IP address to meet the specification of your networking address scheme.

The Switch is also assigned a unique MAC address by the factory. This MAC address cannot be changed, and can be found on the initial boot console screen – shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boot Procedure</th>
<th>V1.00.001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power On Self Test...........................</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address : 00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/W Version : A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please Wait, Loading V1.01.001 Runtime Image</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UART init</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting runtime image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Discovery</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration init</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Switch’s MAC address can also be found in the Web management program on the Switch Information (Basic Settings) window on the Configuration menu.

The IP address for the Switch must be set before it can be managed with the Web-based manager. The Switch IP address can be automatically set using BOOTP or DHCP protocols, in which case the actual address assigned to the Switch must be known.

Starting at the command line prompt, enter the commands `config ipif System ipaddress xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy`. Where the x’s represent the IP address to be assigned to the IP interface named `System` and the y’s represent the corresponding subnet mask.

Alternatively, you can enter `config ipif System ipaddress xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/zzz`. Where the x’s represent the IP address to be assigned to the IP interface named `System` and the z represents the corresponding number of subnets in CIDR notation.

The IP interface named `System` on the Switch can be assigned an IP address and subnet mask which can then be used to connect a management station to the Switch’s Telnet or Web-based management agent.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config ipif System ipaddress 10.24.22.100/255.0.0.0
Command: config ipif System ipaddress 10.24.22.100/8
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

In the above example, the Switch was assigned an IP address of 10.24.22.100 with a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0. The system message Success indicates that the command was executed successfully. The Switch can now be configured and managed via Telnet, SNMP MIB browser and
the CLI or via the Web-based management agent using the above IP address to connect to the Switch.

There are a number of helpful features included in the CLI. Entering the `?` command will display a list of all of the top-level commands.

```
..  
?  
cable_diag ports
cd
cfm linktrace
cfm loopback
clear
clear address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry ports
clear address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry ports
clear arptable
clear attack_log
clear cfm pkt_cnt
clear counters
clear ethernet_oam ports
clear fdb
clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group
clear igmp_snooping statistics counter
clear jwac auth_state
clear log
clear mac_based_access_control auth_state
clear mld_snooping data_driven_group
clear mld_snooping statistics counter
CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE Next Page ENTER Next Entry a All
```

When entering a command without its required parameters, the CLI will prompt you with a Next possible completions: message.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config account
Command: config account
Next possible completions:
<username>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

In this case, the command `config account` was entered with the parameter `<username>`. The CLI will then prompt to enter the `<username>` with the message, Next possible completions: Every command in the CLI has this feature, and complex commands have several layers of parameter prompting.

In addition, after typing any given command plus one space, users can see all of the next possible sub-commands, in sequential order, by repeatedly pressing the Tab key.

To re-enter the previous command at the command prompt, press the up arrow cursor key. The previous command will appear at the command prompt.
In the above example, the command **config account** was entered without the required parameter **<username>**, the CLI returned the **Next possible completions:** **<username>** prompt. The up arrow cursor control key was pressed to re-enter the previous command (**config account**) at the command prompt. Now the appropriate username can be entered and the **config account** command re-executed.

All commands in the CLI function in this way. In addition, the syntax of the help prompts are the same as presented in this manual – angle brackets `< >` indicate a numerical value or character string, braces `{ }` indicate optional parameters or a choice of parameters, and brackets `[ ]` indicate required parameters.

If a command is entered that is unrecognized by the CLI, the top-level commands will be displayed under the **Available commands:** prompt.

The top-level commands consist of commands such as **show** or **config**. Most of these commands require one or more parameters to narrow the top-level command. This is equivalent to **show what?** or **config what?** Where the what? is the next parameter.

For example, entering the **show** command with no additional parameters, the CLI will then display all of the possible next parameters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Next possible completions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show</td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command: show</td>
<td>Next possible completions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>802.1p  802.1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>account  accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arp_spoofing_prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>auth_client  auth_diagnostics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>auth_statistics  authen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>authen_policy  authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bandwidth_control  boot_file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>command  command_history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cpu  cpu_filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>device_status  dhcp_local relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dot1v_protocol_group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>environment  erps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>external_alarm  filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gratuitous_arp  greeting_message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>igmp  igmp_snooping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ipv6  ipv6route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lacp_port  led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>link_aggregation  lldp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>log_save_timing  log_software_module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mac_based_access_control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mac_based_vlan  mac_notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mcast_filter_profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>multicast  multicast_fdb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>packet  password_recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>port_security  port_security_entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ports  power_saving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvid  qinq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>router_ports  safeguard_engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scheduling_mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sim  smtp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ssh  ssl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stp  switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tech_support  terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time_range  traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trap  trusted_host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan_translation  vlan_trunk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         | DGS-3000-26TC:admin#                                                                 |}

In the above example, all of the possible next parameters for the `show` command are displayed. At the next command prompt, the up arrow was used to re-enter the `show` command, followed by the `account` parameter. The CLI then displays the user accounts configured on the Switch.
## 1-3 Command Syntax Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angle brackets &lt; &gt;</td>
<td>Encloses a variable or value. Users must specify the variable or value. For example, in the syntax `create ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt; {&lt;network_address&gt;} &lt;vlan_name 32&gt; {secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square brackets [ ]</td>
<td>Encloses a required value or list of required arguments. Only one value or argument must be specified. For example, in the syntax `create account [admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical bar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braces { }</td>
<td>Encloses an optional value or a list of optional arguments. One or more values or arguments can be specified. For example, in the syntax `reset {{config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentheses ( )</td>
<td>Indicates at least one or more of the values or arguments in the preceding syntax enclosed by braces must be specified. For example, in the syntax `config bpdu_protection ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt;</td>
<td>12 means the maximum length of the IP interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metric &lt;value 1-31&gt;</td>
<td>1-31 means the legal range of the metric value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 1-4 Line Editing Keys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keys</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Delete character under cursor and shift remainder of line to left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backspace</td>
<td>Delete character to left of cursor and shift remainder of line to left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert</td>
<td>Toggle on and off. When toggled on, inserts text and shifts previous text to right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Arrow</td>
<td>Move cursor to left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Arrow</td>
<td>Move cursor to right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tab</td>
<td>Help user to select appropriate token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Display the previous page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N or Space</td>
<td>Display the next page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL+C</td>
<td>Escape from displayed pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC</td>
<td>Escape from displayed pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Escape from displayed pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>refresh the displayed pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Display the remaining pages. (The screen display will not pause again.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>Display the next line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The screen display pauses when the show command output reaches the end of the page.

In the above example, all of the possible next parameters for the `show` command are displayed. At the next command prompt, the up arrow was used to re-enter the `show` command, followed by the `account` parameter. The CLI then displays the user accounts configured on the Switch.
Chapter 2  Basic Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show session</td>
<td>This command is used to display a list of currently users which are login to the Switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Format**

```
show session
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To display the session entries:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show session

Command: show session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Live Time</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:01:46.360</td>
<td>10.90.90.10</td>
<td>puser</td>
<td>puser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>00:05:49.340</td>
<td>Serial Port</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2

CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page p Previous Page r Refresh

2-2 show serial_port

Description
This command is used to display the current serial port settings.

Format
show serial_port

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the serial port setting:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show serial_port
Command: show serial_port

Baud Rate : 115200
Data Bits : 8
Parity Bits : None
Stop Bits : 1
Auto-Logout : 10 mins

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
2-3  config serial_port

Description
This command is used to configure the serial bit rate that will be used to communicate with the management host and the auto logout time for idle connections.

Format
config serial_port {baud_rate [9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 115200] | auto_logout [never | 2_minutes | 5_minutes | 10_minutes | 15_minutes]}

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baud_rate</td>
<td>(Optional) The serial bit rate that will be used to communicate with the management host. The default baud rate is 115200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9600</td>
<td>Specifies the serial bit rate to be 9600.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19200</td>
<td>Specifies the serial bit rate to be 19200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38400</td>
<td>Specifies the serial bit rate to be 38400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115200</td>
<td>Specifies the serial bit rate to be 115200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto_logout</td>
<td>(Optional) The auto logout time out setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>Never timeout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2_minutes</td>
<td>When idle over 2 minutes, the device will auto logout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5_minutes</td>
<td>When idle over 5 minutes, the device will auto logout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10_minutes</td>
<td>When idle over 10 minutes, the device will auto logout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15_minutes</td>
<td>When idle over 15 minutes, the device will auto logout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure baud rate:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config serial_port baud_rate 9600
Command: config serial_port baud_rate 9600
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-4  enable clipaging

Description
This command is used to enable the pausing of the screen display when the show command output reaches the end of the page. The default setting is enabled.

Format
enable clipaging
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable pausing of the screen display when show command output reaches the end of the page:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable clipaging
Command: enable clipaging
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-5 disable clipaging

Description
This command is used to disable the pausing of the screen display when the show command output reaches the end of the page. The default setting is enabled.

Format
disable clipaging

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable pausing of the screen display when show command output reaches the end of the page:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable clipaging
Command: disable clipaging
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
2-6 login

Description
This command is used to allow user login to the Switch.

Format
login

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To login the Switch with a user name dlink:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#login
Command: login
UserName:dlink
PassWord:****
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-7 logout

Description
This command is used to logout the facility.

Format
logout

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To logout current user:

```
```

12
**2-8 **

**Description**

This command is used to display the usage description for all commands or the specific one.

**Format**

?

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To get "ping" command usage, descriptions:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# ? ping
Command: ? ping

Command: ping
Usage: <ipaddr> { times <value 1-255> | timeout <sec 1-99>}
Description: Used to test the connectivity between network devices.
```

**2-9 clear**

**Description**

The command is used to clear screen.
Format
clear

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To clear screen:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear
Command: clear

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-10  show command_history

Description
The command is used to display command history.

Format
show command_history

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display command history:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show command_history
Command: show command_history

? ping
login
show serial_port
show session
? config bpdu_protection ports
? reset
? create account
? create ipif
show
the
?
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

2-11 config command_history
Description
This command is used to configure the number of commands that the Switch can recall. The Switch "remembers" up to the last 40 commands you entered.

Format
config command_history <value 1-40>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;value 1-40&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the number of commands that the Switch can recall. This value must be between 1 and 40.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the number of command history:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config command_history 25
Command: config command_history 25
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

2-12 config greeting_message
Description
This command is used to configure the greeting message (or banner).
Format
config greeting_message {default}

Parameters

**default** - (Optional) Adds this parameter to the `config greeting_message` command will return the greeting message (banner) to its original factory default entry.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To edit the banner:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config greeting_message
Command: config greeting_message

Greeting Messages Editor
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet Switch
Command Line Interface
Firmware: Build 1.01.001
Copyright(C) 2013 D-Link Corporation. All rights reserved.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<Function Key>                   <Control Key>
Ctrl+C  Quit without save  left/right/
Ctrl+W  Save and quit       up/down   Move cursor
Ctrl+D  Delete line
Ctrl+X  Erase all setting
Ctrl+L  Reload original setting
```

2-13  **show greeting_message**

Description
The command is used to display greeting message.

Format
show greeting_message

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To display greeting message:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show greeting_message
Command: show greeting_message

================================================================================
DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet Switch
Command Line Interface

Firmware: Build 1.01.001
Copyright(C) 2013 D-Link Corporation. All rights reserved.
================================================================================

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

2-14  config command_prompt

Description
This command is used to modify the command prompt.

The current command prompt consists of four parts: “product name” + “:” + “user level” + “#” (e.g. “DGS-3000-26TC:admin#”). This command is used to modify the first part (1. “product name”) with a string consisting of a maximum of 16 characters, or to be replaced with the users’ login user name.

When users issue the “reset” command, the current command prompt will remain in tact. Yet, issuing the “reset system” will return the command prompt to its original factory default value.

Format
config command_prompt [<string 16> | username | default]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string 16&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the new command prompt string of no more than 16 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Enter this command to set the login username as the command prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Enter this command to return the command prompt to its original factory default value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To edit the command prompt:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config command_prompt Prompt#
Command: config command_prompt Prompt#
Success.
Prompt#:admin#
```

2-15  config terminal width

Description
The command is used to set current terminal width.

The usage is described as below:

1. Users login and configure the terminal width to 120, this configuration take effect on this login section. If users implement ”save” command, the configuration is saved. After users log out and log in again, the terminal width is 120.
2. If user did not save the configuration, another user login, the terminal width is default value.
3. If at the same time, two CLI sessions are running, once section configure to 120 width and save it, the other section will not be effected, unless it log out and then log in.

Format
```
config terminal width [default | <value 80-200>]
```

Parameters
- **default** - The default setting of terminal width. The default value is 80.
- **<value 80-200>** - The terminal width which will be configured. The width is between 80 and 200 characters.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To configure the current terminal width:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config terminal width 120
Command: config terminal width 120
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
2-16  **show terminal width**

**Description**
The command is used to display the configuration of current terminal width.

**Format**
```
show terminal width
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display the configuration of current terminal width:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show terminal width
Command: show terminal width
Global terminal width     : 80
Current terminal width    : 80
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-17  **config ports**

**Description**
This command is used to configure the Switch's port settings.

**Format**
```
config ports [<portlist> | all] {medium_type [fiber | copper]} {speed [auto | 10_half | 10_full | 100_half | 100_full | 1000_full [{master | slave}]} | flow_control [enable | disable] | learning [enable | disable] | state [enable | disable] | mdix [auto | normal | cross] | [description <desc 1-32> | clear_description]}
```

**Parameters**
- `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `medium_type` - (Optional) Specifies the medium type while the configure ports are combo ports
  - `fiber` - Specifies that the medium type will be set to fiber.
  - `copper` - Specifies that the medium type will be set to copper.
- `speed` - (Optional) Specifies the port speed of the specified ports
  - `auto` - Sets port speed to auto negotiation.
  - `10_half` - Sets port speed to 10_half.
10_full - Sets port speed to 10_full.
100_half - Sets port speed to 100_half.
100_full - Sets port speed to 100_full.
1000_full - Sets port speed to 1000_full. While set port speed to 1000_full, user should specify master or slave mode for 1000BASE-T interface, and leave the 1000_full without any master or slave setting for other interface.
master - Specifies that the port(s) will be set to master.
slave - Specifies that the port(s) will be set to slave.
flow_control - (Optional) Turns on or turns off the flow control on one or more ports by enabling or disabling this function.
enable - Specifies that the flow control option will be enabled.
disable - Specifies that the flow control option will be disabled.
learning - (Optional) Turns on or turns off the MAC address learning on one or more ports.
enable - Specifies that the learning option will be enabled.
disable - Specifies that the learning option will be disabled.
state - (Optional) Enables or disables the specified port. If the specified ports are in error-disabled status, configure their state to enable will recover these ports from disabled to enable state.
enable - Specifies that the port state will be enabled.
disable - Specifies that the port state will be disabled.
mdix - (Optional) The MDIX mode can be specified as auto, normal, and cross. If set to the normal state, the port is in the MDIX mode and can be connected to PC NIC using a straight cable. If set to the cross state, the port is in the MDI mode, and can be connected to a port (in the MDIX mode) on another switch through a straight cable.
auto - Specifies that the MDIX mode for the port will be set to auto.
normal - Specifies that the MDIX mode for the port will be set to normal.
cross - Specifies that the MDIX mode for the port will be set to cross.
description - (Optional) Specifies the description of the port interface.
<desc 1-32> - Enter the port interface description. This value can be up to 32 characters long.
clear_description - (Optional) Specifies that the description field will be cleared.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ports all medium_type copper speed auto
Command: config ports all medium_type copper speed auto
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

2-18 show ports

Description
This command is used to display the current configurations of a range of ports.

Format

```
show ports {<portlist>} {[description | err_disabled | details | media_type]}
```
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ports</strong></td>
<td>Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;portlist&gt;</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Enter the list of ports to be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>description</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Indicates if the port description will be included in the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>err_disabled</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays ports that were disabled because of an error condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>details</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the port details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>media_type</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the port transceiver type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the port details:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ports details
Command: show ports details

Port : 1
-------------------
Port Status : Link Up
Description :
Hardware Type : Fast Ethernet
MAC Address : 00-01-02-03-04-01
Bandwidth : 100000Kbit
Auto-Negotiation : Enabled
Duplex Mode : Full Duplex
Flow Control : Disabled
MDI : Normal
Address Learning : Enabled
Last Clear of Counter : 2 hours 43 mins ago
BPDU Hardware Filtering Mode: Disabled
Queuing Strategy : FIFO
TX Load : 0/100, 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
RX Load : 0/100, 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
```
## Chapter 3 802.1Q VLAN Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>create vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt; tag &lt;vlanid 2-4094&gt; {type [1q_vlan</td>
<td>private_vlan]} {advertisement}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create vlan vlanid &lt;vidlist&gt; {type [1q_vlan</td>
<td>private_vlan]} {advertisement}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>Deletes the specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete vlan vlanid</td>
<td>Deletes the specified VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt; {[add [tagged</td>
<td>untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config vlan vlanid &lt;vidlist&gt; {[add [tagged</td>
<td>untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config port_vlan &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Configures port VLAN settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config port_vlan all</td>
<td>Configures port VLAN settings for all ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config private_vlan [&lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>vid &lt;vlanid 2-4094&gt;] [add [isolated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config private_vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>Configures private VLAN settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3-1 create vlan

**Description**

This command is used to create a VLAN on the Switch. The VLAN ID must be always specified for creating a VLAN.

**Format**

create vlan <vlan_name 32> tag <vlanid 2-4094> {type [1q_vlan | private_vlan]} {advertisement}

**Parameters**

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name to be created. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `tag` - Creates the VLAN ID.
- `<vlanid 2-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID. The VLAN ID value must be between 2 and 4094.
- `type` - (Optional) Specifies the type of VLAN here.
  - `1q_vlan` - (Optional) Specifies that the type of VLAN used is based on the 802.1Q standard.
  - `private_vlan` – (Optional) Specifies that the private VLAN type will be used.
- `advertisement` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN as being able to be advertised out.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a VLAN with name “p1” and VLAN ID 2:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create vlan p1 tag 2 type private_vlan advertisement
Command: create vlan p1 tag 2 type private_vlan advertisement
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-2 create vlan vlanid

Description
This command is used to create more than one VLANs at a time. A unique VLAN name (e.g. VLAN10) will be automatically assigned by the system. The automatic assignment of VLAN name is based on the following rule: “VLAN”+ID. For example, for VLAN ID 100, the VLAN name will be VLAN100. If this VLAN name is conflict with the name of an existing VLAN, then it will be renamed based on the following rule: “VLAN”+ID+“ALT”+ collision count. For example, if this conflict is the second collision, then the name will be VLAN100ALT2.

Format
```
create vlan vlanid <vidlist> {type [1q_vlan | private_vlan]} {advertisement}
```

Parameters
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list to be created.
- `type` - (Optional) Specifies the type of VLAN to be created.
  - `1q_vlan` - (Optional) Specifies that the VLAN created will be a 1Q VLAN.
  - `private_vlan` – (Optional) Specifies that the private VLAN type will be used.
- `advertisement` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN as being able to be advertised out.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create some VLANs using VLAN ID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create vlan vlanid 10-30
Command: create vlan vlanid 10-30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
3-3 delete vlan

Description
This command is used to delete a previously configured VLAN by the name on the Switch.

Format
```
delete vlan <vlan_name 32>
```

Parameters
- `vlan` - The VLAN name of the VLAN to be deleted.
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To remove a vlan v1:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete vlan v1
Command: delete vlan v1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-4 delete vlan vlanid

Description
This command is used to delete one or a number of previously configured VLAN by VID list.

Format
```
delete vlan vlanid <vidlist>
```

Parameters
- `vlanid` - The VLAN ID list to be deleted.
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To remove VLANs from 10-30:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete vlan vlanid 10-30
Command: delete vlan vlanid 10-30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

3-5 config vlan
Description
This command is used to configure a VLAN based on the name.

Format
config vlan <vlan_name 32> {[add [tagged | untagged | forbidden] | delete] <portlist> | advertisement [enable | disable]}(1)

Parameters
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name you want to add ports to. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `add` - (Optional) Specifies to add tagged, untagged or forbidden ports to the VLAN.
  - `tagged` - Specifies the additional ports as tagged.
  - `untagged` - Specifies the additional ports as untagged.
  - `forbidden` - Specifies the additional ports as forbidden.
- `delete` - (Optional) Specifies to delete ports from the VLAN.
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
- `advertisement` - (Optional) Specifies the GVRP state of this VLAN.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable advertisement for this VLAN.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable advertisement for this VLAN.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add 4 through 8 as tagged ports to the VLAN v2:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan v2 add tagged 4-8
Command: config vlan v2 add tagged 4-8
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

3-6 config vlan vlanid
Description
This command allows you to configure multiple VLANs at one time. But conflicts will be generated if you configure the name of multiple VLANs at one time.
**Format**

```plaintext
config vlan vlanid <vidlist> {[add [tagged | untagged | forbidden] | delete] <portlist> | advertisement [enable | disable] | name <vlan_name 32>}(1)
```

**Parameters**

- **<vidlist>** - Enter a list of VLAN IDs to configure.
  - **add** - (Optional) Specifies to add tagged, untagged or forbidden ports to the VLAN.
    - **tagged** - Specifies the additional ports as tagged.
    - **untagged** - Specifies the additional ports as untagged.
    - **forbidden** - Specifies the additional ports as forbidden.
  - **delete** - (Optional) Specifies to delete ports from the VLAN.
  - **<portlist>** - (Optional) Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - **advertisement** - (Optional) Specifies the GVRP state of this VLAN.
    - **enable** - Specifies to enable advertisement for this VLAN.
    - **disable** - Specifies to disable advertisement for this VLAN.
  - **name** - (Optional) The new name of the VLAN.
    - **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To add 4 through 8 as tagged ports to the VLAN ID from 10-20:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan vlanid 10-20 add tagged 4-8
Command: config vlan vlanid 10-20 add tagged 4-8
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 3-7 config port_vlan

**Description**

This command is used to set the ingress checking status, the sending and receiving GVRP information.

**Format**

```plaintext
config port_vlan [<portlist> | all] {gvrp_state [enable | disable] | ingress_checking [enable | disable] | acceptable_frame [tagged_only | admit_all] | pvid <vlanid 1-4094>}(1)
```

**Parameters**

- **<portlist>** - A range of ports for which you want ingress checking. The port list is specified by listing the beginning port number on the Switch, separated by a colon. Then highest port number of the range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the
port list range are separated by a dash.

all - Specifies all ports for ingress checking.

gvrp_state - (Optional) Enables or disables the GVRP for the ports specified in the port list.
    enable - Specifies that GVRP for the specified ports will be enabled.
    disable - Specifies that GVRP for the specified ports will be disabled.

ingress_checking - (Optional) Enables or disables ingress checking for the specified portlist.
    enable - Specifies that ingress checking will be enabled for the specified portlist.
    disable - Specifies that ingress checking will be disabled for the specified portlist.

acceptable_frame - (Optional) The type of frame will be accepted by the port. There are two types:
    tagged_only - Only tagged packets can be accepted by this port.
    admit_all - All packets can be accepted.

pvid - (Optional) Specifies the PVID of the ports.
    <vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID here. The VLAN ID value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To sets the ingress checking status, the sending and receiving GVRP information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config port_vlan 1-5 gvrp_state enable ingress_checking enable acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2
Command: config port_vlan 1-5 gvrp_state enable ingress_checking enable acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-8 show_vlan

Description

This command is used to display the vlan information including of parameters setting and operational value.

Format

```
show vlan {<vlan_name 32>}
```

Parameters

```
<vlan_name 32> - (Optional) Enter the VLAN name to be displayed. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
```

Restrictions

None.
Example

To display VLAN settings:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show vlan
Command: show vlan

VLAN Trunk State : Disabled
VLAN Trunk Member Ports :

VID : 1          VLAN Name : default
VLAN Type : Static Advertisement : Enabled
Member Ports : 1-26
Static Ports : 1-26
Current Tagged Ports :
Current Untagged Ports: 1-26
Static Tagged Ports :
Static Untagged Ports : 1-26
Forbidden Ports :

Total Static VLAN Entries: 1
Total GVRP VLAN Entries: 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-9  show vlan ports

Description

This command is used to display the VLAN information per ports.

Format

```
show vlan ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter the list of ports for which the VLAN information will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the VLAN configuration for port 6:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

3-10 show vlan vlanid

Description
This command is used to display the vlan information using the VLAN ID.

Format
show vlan vlanid <vidlist>

Parameters

<vidlist> - Enter the VLAN ID to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the VLAN configuration for VLAN ID 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show vlan vlanid 1
Command: show vlan vlanid 1

VID : 1                                 VLAN Name : default
VLAN Type : Static                      Advertisement : Enabled
Member Ports : 1-26
Static Ports : 1-26
Current Tagged Ports :
Current Untagged Ports: 1-26
Static Tagged Ports :
Static Untagged Ports : 1-26
Forbidden Ports :

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
3-11 show port_vlan

Description
This command is used to display the ports’ VLAN attributes on the Switch.

Format
show port_vlan {<portlist>}

Parameters

- (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
  If no parameter specified, system will display all ports gvrp information.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display 802.1Q port setting:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show port_vlan
Command: show port_vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PVID</th>
<th>GVRP</th>
<th>Ingress Checking</th>
<th>Acceptable Frame Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Only VLAN-tagged Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Only VLAN-tagged Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Only VLAN-tagged Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Only VLAN-tagged Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Only VLAN-tagged Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>All Frames</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
3-12  enable pvid auto assign

Description
This command is used to enable the auto-assignment of PVID. If “Auto-assign PVID” is enabled, PVID will be possibly changed by PVID or VLAN configuration. When user configures a port to VLAN X’s untagged membership, this port’s PVID will be updated with VLAN X. In the form of VLAN list command, PVID is updated with last item of VLAN list. When user removes a port from the untagged membership of the PVID’s VLAN, the port’s PVID will be assigned with “default VLAN”. The default setting is enabled.

Format
enable pvid auto_assign

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the auto-assign PVID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable pvid auto_assign
Command: enable pvid auto_assign
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-13  disable pvid auto assign

Description
This command is used to disable auto assignment of PVID.

Format
disable pvid auto_assign

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the auto-assign PVID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable pvid auto_assign
Command: disable pvid auto_assign
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-14 show pvid auto_assign

Description
This command is used to display the PVID auto-assignment state.

Format
```
show pvid auto_assign
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display PVID auto-assignment state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show pvid auto_assign
Command: show pvid auto_assign

PVID Auto-assignment: Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-15 config gvrp

Description
The config gvrp timer command set the GVRP timer’s value. The default value for Join time is 200 milliseconds; for Leave time is 600 milliseconds; for LeaveAll time is 10000 milliseconds.
Format

```
cfg gvrp [timer {join < value 100-100000> | leave < value 100-100000> | leaveall <value 100-100000>} | nni_bpdu_addr [dot1d | dot1ad]]
```

Parameters

- **timer**: Specifies that the GVRP timer parameter will be configured.
- **join**: (Optional) Specifies the Join time will be set.
  - `<value 100-100000>`: Enter the time used here. This value must be between 100 and 100000.
- **leave**: (Optional) Specifies the Leave time will be set.
  - `<value 100-100000>`: Enter the time used here. This value must be between 100 and 100000.
- **leaveall**: (Optional) Specifies the LeaveAll time will be set.
  - `<value 100-100000>`: Enter the time used here. This value must be between 100 and 100000.
- **nni_bpdu_addr**: Determines the BPDU protocol address for GVRP in service provider site. It can use 802.1d GVRP address, 802.1ad service provider GVRP address or a user-defined multicast address. The range of the user defined address is 0180C2000000 - 0180C2FFFFFF.
- **dot1d**: Specifies that the NNI BPDU protocol address value will be set to Dot1d.
- **dot1ad**: Specifies that the NNI BPDU protocol address value will be set to Dot1ad.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To set the Join time to 200 milliseconds:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config gvrp timer join 200
Command: config gvrp timer join 200
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-16 show gvrp

Description

This command is used to display the GVRP global setting.

Format

```
show gvrp
```

Parameters

None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the global setting of GVRP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show gvrp
Command: show gvrp

Global GVRP : Disabled
Join Time    : 200 Milliseconds
Leave Time   : 600 Milliseconds
LeaveAll Time: 10000 Milliseconds
NNI BPDU Address: dot1d

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-17 enable gvrp
Description
This command is used to enable the Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP).

Format
enable gvrp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable gvrp
Command: enable gvrp
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-18 disable gvrp
Description
This command is used to disable the Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP).
Format

disable gvrp

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To disable the Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable gvrp
Command: disable gvrp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-19  config private_vlan

Description

This command is used to add or remove a secondary VLAN from a private VLAN.

Format

```
config private_vlan [<vlan_name 32> | vid <vlanid 2-4094>] [add [isolated | community] | remove] [<vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>]
```

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Specifies the name of the private VLAN.
- `vid` - Specifies the VLAN ID of the private VLAN.
  - `<vlanid 2-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 2 and 4094.
- `add` - Specifies that a secondary VLAN will be added to the private VLAN.
- `isolated` - Specifies the secondary VLAN as isolated VLAN.
- `community` - Specifies the secondary VLAN as community VLAN.
- `remove` - Specifies that a secondary VLAN will be removed from the private VLAN.
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Specifies the secondary VLAN name used. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - A range of secondary VLAN to add or remove to the private VLAN.
  - `<vidlist>` - Enter the secondary VLAN ID used here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To associate secondary vlan to private vlan p1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config private_vlan p1 add community vlanid 3
Command: config private_vlan p1 add community vlanid 3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

3-20 show private_vlan

Description
This command is used to show the private VLAN information.

Format
```
show private_vlan {[<vlan_name 32> | vlanid<vidlist>]
```

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - (Optional) Specifies the name of the private VLAN or its secondary VLAN. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID of the private VLAN or its secondary VLAN.
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To display private VLAN settings:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show private_vlan
Command: show private_vlan

Primary VLAN    3
------------------------------------------
Promiscuous Ports   :
Trunk Ports         :

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
### Chapter 4 802.1X Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable 802.1x</code></td>
<td>Enables the 802.1X function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable 802.1x</code></td>
<td>Disables the 802.1X function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create 802.1x user &lt;username 15&gt;</code></td>
<td>Creates a new 802.1X user with the specified username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete 802.1x user &lt;username 15&gt;</code></td>
<td>Deletes the specified 802.1X user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show 802.1x user</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the specified 802.1X user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x auth_protocol [local</td>
<td>radius_eap]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x fwd_pdu system [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x fwd_pdu ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all] [enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x authorization attributes radius [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show 802.1x {[auth_state</td>
<td>auth_configuration} ports &lt;portlist&gt;}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x capability ports [portlist]</td>
<td>[all] [authenticator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x max_users [value 1-448]</td>
<td>no_limit]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x auth_parameter ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all] [default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x auth_mode [port_based</td>
<td>mac_based]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x init [port_based ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x reauth [port_based ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create 802.1x guest_vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</code></td>
<td>Creates a guest VLAN with the specified VLAN name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete 802.1x guest_vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</code></td>
<td>Deletes the specified guest VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config 802.1x guest_vlan ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>[all] state [enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show 802.1x guest_vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays information about the guest VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show auth_statistics {ports &lt;portlist&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Displays authentication statistics for the specified ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show auth_diagnostics {ports &lt;portlist&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Displays authentication diagnostics for the specified ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show auth_session_statistics {ports &lt;portlist&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Displays authentication session statistics for the specified ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4-1 enable 802.1x

**Description**

This command is used to enable the 802.1X function.

**Format**

`enable 802.1x`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
Used to enable the 802.1X function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable 802.1x
Command: enable 802.1x
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-2  disable 802.1x

Description
This command is used to disable the 802.1X function.

Format
disable 802.1x

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the 802.1X function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable 802.1x
Command: disable 802.1x
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-3  create 802.1x user

Description
This command is used to create an 802.1X user.

Format
create 802.1x user <username 15>
Parameters

<username 15> - Enter the username to be added. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create a 802.1x user “test”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create 802.1x user test
Command: create 802.1x user test
Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-4 delete 802.1x user

Description

This command is used to delete an 802.1X user.

Format

delete 802.1x user <username 15>

Parameters

<username 15> - Enter the username to be deleted. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete user “test”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete 802.1x user test
Command: delete 802.1x user test
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
4-5  **show 802.1x user**

**Description**
This command is used to display the 802.1X user.

**Format**
show 802.1x user

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display the 802.1X user information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show 802.1x user
Command: show 802.1x user

Current Accounts:
Username   Password
------------  ----------
test        test

Total Entries:1
```

4-6  **config 802.1x auth_protocol**

**Description**
This command is used to configure the 802.1X auth protocol.

**Format**
config 802.1x auth_protocol [local | radius_eap]

**Parameters**

- **local** - Specifies the authentication protocol as local.
- **radius_eap** - Specifies the authentication protocol as RADIUS EAP.

---

40
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the 802.1X authentication protocol to RADIUS EAP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x auth_protocol radius_eap
Command: config 802.1x auth_protocol radius_eap
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-7 config 802.1x fwd_pdu system

Description
This command is used to globally control the forwarding of EAPOL PDU. When 802.1X functionality is disabled globally or for a port, and if 802.1X fwd_pdu is enabled both globally and for the port, a received EAPOL packet on the port will be flooded in the same VLAN to those ports for which 802.1X fwd_pdu is enabled and 802.1X is disabled (globally or just for the port). The default state is disabled.

Format
```
config 802.1x fwd_pdu system [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- **enable** - Enables the forwarding of EAPOL PDU.
- **disable** - Disables the forwarding of EAPOL PDU.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure forwarding of EAPOL PDU system state enable:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x fwd_pdu system enable
Command: config 802.1x fwd_pdu system enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
4-8  config 802.1x fwd_pdu ports

Description
This command is used to control the forwarding of EAPOL PDU. When 802.1X functionality is
disabled globally or for a port, and if 802.1X fwd_pdu is enabled both globally and for the port, a
received EAPOL packet on the port will be flooded in the same VLAN to those ports for which
802.1X fwd_pdu is enabled and 802.1X is disabled (globally or just for the port). The default state
is disabled.

Format
config 802.1x fwd_pdu ports [<portlist> | all] [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the list of ports used for the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>- Specifies that all the ports will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>- Enables forwarding EAPOL PDU receive on the ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>- Disables forwarding EAPOL PDU receive on the ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure 802.1X fwd_pdu for ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x fwd_pdu ports 1-2 enable
Command: config 802.1x fwd_pdu ports 1-2 enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-9  config 802.1x authorization attributes

Description
This command is used to enable or disable acception of authorized configuration.
When the authorization is enabled for 802.1X's RADIUS authentication, the authorized attributes
(for example VLAN, 802.1p default priority, and ACL) assigned by the RADIUS server will be
accepted.

Format
config 802.1x authorization attributes radius [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radius</td>
<td>- If specified to enable, the authorization attributes (for example VLAN, 802.1p default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
priority, and ACL) assigned by the RADIUS server will be accepted. The default state is enabled.

**enable** - Specifies to enable the authorization attributes.

**disable** - Specifies to disable the authorization attributes.

### Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example

The following example will disable to accept the authorized data assigned from the RADIUS server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x authorization attributes radius disable
Command: config 802.1x authorization attributes radius disable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 4-10 show 802.1x

#### Description

This command is used to display the 802.1X state or configurations.

#### Format

```
show 802.1x {[auth_state | auth_configuration] ports {<portlist>}}
```

#### Parameters

- **auth_state** - (Optional) Displays 802.1X authentication state machine of some or all ports.
- **auth_configuration** - (Optional) Used to display 802.1X configurations of some or all ports.
- **port** - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed. If no port is specified, all ports will be displayed.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.

If no parameter is specified, the 802.1X system configurations will be displayed.

#### Restrictions

None.

#### Example

To display the 802.1X port level configurations:
4-11  **config 802.1x capability**

**Description**
This command is used to configure the port capability.

**Format**
```
config 802.1x capability ports [<portlist> | all] [authenticator | none]
```

**Parameters**
- **ports** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies all ports to be configured.
- **authenticator** - Specifies the port that will enforce authentication before allowing access to services that are accessible from that port. This port will adopt the authenticator role.
- **none** - Disables authentication on the specified ports.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the port capability:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x capability ports 1-10 authenticator
Command: config 802.1x capability ports 1-10 authenticator
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

4-12 config 802.1x max_users
Description
This command is used to limit the maximum number of users that can be learned via 802.1X authentication. In addition to the global limitation, maximum user for per port is also limited. It is specified by config 802.1x auth_parameter command.

Format
config 802.1x max_users [<value 1–448> | no_limit]

Parameters
- <value 1-448> - Enter the maximum number of users. This value must be between 1 and 448.
- no_limit – Specifies that the maximum user limit will be set to 448.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure 802.1X number of users to be limited to 200:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x max_users 200
Command: config 802.1x max_users 200
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

4-13 config 802.1x auth_parameter
Description
This command is used to configure the parameters that control the operation of the authenticator associated with a port.
Format

config 802.1x auth_parameter ports [<portlist> | all] [default | {direction [both | in] | port_control [force_unauth | auto | force_auth] | quiet_period <sec 0-65535> | tx_period <sec 1-65535> | supp_timeout <sec 1-65535> | server_timeout <sec 1-65535> | max_req <value 1-10> | reauth_period <sec 1-65535> | max_users [<value 1-448> | no_limit] | enable_reauth [enable | disable]](1)

Parameters

ports - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
  <portlist> - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  all - Specifies that all the ports will be used.

default - Sets all parameter to be default value.

direction - (Optional) Sets the direction of access control.
  both - For bidirectional access control.
  in - For unidirectional access control.

port_control - (Optional) You can force a specific port to be unconditionally authorized or unauthorized by setting the parameter of port_control to be force_auth or force_unauth. Besides, the controlled port will reflect the outcome of authentication if port_control is auto.
  force_unauth - Forces a specific port to be unconditionally unauthorized.
  auto - The controlled port will reflect the outcome of authentication.
  force_auth - Forces a specific port to be unconditionally authorized.

quiet_period - (Optional) It is the initialization value of the quietWhile timer. The default value is 60 seconds and can be any value among 0 to 65535.
  <sec 0-65535> - Enter the quiet period value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535 seconds.

tx_period - (Optional) It is the initialization value of the transmit timer period. The default value is 30 seconds and can be any integer value among 1 to 65535.
  <sec 1-65535> - Enter the tx period value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

supp_timeout - (Optional) The initialization value of the aWhile timer when timing out the supplicant. Its default value is 30 seconds and can be any integer value among 1 to 65535.
  <sec 1-65535> - Enter the supplicant timeout value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

server_timeout - (Optional) The initialization value of the aWhile timer when timing out the authentication server. Its default value is 30 seconds and can be any integer value among 1 to 65535.
  <sec 1-65535> - Enter the server timeout value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

max_req - (Optional) The maximum number of times that the authentication PAE state machine will retransmit an EAP Request packet to the supplicant. Its default value is 2 and can be any integer number among 1 to 10.
  <value 1-10> - Enter the maximum required value here. This value must be between 1 and 10.

reauth_period - (Optional) It’s a nonzero number of seconds, which is used to be the re-authentication timer. The default value is 3600.
  <sec 1-65535> - Enter the re-authentication period value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

max_users - (Optional) Specifies per port maximum number of users. The default value is 16.
  <value 1-448> - Enter the maximum users value here. This value must be between 1 and 448.
  no_limit - Specifies that no limit is enforced on the maximum users used.

enable_reauth - (Optional) You can enable or disable the re-authentication mechanism for a specific port.
  enable - Specifies to enable the re-authentication mechanism for a specific port.
  disable - Specifies to disable the re-authentication mechanism for a specific port.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the parameters that control the operation of the authenticator associated with a port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 1-20 direction both
Command: config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 1-20 direction both
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-14 config 802.1x auth_mode
Description
This command is used to configure 802.1X authentication mode.

Format
```
config 802.1x auth_mode [port_based | mac_based]
```

Parameters
- `port_based` - Specifies the authentication as the port-based mode.
- `mac_based` - Specifies the authentication as the MAC-based mode.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the authentication mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x auth_mode port_based
Command: config 802.1x auth_mode port_based
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-15 config 802.1x init
Description
This command is used to initialize the authentication state machine of some or all ports.
Format

`config 802.1x init [port_based ports [<portlist> | all] | mac_based ports [<portlist> | all] {mac_address <macaddr>}]`

Parameters

- **port_based ports** - Specifies the authentication as the port-based mode.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies that all ports will be used.

- **mac_based ports** - Specifies the authentication as the MAC-based mode.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies that all ports will be used.

- **mac_address** - (Optional) Specifies the MAC address of client.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To initialize the authentication state machine of some or all:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x init port_based ports all
Command: config 802.1x init port_based ports all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-16  `config 802.1x reauth`

Description

This command is used to re-authenticate the device connected to the port. During the re-authentication period, the port status remains authorized until failed re-authentication.

Format

`config 802.1x reauth [port_based ports [<portlist> | all] | mac_based ports [<portlist> | all] {mac_address <macaddr>}]`

Parameters

- **port_based ports** - Specifies the authentication as the port-based mode.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies that all ports will be used.

- **mac_based ports** - Specifies the authentication as the MAC-based mode.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies that all ports will be used.

- **mac_address** - (Optional) Specifies the MAC address of client.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used here.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To re-authenticate the device connected to the port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x reauth port_based ports all
Command: config 802.1x reauth port_based ports all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-17 create 802.1x guest_vlan

Description
This command is used to assign a static VLAN to be guest VLAN. The specific VLAN which assigned to guest VLAN must be existed. The specific VLAN which assigned to guest VLAN can’t be deleting.

Format
create 802.1x guest_vlan <vlan_name 32>

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Specifies the VLAN to be guest VLAN. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a VLAN named “guestVLAN” as 802.1X guest VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create 802.1x guest_vlan guestVLAN
Command: create 802.1x guest_vlan guestVLAN
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

4-18 delete 802.1x guest_vlan

Description
This command is used to delete guest VLAN setting, but not delete the static VLAN. All ports which enabled guest VLAN will remove to original VLAN after deleted guest VLAN.
Format
delete 802.1x guest_vlan <vlan_name 32>

Parameters

<vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete the guest VLAN named "guestVLAN":

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete 802.1x guest_vlan guestVLAN
Command: delete 802.1x guest_vlan guestVLAN
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

4-19 config 802.1x guest_vlan

Description
This command is used to configure guest VLAN setting. If the specific port state is changed from enabled state to disable state, this port will move to its original VLAN.

Format
config 802.1x guest_vlan ports [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]

Parameters

ports - A range of ports enable or disable guest VLAN function.

<portlist> - Enter the list of ports used for the configuration here.

all - Specifies that all the port will be included in this configuration.

state - Specifies the guest VLAN port state of the configured ports.

enable - Specifies to join the guest VLAN.

disable - Specifies to be removed from the guest VLAN.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Enable on port 2 to 8 to configure 802.1X guest VLAN:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1x guest_vlan ports 2-8 state enable
Command: config 802.1x guest_vlan ports 2-8 state enable
Warning, The ports are moved to Guest VLAN.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

4-20 show 802.1x guest_vlan

Description
This command is used to show the information of guest VLANs.

Format
show 802.1x guest_vlan

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show 802.1X guest VLAN on the Switch:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show 802.1x guest_vlan
Command: show 802.1x guest_vlan
Guest VLAN Setting
------------------------------------------------------------
Guest VLAN : guestVLAN
Enabled Guest VLAN Ports : 2-8
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

4-21 show auth_statistics

Description
This command is used to display information of authenticator statistics.

Format
show auth_statistics {ports <portlist>}

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
<portlist> - Enter the list of ports that will be displayed here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display authenticator statistics information for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show auth_statistics ports 1
Command: show auth_statistics ports 1

Port Number : 1
EapolFramesRx                         0
EapolFramesTx                         9
EapolStartFramesRx                    0
EapolReqIdFramesTx                    6
EapolLogoutFramesRx                   0
EapolReqFramesTx                      0
EapolRespIdFramesRx                   0
EapolRespFramesRx                     0
InvalidEapolFramesRx                  0
EapLengthErrorFramesRx                0
LastEapolFrameVersion                 0
LastEapolFrameSource                  00-00-00-00-00-00
```

4-22 show auth_diagonstics

Description
This command is used to display information of authenticator diagnostics.

Format

```
show auth_diagnostics {ports <portlist>}
```

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
<portlist> - Enter the list of ports that will be displayed here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display authenticator diagnostics information for port 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show auth_diagnostics ports 1
Command: show auth_diagnostics ports 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EntersConnecting</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EapLogoffsWhileConnecting</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntersAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuccessWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeoutsWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FailWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReauthsWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EapStartsWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EapLogoffWhileAuthenticating</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReauthsWhileAuthenticated</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EapStartsWhileAuthenticated</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EapLogoffWhileAuthenticated</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendResponses</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendAccessChallenges</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendOtherRequestsToSupplicant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendNonNakResponsesFromSupplicant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendAuthSuccesses</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BackendAuthFails</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-23  show auth_session_statistics

Description
This command is used to display information of authenticator session statistics.

Format
show auth_session_statistics {ports <portlist>}

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.

<portlist> - Enter the list of ports that will be displayed here.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display authenticator session statistics information for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show auth_session_statistics ports 1

Command: show auth_session_statistics ports 1

Port Number : 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SessionOctetsRx</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SessionOctetsTx</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionFramesRx</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionFramesTx</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionAuthenticMethod</td>
<td>Remote Authentication Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionTime</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionTerminateCause</td>
<td>SupplicantLogoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessionUserName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

CTRL+C  ESC  q  Quit  SPACE  p  Next Page  n  Previous Page  r  Refresh
Chapter 5  Access Authentication
Control Command List

enable password encryption
disable password encryption
enable authen_policy
disable authen_policy
show authen_policy
create authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
config authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | local | none}
delete authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
show authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
create enable method_list_name <string 15>
config enable [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | local_enable | none}
delete enable method_list_name <string 15>
show enable [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
create authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
config authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | local | none}
delete authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
show authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
create authen_server_group <string 15>
config authen_server_group [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | <string 15>] [add | delete] server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius} [port <int 1-65535> | [key [<key_string 254> | none]] | timeout <int 1-255> | retransmit <int 1-20>]
delete authen_server_group <string 15>
show authen_server_group <string 15>
create authen_server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius} [port <int 1-65535> | [key [<key_string 254> | none]] | timeout <int 1-255> | retransmit <int 1-20>]
delete authen_server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius}
show authen_server_host
create authen_password response_timeout <int 0-255>
create authen_password attempt <int 1-255>
show authen_password
enable admin
config admin local_enable {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}
create accounting method_list_name <string 15>
config accounting [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | none}
delete accounting method_list_name <string 15>
show accounting [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
create accounting service command [administrator | operator | power_user | user] [method_list_name <string 15> | none]
create accounting service [network | shell | system] state [enable {radius_only | method_list_name <string 15> | default_method_list}] | disable]
show accounting service
show aaa
5-1 enable password encryption

Description
This command is used to enable password encryption. The user account configuration information will be stored in the configuration file, and can be applied to the system later. If the password encryption is enabled, the password will be in encrypted form.

Format
enable password encryption

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the password encryption:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable password encryption
Command: enable password encryption
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-2 disable password encryption

Description
This command is used to disable password encryption. The user account configuration information will be stored in the configuration file, and can be applied to the system later.

When password encryption is disabled, if the user specifies the password in plain text form, the password will be in plain text form. However, if the user specifies the password in encrypted form, or if the password has been converted to encrypted form by the last enable password encryption command, the password will still be in the encrypted form. It cannot be reverted to the plaintext.

Format
disable password encryption

Parameters
None.
Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To disable the password encryption:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable password encryption
Command: disable password encryption
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-3 enable authen_policy

Description

This command is used to enable system access authentication policy.

Enable system access authentication policy. When authentication is enabled, the device will adopt the login authentication method list to authenticate the user for login, and adopt the enable authentication method list to authenticate the enable password for promoting the user's privilege to Admin level.

Format

```
enable authen_policy
```

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To enable system access authentication policy:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable authen_policy
Command: enable authen_policy
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
5-4  disable authen_policy

Description
This command is used to disable system access authentication policy.
Disable system access authentication policy. When authentication is disabled, the device will adopt the local user account database to authenticate the user for login, and adopt the local enable password to authenticate the enable password for promoting the user's privilege to Admin level.

Format
disable authen_policy

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To disable system access authentication policy:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable authen_policy
Command: disable authen_policy
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-5  show authen_policy

Description
This command is used to display that system access authentication policy is enabled or disabled.

Format
show authen_policy

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To display system access authentication policy:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authen_policy
Command: show authen_policy
Authentication Policy : Enabled
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-6 create authen_login

Description
This command is used to create a user-defined method list of authentication methods for user login. The maximum supported number of the login method lists is 8.

Format
```
create authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
```

Parameters

```
<string 15> - The user-defined method list name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create a user-defined method list for user login:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create authen_login method_list_name login_list_1
Command: create authen_login method_list_name login_list_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-7 config authen_login

Description
Configure a user-defined or default method list of authentication methods for user login. The sequence of methods will effect the alteration result. For example, if the sequence is tacacs+ first, then tacacs and local, when user trys to login, the authentication request will be sent to the first server host in tacacs+ built-in server group. If the first server host in tacacs+ group is missing, the authentication request will be sent to the second server host in tacacs+ group, and so on. If all server hosts in tacacs+ group are missing, the authentication request will be sent to the first server host in tacacs group…If all server hosts in tacacs group are missing, the local account database in the device is used to authenticate this user. When user logins the device successfully while using methods like tacacs/xtacacs/tacacs+/radius built-in or user-defined server groups or none, the
“user” privilege level is assigned only. If user wants to get admin privilege level, user must use the “enable admin” command to promote his privilege level. But when local method is used, the privilege level will depend on this account privilege level stored in the local device.

**Format**

```plaintext
config authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | local | none}
```

**Parameters**

- **default** - The default method list of authentication methods.
- **method_list_name** - The user-defined method list of authentication methods.
  - **<string 15>** - Enter the method list name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.
- **method** - Specifies the authentication method used.
  - **tacacs** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “tacacs”.
  - **xtacacs** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “xtacacs”.
  - **tacacs+** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “tacacs+”.
  - **radius** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “radius”.
  - **server_group** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the user-defined server group.
    - **<string 15>** - Enter the server group value here. This value can be up 15 characters long.
  - **local** - (Optional) Specifies to authenticate by local user account database in device.
  - **none** - (Optional) No authentication.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure a user-defined method list for user login:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen_login method_list_name login_list_1 method tacacs+ tacacs local
```

Command: config authen_login method_list_name login_list_1 method tacacs+ tacacs local

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

---

**5-8 delete authen_login**

**Description**

This command is used to delete a user-defined method list of authentication methods for user login.

**Format**

```plaintext
delete authen_login method_list_name <string 15>
```
Parameters

<string 15> - The user-defined method list name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To delete a user-defined method list for user login:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete authen_login method_list_name login_list_1
Command: delete authen_login method_list_name login_list_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-9 show authen_login

Description

This command is used to display the method list of authentication methods for user login.

Format

show authen_login [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]

Parameters

default - Displays default user-defined method list for user login.
method_list_name - Displays the specific user-defined method list for user login.
<string 15> - Enter the method list name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.
all - Displays all method lists for user login.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To display a user-defined method list for user login:
5-10  **create authen_enable**

**Description**
This command is used to create a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.

**Format**
create authen_enable method_list_name <string 15>

**Parameters**

<string 15> - The user-defined method list name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**
To create a user-defined method list for promoting user's privilege to Admin level:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create authen_enable method_list_name enable_list_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-11  **config authen_enable**

**Description**
This command is used to configure a user-defined or default method list of authentication methods for promoting user's privilege to Admin level. The sequence of methods will affect the alteration result. For example, if the sequence is tacacs+ first, then tacacs and local_enable, when user try to promote user's privilege to Admin level, the authentication request will be sent to the first server host in tacacs+ built-in server group. If the first server host in tacacs+ group is missing, the authentication request will be sent to the second server host in tacacs+ group, and so on. If all
server hosts in tacacs+ group are missing, the authentication request will be sent to the first server host in tacacs group...If all server hosts in tacacs group are missing, the local enable password in the device is used to authenticate this user's password.

**Format**

```
config authen_enable [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | local_enable | none}
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>default</strong></td>
<td>The default method list of authentication methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>method_list_name</strong></td>
<td>The user-defined method list of authentication methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string 15&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the method list name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>method</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the authentication method used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tacacs</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “tacacs”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xtacacs</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “xtacacs”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tacacs+</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “tacacs+”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>radius</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by using the built-in server group called “radius”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>server_group</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by the user-defined server group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string 15&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the server group name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>local_enable</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to authenticate by local enable password in device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>none</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) No authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure a user-defined method list for promoting user's privilege to Admin level:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen_enable method_list_name enable_list_1 method tacacs+ tacacs local_enable
Command: config authen_enable method_list_name enable_list_1 method tacacs+ tacacs local_enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**5-12 delete authen_enable**

**Description**

This command is used to delete a user-defined method list of authentication methods for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.

**Format**

```
delete authen_enable method_list_name <string 15>
```
Parameters

<string 15> - The user-defined method list name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To delete a user-defined method list for promoting user's privilege to Admin level:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete authen_enable method_list_name enable_list_1
Command: delete authen_enable method_list_name enable_list_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-13 show authen_enable

Description

This command is used to display the method list of authentication methods for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.

Format

```
show authen_enable [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Displays default user-defined method list for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method_list_name</td>
<td>Displays the specific user-defined method list for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string 15&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the method list name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Displays all method lists for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To display all method lists for promoting user's privilege to Admin level:
5-14  config authen application

Description
This command is used to configure login or enable method list for all or the specified application.

Format
config authen application [console | telnet | ssh | http | all] [login | enable] [default | method_list_name <string 15>]

Parameters

- **console** - Application: console.
- **telnet** - Application: TELNET.
- **ssh** - Application: SSH.
- **http** - Application: web.
- **all** - Application: console, TELNET, SSH, and web.
- **login** - Selects the method list of authentication methods for user login.
- **enable** - Selects the method list of authentication methods for promoting user's privilege to Admin level.
- **default** - Default method list.
- **method_list_name** - The user-defined method list name.
- **<string>** - Enter the method list name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the login method list for TELNET:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen application telnet login method_list_name login_list_1
Command: config authen application telnet login method_list_name login_list_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
5-15  show authen application

Description
This command is used to display the login/enable method list for all applications.

Format
show authen application

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To display the login/enable method list for all applications:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authen application
Command: show authen application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Login Method List</th>
<th>Enable Method List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Console</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td>login_list_1</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-16  create authen server_group

Description
This command is used to create a user-defined authentication server group. The maximum supported number of server groups including built-in server groups is 8. Each group consists of 8 server hosts as maximum.

Format
create authen server_group <string 15>

Parameters

- `<string 15>` - The user-defined server group name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.
Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To create a user-defined authentication server group:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create authen server_group mix_1
Command: create authen server_group mix_1
Success.
```

5-17 config authen server_group

Description

This command is used to add or remove an authentication server host to or from the specified server group. Built-in server group “tacacs”, “xtacacs”, “tacacs+”, “radius” accepts the server host with the same protocol only, but user-defined server group can accept server hosts with different protocols.

Format

```
config authen server_group [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius | <string 15>] [add | delete]
server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius]
```

Parameters

- `server_group` - User-defined server group.
- `tacacs` - Built-in server group “tacacs”.
- `xtacacs` - Built-in server group “xtacacs”.
- `tacacs+` - Built-in server group “tacacs+”.
- `radius` - Built-in server group “radius”.
- `<string 15>` - Enter the server group name here. This value can be up to 15 characters long.
- `add` - Adds a server host to a server group.
- `delete` - Removes a server host from a server group.
- `server_host` - Specifies the IP address of the server host.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the server host IPv4 address.
  - `ipv6` - Specifies the server host IPv6 address.
  - `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the server host IPv6 address.
- `protocol` - Specifies the authentication protocol used.
  - `tacacs` - Specifies that the TACACS authentication protocol will be used.
  - `xtacacs` - Specifies that the XTACACS authentication protocol will be used.
  - `tacacs+` - Specifies that the TACACS+ authentication protocol will be used.
  - `radius` - Specifies that the radius authentication protocol will be used.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To add an authentication server host to an server group:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen server_group mix_1 add server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+
Command: config authen server_group mix_1 add server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-18 delete authen server_group
Description
This command is used to delete a user-defined authentication server group.

Format
delete authen server_group <string 15>

Parameters
<string 15> - The user-defined server group name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To delete a user-defined authentication server group:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete authen server_group mix_1
Command: delete authen server_group mix_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-19 show authen server_group
Description
This command is used to display the authentication server groups.

Format
show authen server_group {<string 15>}

68
Parameters

<string 15>- (Optional) The built-in or user-defined server group name. This value can be up to 15 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To display all authentication server groups:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authen server_group
Command: show authen server_group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mix_1</td>
<td>10.1.1.222</td>
<td>TACACS+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.1.1.223</td>
<td>TACACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius</td>
<td>10.1.1.224</td>
<td>RADIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacacs</td>
<td>10.1.1.225</td>
<td>TACACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tacacs+</td>
<td>10.1.1.226</td>
<td>TACACS+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x tacacs</td>
<td>10.1.1.227</td>
<td>XTACACS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 5
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-20 create authen server_host

Description

This command is used to create an authentication server host. When an authentication server host is created, IP address and protocol are the index. That means over 1 authentication protocol services can be run on the same physical host. The maximum supported number of server hosts is 16.

Format

```
create authen server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | [key [<key_string 254> | none]] | timeout <int 1-255> | retransmit <int 1-20>}
```

Parameters

- <ipaddr>- Enter the server host IP address.
- ipv6 - Specifies the server host IPv6 address.
- <ipv6addr>- Enter the server host IPv6 address.
- protocol - Specifies the host's authentication protocol.
- tacacs - Server host's authentication protocol.
- xtacacs - Server host's authentication protocol.
**TACACS+** - Server host's authentication protocol.
**RADIUS** - Server host’s authentication protocol.

**port** - (Optional) The port number of authentication protocol for server host. Default value for TACACS/XTACACS/TACACS+ is 49. Default value for RADIUS is 1812.

`<int 1-65535>` - Enter the authentication protocol port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.

**key** - (Optional) The key for TACACS+ and RADIUS authentication. If the value is null, no encryption will apply. This value is meaningless for TACACS and XTACACS.

`<key_string 254>` - Enter the TACACS+ or the RADIUS key here. This key can be up to 254 characters long.

**none** - No encryption for TACACS+ and RADIUS authentication. This value is meaningless for TACACS and XTACACS.

**timeout** - (Optional) The time in second for waiting server reply. Default value is 5 seconds.

`<int 1-255>` - Enter the timeout value here. This value must be between 1 and 255 seconds.

**retransmit** - (Optional) The count for re-transmit. This value is meaningless for TACACS+.

Default value is 2.

`<int 1-20>` - Enter the re-transmit value here. This value must be between 1 and 20.

### Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

### Example

To create a TACACS+ authentication server host, its listening port number is 15555 and timeout value is 10 seconds:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create authen server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+ port 15555 timeout 10
Command: create authen server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+ port 15555 timeout 10

Key is empty for TACACS+ or RADIUS.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 5-21 config authen server_host

**Description**

This command is used to configure an authentication server host.

**Format**

`config authen server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius] {port <int 1-65535> | [ key [<key_string 254> | none] ] | timeout <int 1-255> | retransmit <int 1-20>}`

**Parameters**

- `<ipaddr>` - Enter the server host IP address.
- `ipv6` - Specifies the server host IPv6 address.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the server host IPv6 address.
- `protocol` - Specifies the server host’s authentication protocol.
tacacs - Server host’s authentication protocol.
tacacs+ - Server host’s authentication protocol.
radius - Server host’s authentication protocol.

port - (Optional) The port number of authentication protocol for server host. Default value for TACACS/XTACACS/TACACS+ is 49. Default value for RADIUS is 1812.

key - (Optional) The key for TACACS+ and RADIUS authentication. If the value is null, no encryption will apply. This value is meaningless for TACACS and XTACACS.

timeout - (Optional) The time in second for waiting server reply. Default value is 5 seconds.

retransmit - (Optional) The count for re-transmit. This value is meaningless for TACACS+.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure a TACACS+ authentication server host’s key value:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+ key "This is a secret."
Command: config authen server_host 10.1.1.222 protocol tacacs+ key "This is a secret."
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-22 delete authen server_host
Description
This command is used to delete an authentication server host.

Format
delete authen server_host [<ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] protocol [tacacs | xtacacs | tacacs+ | radius]

Parameters

<iipaddr> - Enter the server host’s IP address.
ipv6 - Specifies the server host IPv6 address.
<ipv6addr> - Enter the server host IPv6 address.
protocol - Specifies that server host’s authentication protocol.
tacacs - Server host’s authentication protocol.
x_tacacs - Server host’s authentication protocol.
**5-23  show authen server_host**

**Description**
This command is used to display the authentication server hosts.

**Format**

```
show authen server_host
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**

To display all authentication server hosts:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authen server_host
Command: show authen server_host
IP Address  Protocol  Port  Timeout  Retransmit  Key
-------------  --------  -----  -------  ----------  -------------------------
10.1.1.222    TACACS+  15555  10       ------      This is a secret.
Total Entries : 1
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
5-24  config authen parameter response_timeout

Description
This command is used to configure the amount of time waiting or user input on console, TELNET, SSH application.

Format
config authen parameter response_timeout <int 0-255>

Parameters
<int 0-255> - The amount of time for user input on console, TELNET or SSH. 0 means there is no time out. This value must be between 0 and 255. Default value is 30 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the amount of time waiting or user input to be 60 seconds:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen parameter response_timeout 60
Command: config authen parameter response_timeout 60
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-25  config authen parameter attempt

Description
This command is used to configure the maximum attempts for user’s trying to login or promote the privilege on console, TELNET, or SSH application.

Format
config authen parameter attempt <int 1-255>

Parameters
<int 1-255> - The amount of attempts for user’s trying to login or promote the privilege on console, TELNET or SSH. This value must be between 1 and 255. Default value is 3.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To configure the maximum attempts for user's trying to login or promote the privilege to be 9:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authen parameter attempt 9
Command: config authen parameter attempt 9
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-26 show authen parameter
Description
This command is used to display the parameters of authentication.

Format
show authen parameter

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To display the parameters of authentication:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authen parameter
Command: show authen parameter
Response Timeout : 60 seconds
User Attempts    : 9
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

5-27 enable admin
Description
This command is used to enter the administrator level privilege. Promote the "user" privilege level to "admin" level. When the user enters this command, the authentication method tacacs, xtacacs, tacacs+, user-defined server groups, local_enable or none will be used to authenticate the user. Because TACACS, XTACACS and RADIUS don't support "enable" function in itself, if user wants to use either one of these 3 protocols to do enable authentication, user must create a special account on the server host first, which has a username "enable" and then configure its password as the enable password to support "enable" function.

This command can not be used when authentication policy is disabled.
**Format**

`enable admin`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To enable administrator level privilege:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:puser#enable admin
Command: enable admin
PassWord:*****
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 5-28 `config admin local_enable`

**Description**

This command is used to config the local enable password of administrator level privilege. When the user chooses the “local_enable” method to promote the privilege level, the enable password of local device is needed. When the password information is not specified in the command, the system will prompt the user to input the password interactively. For this case, the user can only input the plain text password. If the password is present in the command, the user can select to input the password in the plain text form or in the encrypted form. The encryption algorithm is based on SHA-I.

**Format**

`config admin local_enable {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}`

**Parameters**

- `encrypt` - (Optional) Specifies the password form.
  - `plain_text` - Specifies the password in plain text form.
  - `sha_1` - Specifies the password in SHA-1 encrypted form.

- `<password>` - (Optional) The password for promoting the privilege level. The length for a password in plain-text form and SHA-1 encrypted form are different.
  - `plain_text`: Passwords can be from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 15 characters.
  - `SHA-1`: The length of Encrypted passwords is fixed to 35 bytes long and the password is case-sensitive.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the administrator password:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config admin local_enable
Command: config admin local_enable

Enter the old password:
Enter the case-sensitive new password:******
Enter the new password again for confirmation:******
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-29 create accounting method_list_name

Description
This command is used to create a user-defined list of accounting methods for accounting services on the Switch. The maximum supported number of accounting method lists is 8.

Format
create accounting method_list_name <string 15>

Parameters

<string 15> - Specifies the built-in or user-defined method list.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create a user-defined accounting method list called "shell_acct":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create accounting method_list_name shell_acct
Command: create accounting method_list_name shell_acct

Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-30 config accounting

Description
This command is used to configure a user-defined or default method list of accounting methods.
Format

```
config accounting [default | method_list_name <string 15>] method {tacacs+ | radius | server_group <string 15> | none}
```

Parameters

- **default** - Specifies the default method list of accounting methods.
- **method_list_name** - Specifies the user-defined method list of accounting methods.
  - `<string 15>` - Enter the name of the method list.
- **method** - Specifies the protocol.
  - **tacacs+** - Specifies the built-in TACACS+ server group.
  - **radius** – Specifies the built-in RADIUS server group.
  - **server_group** - Specifies the user-defined server group. If the group contains TACACS and XTACACS server, it will be skipped in accounting.
  - `<string 15>` - Enter the name of server group.
- **none** - Specifies no accounting.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To configure a user-defined method list called "shell_acct", that specifies a sequence of the built-in TACACS+ server group, followed by the RADIUS server group for accounting service on the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config accounting method_list_name shell_acct method tacacs+ radius
Command: config accounting method_list_name shell_acct method tacacs+ radius
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-31 delete accounting method_list_name

Description

This command is used to delete a user-defined method list of accounting methods.

Format

```
delete accounting method_list_name <string 15>
```

Parameters

- `<string 15>` - Specifies the built-in or user-defined method list.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To delete the user-defined accounting method list called “shell_acct” from the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete accounting method_list_name shell_acct
Command: delete accounting method_list_name shell_acct
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-32 show accounting

Description
This command is used to display the list of accounting methods on the Switch.

Format
```
show accounting [default | method_list_name <string 15> | all]
```

Parameters
- **default** - Displays the user-defined list of default accounting methods.
- **method_list_name** - Specifies the user-defined list of specific accounting methods.
- `<string 15>` - Enter the name of the method list.
- **all** - Displays all accounting method lists on the Switch.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To display the user-defined accounting method list called “shell_acct”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show accounting method_list_name shell_acct
Command: show accounting method_list_name shell_acct

Method List Name  Priority  Method Name      Comment
----------------  --------  ---------------  ------------------
shell_acct        1         tacacs+          Built-in Group
                  2         radius           Built-in Group
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
5-33  config accounting service command

Description
This command is used to configure the state of the specified accounting service.

Format
config accounting service command {administrator | operator | power_user | user} [method_list_name <string> | none]

Parameters
- **administrator** - Accounting service for all administrator level commands.
- **operator** - Accounting service for all operator level commands.
- **power_user** - Accounting service for all power-user level commands.
- **user** - Accounting service for all user level commands.
- **method_list_name** - Specifies accounting service by the AAA user-defined method list specified by the `create accounting method_list_name <string 15>` command.
- **<string>** - Enter the name of the method list.
- **none** - Disables AAA command accounting services by specified command level.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable AAA accounting methodlist “shell_acct” to configure accounting shell state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config accounting service command method_list_name shell_acct
Command: config accounting service command method_list_name shell_acct
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-34  config accounting service

Description
This command is used to configure the state of the specified RADIUS accounting service.

Format
config accounting service [network | shell | system] state [enable {radius_only | method_list_name <string 15> | default_method_list}] | disable]

Parameters
- **network** - Accounting service for 802.1X, JWAC and WAC port access control. By default, the service is disabled.
shell - Accounting service for shell events: When user logs on or out the Switch (via the console, Telnet, or SSH) and timeout occurs, accounting information will be collected and sent to RADIUS server. By default, the service is disabled.

system - Accounting service for system events: reset, reboot. By default, the service is disabled.

state - Specifies the state of the specified service.
  enable - Specifies to enable the specified accounting service.
  radius_only - (Optional) Specifies accounting service to only use radius group specified by the config radius add command.
  method_list_name - (Optional) Specifies accounting service by the AAA user-defined method list specified by the "create accounting method_list_name <string 15>" command.
  <string 15> - Enter the method list name.
  default_method_list - - (Optional) Specifies accounting service by the AAA default method list.
  disable - Specifies to disable the specified accounting service.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Enable it to configure accounting shell state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config accounting service shell state enable
Command: config accounting service shell state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

5-35 show accounting service

Description
This command is used to show the status of RADIUS accounting services.

Format
show accounting service

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show information of RADIUS accounting services:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

5-36  show aaa

Description
This command is used to display AAA global configuration

Format
show aaa

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To display AAA global configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show aaa
Command: show aaa

Authentication Policy: Enabled
Accounting Network Service State: Disabled
Accounting Network Service Method:
Accounting Shell Service State: Disabled
Accounting Shell Service Method:
Accounting System Service State: Disabled
Accounting System Service Method:
Accounting Admin Command Service Method:
Accounting Operator Command Service Method:
Accounting PowerUser Command Service Method:
Accounting User Command Service Method:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 6  Access Control List (ACL)  
Command List

create access_profile profile_id <value 1-512> {profile_name <name 32>} [ethernet (vlan <hex 0x0-0x0fff>) | source_mac <macmask 000000000000-fffffffff> | destination_mac <macmask 000000000000-fffffffff> | 802.1p | ethernet_type] | ip {vlan <hex 0x0-0x0fff>} | source_ip_mask | destination_ip_mask | dscp | [icmp (type | code)] | igmp (type) | tcp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff>} | flag_mask [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}] | udp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff>} | packet_content_mask {offset_chunk_1 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_chunk_2 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_chunk_3 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_chunk_4 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel} | source_ipv6_mask | destination_ipv6_mask | [tcp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff>} | udp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff>} | icmp {type | code}]

delete access_profile [profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32> | all]

config access_profile [profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>] [add access_id [auto_assign | <value 1-256>] | ethernet {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <hex 1-4094>} | 802.1p | ethernet_type | ip {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <hex 1-4094> | source_ip | destination_ip | dscp | [icmp (type | code)] | igmp (type) | tcp {src_port | dst_port} | flag [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}] | udp {src_port | dst_port} | packet_content {offset_chunk_1 | offset_chunk_2 | offset_chunk_3 | offset_chunk_4} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel} | source_ipv6 | destination_ipv6 | [tcp | udp] | protocol_id | user_define | user_defined | user_define_mask | packet_content_mask | offset_chunk_1 | offset_chunk_2 | offset_chunk_3 | offset_chunk_4 | ipv6 {class | flowlabel} | source_ipv6 | destination_ipv6 | tcp {src_port | dst_port} | udp {src_port | dst_port} | icmp {type | code} | port [all | vlan_based | vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <hex 1-4094>] | permit {priority | replace_priority} | replace_dscp | replace_tos_precedence | counter [enable | disable] | mirror | deny | time_range | delete access_id]

show access_profile [{profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>}]
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

config time_range <range_name 32> [hours start_time <time hh:mm:ss> end_time <time hh:mm:ss> weekdays <daylist> | delete]
show time_range
show current_config access_profile

6-1 create access_profile

Description
This command is used to create access control list profiles.

When creating ACL, each profile can have 256 rules/access IDs. However, when creating ACL type as Ethernet or IPv4 at the first time, 62 rules are reserved for the system. In this case, only 194 rules are available to configure. You can use the show access_profile command to see the available rules.

Support for field selections can have additional limitations that are project dependent.

For example, for some hardware, it may be invalid to specify a destination and source IPv6 address at the same time. The user will be prompted with these limitations.

The Switch supports the following profile types:

1. MAC DA, MAC SA, Ethernet Type, Outer VLAN Tag
2. Outer VLAN Tag, Source IPv4, Destination IPv4, DSCP, Protocol ID, TCP/UDP Source Port, TCP/UDP Destination Port, ICMP type/code, IGMP type, TCP flags
4. Destination IPv6 Address, Class, Flow Label, IPv6 Protocol (Next Header)
5. Class, Flow Label, IPv6 Protocol (Next Header), TCP/UDP source port, TCP/UDP destination port, ICMP type/code, Outer VLAN Tag
6. Packet Content, Outer VLAN Tag
7. MAC SA, Ethernet Type, Source IPv4/ARP sender IP, Outer VLAN Tag
8. LLC Header/SNAP Header, Outer VLAN Tag
9. Source IPv6 Address, Class, IPv6 Protocol (Next Header), Outer VLAN Tag
10. Destination IPv6 Address, Class, IPv6 Protocol (Next Header), Outer VLAN Tag

Note: Profile Types 7 and 8 are not user configurable. Only system applications are allowed to create this type of profiles.

Format
create access_profile profile_id <value 1-512> {profile_name <name 32>} [ethernet {vlan {<hex 0x0-0xffff>} | source_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | destination_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | 802.1p | ethernet_type} | ip {vlan {<hex 0x0-0xffff>} | source_ip_mask <netmask> | destination_ip_mask <netmask> | dscp | [icmp {type | code } | igmp {type } | tcp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | flag_mask [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}] | udp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | protocol_id_mask <hex 0x0-0xff> | user_define_mask <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>]] | packet_content_mask { offset_chunk_1 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_chunk_2 <value 0-31> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_chunk_3 <value 0-31>}}]
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profile_id</td>
<td>Specifies the index of the access list profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value 1-512</td>
<td>Enter the profile ID here. This value must be between 1 and 512.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile_name</td>
<td>The name of the profile must be specified. The maximum length is 32 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet</td>
<td>Specifies this is an ethernet mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a VLAN mask. Only the last 12 bits of the mask will be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet_type</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the Ethernet type mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>Specifies this is an IPv4 mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_ip_mask</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a source IP address mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination_ip_mask</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a destination IP address mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the DSCP mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol_id_mask</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IP protocol ID traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet_content_mask</td>
<td>Specifies the packet content mask. Only one packet_content_mask profile can be created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

profile_id - Specifies the index of the access list profile.

<value 1-512> - Enter the profile ID here. This value must be between 1 and 512.

profile_name - The name of the profile must be specified. The maximum length is 32 characters.

<name 32> - Enter the profile name here.

ethernet - Specifies this is an ethernet mask.

vlan - (Optional) Specifies a VLAN mask. Only the last 12 bits of the mask will be considered.

<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the VLAN mask value here.

source_mac - (Optional) Specifies the source MAC mask.

<macmask> - Enter the source MAC address used here.

destination_mac - (Optional) Specifies the destination MAC mask.

<macmask> - Enter the destination MAC address used here.

802.1p - (Optional) Specifies the 802.1p priority tag mask.

ethernet_type - (Optional) Specifies the Ethernet type mask.

ip - Specifies this is an IPv4 mask.

vlan - (Optional) Specifies a VLAN mask. Only the last 12 bits of the mask will be considered.

<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the VLAN mask value here.

source_ip_mask - (Optional) Specifies a source IP address mask.

<netmask> - Enter the source IP address mask here.

destination_ip_mask - (Optional) Specifies a destination IP address mask.

<netmask> - Enter the destination IP address mask here.

dscp - (Optional) Specifies the DSCP mask.

icmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic.

type - Specifies the type of ICMP traffic.

code - Specifies the code of ICMP traffic.

igmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP traffic.

type - Specifies the type of IGMP traffic.

tcp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic.

src_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP source port mask.

<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the TCP source port mask here.

dst_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP destination port mask.

<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the TCP destination port mask here.

flag_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP flag field mask.

all - Specifies that all the flags will be used for the TCP mask.

<all> - Specifies that all the flags will be set.

urg - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'urg'.

ack - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'ack'.

psh - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'psh'.

rst - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'rst'.

syn - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'syn'.

fin - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'fin'.

udp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic.

src_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the UDP source port mask.

<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the UDP source port mask here.

dst_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the UDP destination port mask.

<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the UDP destination port mask here.

protocol_id_mask - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IP protocol ID traffic.

<0x0-0xff> - Enter the protocol ID mask here.

user_define_mask - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the IP protocol ID, and that the mask option behind the IP header length is 4 bytes.

<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter a user-defined mask value here.

packet_content_mask - Specifies the packet content mask. Only one packet_content_mask profile can be created.
### Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example

To create three access profiles:
6-2 delete access_profile

Description
This command is used to delete access list profiles. This command can only delete profiles that were created using the ACL module.

Format
delete access_profile [profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32> | all]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profile_id</td>
<td>Specifies the index of the access list profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;value 1-512&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 512.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile_name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;name 32&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the profile name. The maximum length is 32 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies that the whole access list profile will be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete the access list rule with a profile ID of 1:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete access_profile profile_id 1
Command: delete access_profile profile_id 1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

6-3 config access_profile

Description
This command is used to configure an access list entry. The ACL mirror function works after the mirror has been enabled and the mirror port has been configured using the mirror command.

When applying an access rule to a target, the setting specified in the VLAN field will not take effect if the target is a VLAN.

Format
config access_profile [profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>] [add access_id [auto_assign | <value 1-256>]] {ethernet {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <vlanid 1-4094>} {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffff>} source_mac <macaddr> {mask <macmask>} | destination_mac <macaddr> {mask <macmask>} | 802.1p <value 0-7> | ethernet_type <hex 0x0-0xfffff>} | ip {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <vlanid 1-4094>} {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffff>} | source_ip <ipaddr> {mask <netmask>} | destination_ip <ipaddr> {mask <netmask>} | dscp <value 0-63>} | icmp {type <value 0-255> | code <value 0-255>} | igmp {type <value 0-255>} | tcp {src_port <value 0-65535> {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffff>} | dst_port <value 0-65535> {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffff>} | flag [all | [urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin]]} | udp {src_port <value 0-65535> | dst_port <value 0-65535> | protocol_id <value 0-255> {user_define <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff> | mask <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff>}} | packet_content {offset_chunk_1 <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff> {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff>} | offset_chunk_2 <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff> {mask <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff>} | offset_chunk_3 <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff} | offset_chunk_4 <hex 0x0-0xfffffffff} | ipv6 {class <value 0-255> | flowlabel <hex 0x0-0xfffff> | source_ipv6 <ipv6addr> {mask <ipv6mask>} | destination_ipv6 <ipv6addr> {mask <ipv6mask>} | icmpv6 {type <value 0-255> | code <value 0-255>} | tcpv6 {port <portlist> | all} | vlan_based [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <vlanid 1-4094>]} [permit | [priority <value 0-7] {replace_priority} | [replace_dscp_with <value 0-63] | replacetos_precedence_with <value 0-7>]} | mirror | deny] {time_range <range_name 32>} | delete access_id <value 1-256>]

Parameters

- profile_id - Specifies the index of the access list profile.
  - <value 1-512> - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 512.
- profile_name - Specifies the name of the profile.
  - <name 32> - Enter the profile name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- add - Specifies that a profile or a rule will be added.
- access_id - Specifies the index of the access list entry. The value range is 1-256, but the supported maximum number of entries depends on the project. If the auto_assign option is selected, the access ID is automatically assigned, when adding multiple ports.
auto_assign - Specifies that the access ID will automatically be assigned.
<value 1-256> - Enter the access ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 256.

ethernet - Specifies to configure the ethernet access profile.
vlan - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name.
<vlan_name 32> - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlan_id - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID used.
<vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.
mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the mask value here.

source_mac - (Optional) Specifies the source MAC address.
<macaddr> - Enter the source MAC address used for this configuration here.

<macmask> - Enter the source MAC mask used here.

destination_mac - (Optional) Specifies the destination MAC address.
<macaddr> - Enter the destination MAC address used for this configuration here.
<macmask> - Enter the destination MAC mask here.

802.1p - (Optional) Specifies the value of the 802.1p priority tag.
<value 0-7> - Enter the 802.1p priority tag value. The priority tag ranges from 1 to 7.

ethernet_type - (Optional) Specifies the Ethernet type.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the Ethernet type mask here.

ip - Specifies to configure the IP access profile.
vlan - (Optional) Specifies a VLAN name.
<vlan_name 32> - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlan_id - (Optional) Specifies that VLAN ID used.
<vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.
mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the mask value here.

source_ip - (Optional) Specifies an IP source address.
<ipaddr> - Enter the source IP address used for this configuration here.
<netmask> - Enter the source netmask used here.

destination_ip - (Optional) Specifies an IP destination address.
<ipaddr> - Enter the destination IP address used for this configuration here.
<netmask> - Enter the destination netmask used here.

dscp - (Optional) Specifies the value of DSCP. The DSCP value ranges from 0 to 63.
<value 0-63> - Enter the DSCP value here.

cmp - (Optional) Specifies to configure the ICMP parameters.
type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to the ICMP Type traffic value.
<value 0-255> - Enter the ICMP type traffic value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.
code - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to the ICMP Code traffic value.
<value 0-255> - Enter the ICMP code traffic value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.

igmp - (Optional) Specifies to configure the IGMP parameters.
type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to the IGMP Type traffic value.
<value 0-255> - Enter the IGMP type traffic value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.

tcp - Specifies to configure the TCP parameters.
src_port - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to a range of TCP source ports.
<value 0-65535> - Enter the TCP source port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the source port mask here.
dst_port - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to a range of TCP destination ports.
<value 0-65535> - Enter the TCP destination port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.

flag - (Optional) Specifies the TCP flag fields.
  all - Specifies that all the TCP flags will be used in this configuration.
  urg - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'urg'.
  ack - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'ack'.
  psh - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'psh'.
  rst - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'rst'.
  syn - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'syn'.
  fin - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field will be set to 'fin'.

udp - Specifies to configure the UDP parameters.
  src_port - (Optional) Specifies the UDP source port range.
    <value 0-65535> - Enter the UDP source port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
  dst_port - (Optional) Specifies the UDP destination port range.
    <value 0-65535> - Enter the UDP destination port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.

protocol_id - Specifies that the rule will apply to the value of IP protocol ID traffic.
  <value 0-255> - Enter the protocol ID used here.

user_define - (Optional) Specifies that the rule will apply to the IP protocol ID and that the mask options behind the first 4 bytes of the IP payload.
  <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the user-defined mask value here.

offset_chunk_1 - (Optional) Specifies the value of the packet bytes to be matched. Offset chunk 1 will be used.
  <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the offset chunk 1 mask here.

ipv6 - Specifies that the rule applies to IPv6 fields.
  class - (Optional) Specifies the value of the IPv6 class.
    <value 0-255> - Enter the IPv6 class value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.
  flowlabel - (Optional) Specifies the value of the IPv6 flow label.
    <hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the IPv6 flow label mask used here.
  source_ipv6 - (Optional) Specifies the value of the IPv6 source address.
    <ipv6addr> - Enter the source IPv6 address used for this configuration here.
    mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
    <ipv6mask> - Enter the source IPv6 mask here.

destination_ipv6 - (Optional) Specifies the value of the IPv6 destination address.
  <ipv6addr> - Enter the destination IPv6 address used for this configuration here.
  mask - (Optional) Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
  <ipv6mask> - Enter the destination IPv6 mask here.

tcp - (Optional) Specifies to configure the TCP parameters.
  src_port - Specifies the value of the IPv6 Layer 4 TCP source port.
    <value 0-65535> - Enter the TCP source port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
    mask - Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
### Access Rule Parameters

- **<hex 0x0-0xffff>** - Enter the TCP source port mask value here.
- **<value 0-65535>** - Enter the TCP destination port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
- **mask** - Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
- **<hex 0x0-0xffff>** - Enter the TCP destination port mask value here.
- **udp** - (Optional) Specifies to configure the UDP parameters.
- **<value 0-65535>** - Enter the UDP source port value here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.
- **mask** - Specifies an additional mask parameter that can be configured.
- **<hex 0x0-0xffff>** - Enter the UDP destination port mask value here.
- **icmp** - (Optional) Specifies to configure the ICMP parameters used.
- **<value 0-255>** - Enter the ICMP type traffic value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.
- **code** - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the value of ICMP code traffic.
- **<value 0-255>** - Enter the ICMP code traffic value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.

### Configuration Options

- **port** - Specifies the port list used for this configuration.
- **<portlist>** - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- **all** - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- **vlan_based** - Specifies that the rule will be VLAN based.
- **<vlan_name>** - Enter the VLAN name used for this configuration here.
- **<vlanid 1-4094>** - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

### Action Parameters

- **permit** - Specifies that packets matching the access rule are permitted by the Switch.
- **priority** - (Optional) Specifies that the priority of the packet will change if the packet matches the access rule.
- **<value 0-7>** - Enter the priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
- **replace_priority** - (Optional) Specifies that the 802.1p priority of the outgoing packet will be replaced.
- **replace_dscp_with** - (Optional) Specifies that the DSCP of the outgoing packet is changed with the new value. If using this action without an action priority, the packet will be sent to the default TC.
- **<value 0-63>** - Enter the replace DSCP with value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.
- **replace_tos_precedence_with** - (Optional) Specifies that the IP precedence of the outgoing packet is changed with the new value. If used without an action priority, the packet is sent to the default TC.
- **<value 0-7>** - Enter the replace ToS precedence with value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
- **counter** - (Optional) Specifies whether the ACL counter feature is enabled or disabled. This parameter is optional. The default option is disabled. If the rule is not bound with the flow_meter, all matching packets are counted. If the rule is bound with the flow_meter, then the "counter" is overridden.
- **enable** - Specifies that the ACL counter feature will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the ACL counter feature will be disabled.

### Additional Options

- **mirror** - Specifies that packets matching the access rules are copied to the mirror port.
- **deny** - Specifies that packets matching the access rule are filtered by the Switch.
- **time_range** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the time range entry.
- **<range_name 32>** - Enter the time range name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
**delete** - Specifies that a profile or a rule will be deleted.

**access_id** - Specifies the index of the access list entry. The value range is 1-256, but the supported maximum number of entries depends on the project.

**<value 1-256>** - Enter the access ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 256.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure a rule entry for a packet content mask profile:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config access_profile profile_id 3 add access_id auto_assign packet_content offset_chunk_3 0xF0 port all deny
Command: config access_profile profile_id 3 add access_id auto_assign packet_content offset_chunk_3 0xF0 port all deny
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 6-4 show access_profile

**Description**

This command is used to display the current access list table.

**Format**

```
show access_profile {{profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>}}
```

**Parameters**

- **profile_id** - (Optional) Specifies the index of the access list profile.
  - **<value 1-512>** - Enter the profile ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 512.
- **profile_name** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the profile.
  - **<name 32>** - Enter the profile name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display the current access list table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show access_profile
Command: show access_profile
Access Profile Table
Total User Set Rule Entries : 4
```
Total Used HW Entries : 128
Total Available HW Entries : 896

Profile ID: 1 Profile name: EtherACL Type: Ethernet

MASK on
  VLAN : 0xFFF
  802.1p
  Ethernet Type

Available HW Entries : 193

Rule ID : 1 Ports: 1

Match on
  VLAN ID : 1
  802.1p : 0
  Ethernet Type : 0xFFFE

Action:
  Permit

Profile ID: 2 Profile name: IPv4ACL Type: IPv4

MASK on
  VLAN : 0xFFF
  DSCP
  ICMP

Available HW Entries : 193

Rule ID : 1 Ports: 2

Match on
  VLAN ID : 1
  DSCP : 0

Action:
  Permit

Profile ID: 3 Profile name: IPv6ACL Type: IPv6

MASK on
  Class
  TCP
The following example displays an access profile that supports an entry mask for each rule:
The following example displays the packet content mask profile for the profile with an ID of 4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show access_profile profile_id 4
Command: show access_profile profile_id 4

Access Profile Table

Profile ID: 4 Profile name: 4 Type: User Defined

MASK on
  offset_chunk_1 : 3 value : 0x0000FFFF
  offset_chunk_2 : 5 value : 0x0000FF00
  offset_chunk_3 : 14 value : 0xFFFF0000
  offset_chunk_4 : 16 value : 0xFF000000

Available HW Entries : 255

Rule ID : 1 Ports: 1-2
Match on
  offset_chunk_1 : 3 value : 0x000086DD
  offset_chunk_2 : 5 value : 0x00003A00
  offset_chunk_3 : 14 value : 0x86000000

Action:
  Deny

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
6-5  config flow_meter

Description
This command is used to configure the flow-based metering function. The metering function supports three modes: single rate two color, single rate three color, and two rate three color. The access rule must be created before the parameters of this function can be applied.

For the single rate two color mode, users may set the preferred bandwidth for this rule, in Kbps, and once the bandwidth has been exceeded, overflowing packets will either be dropped or have a drop precedence set, depending on the user configuration.

For single rate three color mode, users need to specify the committed rate, in Kbps, the committed burst size, and the excess burst size.

For the two rate three color mode, users need to specify the committed rate in Kbps, the committed burst size, the peak rate and the peak burst size.

There are two cases for mapping the color of a packet: Color-blind mode and Color-aware mode. In the Color-blind case, the determination for the packet’s color is based on the metering result. In the Color-aware case, the determination for the packet’s color is based on the metering result and the ingress DSCP.

When color-blind or color-aware is not specified, color-blind is the default mode.

The green color packet will be treated as the conforming action, the yellow color packet will be treated as the exceeding action, and the red color packet will be treated as the violating action.

The replace DSCP action can be performed on packets that conform (GREEN) and packets that do not conform (YELLOW and RED). If drop YELLOW/RED is selected, the action to replace the DSCP will not take effect.

Format
```
config flow_meter [profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>] access_id <value 1-256> [rate [<value 1-1048576>] {burst_size [<value 1-262144>]}] rate_exceed [drop_packet | remark_dscp <value 0-63>] | tr_tcm cir <value 1-1048576> {cbs <value 1-262144>} pir <value 1-1048576> {pbs <value 1-262144}> {{color_blind | color_aware}} {conform [permit | replace_dscp <value 0-63>] {counter [enable | disable]} exceed [permit {replace_dscp <value 0-63>} | drop] {counter [enable | disable]} violate [permit {replace_dscp <value 0-63>} | drop] {counter [enable | disable]} | sr_tcm cir <value 1-1048576> cbs <value 1-262144> ebs <value 1-262144> {{color_blind | color_aware}} {conform [permit | replace_dscp <value 0-63>] | drop} {counter [enable | disable]} violate [permit {replace_dscp <value 0-63>} | drop] {counter [enable | disable]} | delete]
```

Parameters
- **profile_id** - Specifies the profile ID.
  - `<value 1-512>` - Enter the profile ID here. This value must be between 1 and 512.
- **profile_name** - Specifies the name of the profile. The maximum length is 32 characters.
  - `<name 32>` - Enter the profile name used here.
- **access_id** - Specifies the access ID.
  - `<value 1-256>` - Enter the access ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 256.
- **rate** - Specifies the rate for single rate two color mode. Specifies the committed bandwidth in Kbps for the flow.
  - `<value 1-1048576>` - Enter the rate for single rate two color mode here. This value must be...
burst_size - (Optional) Specifies the burst size for the single rate two color mode. The unit is Kbytes.
<value 1-262144> - Enter the burst size value here. This value must be between 1 and 262144.
rate_exceed - Specifies the action for packets that exceeds the committed rate in single rate, two color mode.
drop_packet - Drops the packet immediately.
remark_dscp - Marks the packet with a specified DSCP. The packet is set to have a high drop precedence.
<value 0-63> - Enter the remark DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.

tr_tcm - Specifies the “two rate three color mode”.
cir - Specifies the Committed Information Rate. The unit is in Kbps. CIR should always be equal or less than PIR.
<value 1-1048576> - Enter the committed information rate value here. This value must be between 1 and 1048576.
cbs - (Optional) Specifies the “Committed Burst Size”. The unit is Kbytes. That is to say, 1 means 1Kbytes. This parameter is an optional parameter. The default value is 4*1024.
<value 1-262144> - Enter the committed burst size value here. This value must be between 1 and 262144.
pir - Specifies the “Peak Information Rate”. The unit is in Kbps. PIR should always be equal to or greater than CIR.
<value 1-1048576> - Enter the peak information rate value here. This value must be between 1 and 1048576.
pbs - (Optional) Specifies the “Peak Burst Size”. The unit is in Kbytes. This parameter is an optional parameter. The default value is 4*1024.
<value 1-262144> - Enter the peak burst size value here. This value must be between 1 and 262144.
color_blind - (Optional) Specifies the meter mode as color-blind. The default is color-blind mode.
color_aware - (Optional) Specifies the meter mode as color-aware. The final color of the packet is determined by the initial color of the packet and the metering result.
conform - (Optional) Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “green” color.
permit - Permits the packet.
replace_dscp - Changes the DSCP of the packet.
<value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.

exceed - Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “yellow” color.
permit - Permits the packet.
replace_dscp - (Optional) Changes the DSCP of the packet.
<value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.

violate - Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “red” color.
permit - Permits the packet.
replace_dscp - (Optional) Changes the DSCP of the packet.
<value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.
counter - (Optional) Specifies the ACL counter. This is optional. The default is disable. The resource may be limited so that a counter cannot be turned on. Counters will be cleared when the function is disabled.
  enable - Specifies that the ACL counter option will be enabled.
  disable - Specifies that the ACL counter option will be disabled.

sr_tcm - Specifies “single rate three color mode”.
  cir - Specifies the committed Information Rate. The unit is Kbps.
    <value 0-1048576> - Enter the committed information rate value here. This value must be between 0 and 1048576.
  cbs - Specifies the “Committed Burst Size” The unit is Kbytes.
    <value 0-131072> - Enter the committed burst size value here. This value must be between 0 and 131072.
  ebs - Specifies the “Excess Burst Size”. The unit is Kbytes.
    <value 0-131072> - Enter the excess burst size value here. This value must be between 0 and 131072.
  color_blind - (Optional) Specifies the meter mode as color-blind. The default is color-blind mode.
  color_aware - (Optional) Specifies the meter mode as color-aware. The final color of the packet is determined by the initial color of the packet and the metering result.
  conform - (Optional) Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “green” color.
    permit - Permits the packet.
    replace_dscp - Changes the DSCP of the packet.
      <value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.
  counter - (Optional) Specifies the ACL counter. This is optional. The default is “disable”.
    The resource may be limited so that a counter cannot be turned on. Counters will be cleared when the function is disabled.
    enable - Enables the ACL counter option.
    disable - Disables the ACL counter option.
  exceed - Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “yellow” color.
    permit - Permits the packet.
    replace_dscp - (Optional) Changes the DSCP of the packet.
      <value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.
  drop - Drops the packet.
  counter - (Optional) Specifies the ACL counter. This is optional. The default is “disable”.
    The resource may be limited so that a counter cannot be turned on. Counters will be cleared when the function is disabled.
    enable - Enables the ACL counter option.
    disable - Disables the ACL counter option.
  violate - Specifies the action when a packet is mapped to the “red” color.
    permit - Permits the packet.
    replace_dscp - (Optional) Changes the DSCP of the packet.
      <value 0-63> - Enter the replace DSCP value here. This value must be between 0 and 63.
  drop - Drops the packet.
  counter - (Optional) Specifies the ACL counter. This is optional. The default is disable. The resource may be limited so that a counter cannot be turned on. Counters will be cleared when the function is disabled.
    enable - Enables the ACL counter option.
    disable - Disables the ACL counter option.

delete - Deletes the specified flow meter.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To configure a “two rate, three color” flow meter:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config flow_meter profile_id 1 access_id 1 tr_tcm cir 1000 cbs 2000 pir 2000 pbs 2000 color_blind conform permit counter enable exceed permit replace_dscp 60 counter enable violate drop
Command: config flow_meter profile_id 1 access_id 1 tr_tcm cir 1000 cbs 2000 pir 2000 pbs 2000 color_blind conform permit counter enable exceed permit replace_dscp 60 counter enable violate drop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

6-6 show flow_meter

Description

This command is used to display the flow-based metering (ACL Flow Metering) configuration.

Format

```
show flow_meter {
profile_id <value 1-512> | profile_name <name 32>}
{access_id <value 1-256>}
```

Parameters

- **profile_id** - (Optional) Specifies the profile ID.
  - `<value 1-512>` - Enter the profile ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 512.

- **profile_name** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the profile.
  - `<name 32>` - Enter the profile name used here. The maximum length is 32 characters.

- **access_id** - (Optional) Specifies the access ID.
  - `<value 1-256>` - Enter the access ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 256.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the flow metering configuration:
**6-7 config time_range**

**Description**
This command is used to define a specific range of time to activate a function on the Switch by specifying which time range in a day and which days in a week are covered in the time range. Note that the specified time range is based on the SNTP time or the configured time. If this time is not available, the time range will not be met.

**Format**
```
config time_range <range_name 32> [hours start_time <time hh:mm:ss> end_time <time hh:mm:ss> weekdays <daylist> | delete]
```

**Parameters**
- **time_range** - Specifies the name of the time range settings.
- **<range_name 32>** - Enter the time range name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **hours** - Specifies the time of a day.
- **start_time** - Specifies the starting time of a day.
  - **<time hh:mm:ss>** - Enter the starting time here. (24-hr time). For example, 19:00 means 7PM. 19 is also acceptable. The time specified in the start_time parameter must be smaller than the time specified in the end_time parameter.
- **end_time** - Specifies the ending time of a day. (24-hr time)
  - **<time hh:mm:ss>** - Enter the ending time here. (24-hr time). For example, 19:00 means 7PM. 19 is also acceptable. The time specified in the start_time parameter must be smaller than the time specified in the end_time parameter.
- **weekdays** - Specifies the list of days contained in the time range. Use a dash to define a period of days. Use a comma to separate specific days.
  - **<daylist>** - Enter the weekdays that will be included in this configuration here. For example, mon-fri (Monday to Friday), sun, mon, fri (Sunday, Monday and Friday)
- **delete** - Deletes a time range profile. When a time_range profile has been associated with ACL entries, deleting the time_range profile will fail.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure a time range named “1” that starts every Monday at 01:01:01am and ends at 02:02:02am:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config time_range 1 hours start_time 1:1:1 end_time 2:2:2 weekdays mon
Command: config time_range 1 hours start_time 1:1:1 end_time 2:2:2 weekdays mon
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config time_range 1 delete
Command: config time_range 1 delete
Success.
```

6-8  show time_range

Description
This command is used to display the current time range settings.

Format
```
show time_range
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the current time range settings:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

6-9  show current_config access_profile

Description
This command is used to display the ACL part of the current configuration, when logged in with user level privileges.

The overall current configuration can be displayed by using the show config command, which is accessible with administrator level privileges.

Format
show current_config access_profile

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the ACL part of the current configuration:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show current_config access_profile
Command: show current_config access_profile

#--------------------------------------------------------------

# ACL

create access_profile ethernet vlan profile_id 1
config access_profile profile_id 1 add access_id 1 ethernet vlan default port 1
permit

create access_profile ip source_ip_mask 255.255.255.255 profile_id 2
config access_profile profile_id 2 add access_id 1 ip source_ip 10.10.10.10
port 2 deny

#--------------------------------------------------------------

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 7  Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Command List

create arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>

delete arpentry [<ipaddr> | all]

config arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>

config arp_aging time <value 0-65535>

clear arptable

show arpentry {ipif <ipif_name 12> | ipaddress <ipaddr> | static | mac_address <macaddr>}

7-1  create arpentry

Description
This command is used to enter a static ARP entry into the Switch’s ARP table.

Format
create arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>

Parameters

- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the end node or station.
- `<macaddr>` - The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a static ARP entry for the IP address 10.48.74.121 and MAC address 00-50-BA-00-07-36:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create arpentry 10.48.74.121 00-50-BA-00-07-36
Command: create arpentry 10.48.74.121 00-50-BA-00-07-36
Success.
```

7-2  delete arpentry

Description
This command is used to delete an ARP entry, by specifying either the IP address of the entry or all. Specifies ‘all’ clears the Switch’s ARP table.
Format
delete arpentry [<ipaddr> | all]

Parameters

- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the end node or station.
- `all` - Specifies to delete all ARP entries.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete an entry of IP address 10.48.74.121 from the ARP table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete arpentry 10.48.74.121
Command: delete arpentry 10.48.74.121
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

7-3 config arpentry

Description
This command is used to configure a static entry’s MAC address in the ARP table. Specifies the IP address and MAC address of the entry.

Format
config arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>

Parameters

- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the end node or station.
- `<macaddr>` - The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure a static ARP entry, whose IP address is 10.48.74.121, set its MAC address to 00-50-BA-00-07-37:
7-4  config arp_aging time
Description
This command is used to set the maximum amount of time, in minutes, that a dynamic ARP entry can remain in the Switch’s ARP table, without being accessed, before it is dropped from the table.

Format
config arp_aging time <value 0-65535>

Parameters

<value 0-65535>- Enter the ARP age-out time, in minutes. This value must be between 0 and 65535 minutes. The default value is 20.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure ARP aging time to 30 minutes:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config arp_aging time 30
Command: config arp_aging time 30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

7-5  clear arptable
Description
This command is used to clear all the dynamic entries from ARP table.

Format
clear arptable

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To clear the ARP table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear arptable
Command: clear arptable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

7-6  show arpentry

Description
This command is used to displays the ARP table. You can filter the display by IP address, MAC address, Interface name, or static entries.

Format
```
show arpentry {ipif <ipif_name 12> | ipaddress <ipaddr> | static | mac_address <macaddr>}
```

Parameters
- **ipif** - (Optional) The name of the IP interface the end node or station for which the ARP table entry was made, resides on.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This value can be up to 12 characters long.
- **ipaddress** - (Optional) The IP address of the end node or station.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address here.
- **static** - (Optional) Displays the static entries in the ARP table.
- **mac_address** - (Optional) Displays the ARP entry by MAC address.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the ARP table:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show arpentry
Command: show arpentry

ARP Aging Time : 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.0.0.0</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF</td>
<td>Local/Broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.1.1.1</td>
<td>00-02-03-04-05-06</td>
<td>Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.1.1.2</td>
<td>00-02-03-04-05-06</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.1.1.3</td>
<td>00-02-03-04-05-06</td>
<td>Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.90.90.90</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>10.255.255.255</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF</td>
<td>Local/Broadcast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 6

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 8  ARP Spoofing Prevention
Command List

config arp_spoofing_prevention [add gateway_ip <ipaddr> gateway_mac <macaddr> ports [<portlist> | all] | delete gateway_ip <ipaddr>]

show arp_spoofing_prevention

8-1 config arp_spoofing_prevention

Description
This command is used to configure the spoofing prevention entry to prevent spoofing of MAC for the protected gateway. When an entry is created, those ARP packets whose sender IP matches the gateway IP of an entry, but source MAC field does not match the gateway MAC of the entry will be dropped by the system.

Format
config arp_spoofing_prevention [add gateway_ip <ipaddr> gateway_mac <macaddr> ports [<portlist> | all] | delete gateway_ip <ipaddr>]

Parameters

add - Specifies to add an ARP spoofing prevention entry.
    gateway_ip - Specifies a gateway IP address to be configured.
        <ipaddr> - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
    gateway_mac - Specifies a gateway MAC address to be configured.
        <macaddr> - Enter the MAC address used for this configuration here.
    ports - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
        <portlist> - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
    all - Specifies all of ports to be configured.

delete - Specifies to delete an ARP spoofing prevention entry.
    gateway_ip - Specifies a gateway ip to be configured.
        <ipaddr> - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the ARP spoofing prevention entry:
8-2 show arp_spoofing_prevention

Description
This command is used to show the ARP spoofing prevention entry.

Format
show arp_spoofing_prevention

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To display the ARP spoofing prevention entries:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show arp_spoofing_prevention
Command: show arp_spoofing_prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gateway IP</th>
<th>Gateway MAC</th>
<th>Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.254.254.251</td>
<td>00-00-00-11-11-11</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 9 Auto-Configuration Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable autoconfig</td>
<td>This command is used to enable auto configuration. When enabled, during power on initialization, the Switch will get configure file path name and TFTP server IP address from the DHCP server. Then, the Switch will download the configuration file from the TFTP server for configuration of the system.</td>
<td>enable autoconfig</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable autoconfig</td>
<td>This command is used to disable auto configuration. When disabled, the Switch will configure itself using the local configuration file.</td>
<td>disable autoconfig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show autoconfig</td>
<td></td>
<td>show autoconfig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config autoconfig timeout</td>
<td></td>
<td>config autoconfig timeout &lt;value 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9-1 enable autoconfig

Description
This command is used to enable auto configuration. When enabled, during power on initialization, the Switch will get configure file path name and TFTP server IP address from the DHCP server. Then, the Switch will download the configuration file from the TFTP server for configuration of the system.

Example
To enable autoconfig:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable autoconfig
Command: enable autoconfig
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Format
disable autoconfig

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable autoconfig:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable autoconfig
Command: disable autoconfig
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

9-3 show autoconfig

Description
This command is used to display if the auto-configuration is enabled or disabled.

Format
show autoconfig

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show autoconfig status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show autoconfig
Command: show autoconfig

Autoconfig State: Disabled
Timeout : 50 sec

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
9-4  config autoconfig timeout

Description
This command is used to configure the timeout value. This timer is used to limit the length of time
in getting configuration settings from the network. When timeout occurs, the auto configuration
operation will be stopped and the local configuration file will be used to configure the system.

Format
config autoconfig timeout <value 1-65535>

Parameters
<value 1-65535> - Specifies the timeout length in seconds. The default setting is 50 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrator, and Operator level users can issue this command.

Example
To configure auto configuration timeout:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config autoconfig timeout 60
Command: config autoconfig timeout 60
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 10  Basic Commands Command List

create account [admin | operator | power_user | user] <username 15> {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}

config account <username> {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}

show account

delete account <username>

show switch

enable telnet {<tcp_port_number 1-65535>}

disable telnet

enable web {<tcp_port_number 1-65535>}

disable web

reboot {force_agree}

reset {[config | system]} {force_agree}

config firmware image <path_filename64>boot_up

create ipif <ipif_name 12> <network_address> <vlan_name 32> {state [enable|disable]}

config ipif <ipif_name 12> [{ipaddress <network_address> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | state [enable | disable]} | bootp | dhcp | ipv6 [ipv6address <ipv6networkaddr> | state [enable | disable]] | ipv4 state [enable | disable] | dhcp_option12 [hostname <hostname63> | clear_hostname | state [enable | disable]]

delete ipif [<ipif_name 12> {ipv6address <ipv6networkaddr}>] | all]

enable ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all]

disable ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all]

show ipif [<ipif_name 12>]

enable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto [<ipif_name 12> | all]

disable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto [<ipif_name 12> | all]

show ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto [<ipif_name 12>]

10-1  create account

Description

This command is used to create user accounts. The username is between 1 and 15 characters, the password is between 0 and 15 characters. It is case sensitive. The number of account (include admin and user) is up to 8.

Format

create account [admin | operator | power_user | user] <username 15> {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}

Parameters

admin - Specifies the name of the admin account.
operator - Specifies the name for a operator user account.
power_user – Specifies the name for a Power-user account.
user - Specifies the name of the user account.

<username 15> - Enter the username used here. This name can be up to 15 characters long.
encrypt - (Optional) Specifies the encryption applied to the account.
plain_text - Specifies the password in plain text form.
sha_1 - Specifies the password in the SHA-I encrypted form.

`<password>` - The password for the user account. The length for of password in plain-text form and in encrypted form are different. For the plain-text form, passwords must have a minimum of 0 character and can have a maximum of 15 characters. For the encrypted form password, the length is fixed to 35 bytes long. The password is case-sensitive.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create the admin-level user “dlink”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create account admin dlink
Command: create account admin dlink
Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To create the user-level user “Remote-Manager”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create account user Remote-Manager
Command: create account user Remote-Manager
Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-2 `config account`

Description
This command is used to configure user account. When the password information is not specified in the command, the system will prompt the user to input the password interactively. For this case, the user can only input the plain text password.

If the password is present in the command, the user can select to input the password in the plain text form or in the encrypted form. The encryption algorithm is based on SHA-I.

Format
```
config account <username> {encrypt [plain_text | sha_1] <password>}
```
Parameters

**<username>** - Enter the user name of the account that has been defined.
**encrypt** - (Optional) Specifies that the password will be encrypted.
**plain_text** - Specifies the password in plain text form.
**sha_1** - Specifies the password in the SHA-1 encrypted form.

**<password>** - The password for the user account. The length for of password in plain-text form and in encrypted form are different. For the plain-text form, passwords must have a minimum of 0 character and can have a maximum of 15 characters. For the encrypted form password, the length is fixed to 35 bytes long. The password is case-sensitive.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To configure the user password of “dlink” account:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config account dlink
Command: config account dlink
Enter a old password:****
Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****
Success.
```

To configure the user password of “administrator” account:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config account administrator encrypt sha_1
*8&cRDtpNCeBiq15KOQsKVyrA0sAiC12Qwq
Command: config account administrator encrypt sha_1
*8&cRDtpNCeBiq15KOQsKVyrA0sAiC12Qwq
Success.
```

**10-3 show account**

Description

This command is used to display user accounts that have been created.

Format

```
show account
```

Parameters

None.
Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To display the accounts that have been created:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show account
Command: show account

Current Accounts:
Username Access Level
--------------- ------------
admin Admin
oper Operator
power Power_user
user User

Total Entries : 4
```

To delete the user account “System”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete account System
Command: delete account System
Success.
```

10-4 delete account

Description

This command is used to delete an existing account.

Format

```
delete account <username>
```

Parameters

```
<username> - Specifies to delete the name of the user.
```

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To delete the user account “System”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete account System
Command: delete account System
Success.
```

10-5  show switch

Description
This command is used to display the Switch information.

Format
show switch

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
The following is an example for display of the Switch information.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sw
Command:  show switch

Device Type                : DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet Switch
MAC Address                : 00-01-02-03-04-00
IP Address                 : 10.90.90.90 (Manual)
VLAN Name                  : default
Subnet Mask                : 255.0.0.0
Default Gateway            : 0.0.0.0
Boot PROM Version          : Build 1.00.001
Firmware Version           : Build 1.01.001
Hardware Version           : A1
System Name                :
System Location            :
System Uptime              : 0 days, 2 hours, 2 minutes, 52 seconds
System Contact             :
Spanning Tree              : Disabled
GVRP                       : Disabled
IGMP Snooping               : Disabled
MLD Snooping               : Disabled
VLAN Trunk                 : Disabled
Telnet                     : Enabled (TCP 23)
Web                        : Enabled (TCP 80)
SNMP                       : Disabled
SSL Status                 : Disabled
```
**10-6 enable telnet**

**Description**
This command is used to enable TELNET and configure port number.

**Format**
enable telnet {<tcp_port_number 1-65535>}

**Parameters**

| **<tcp_port_number 1-65535>** | (Optional) The TCP port number. TCP ports are numbered between 1 and 65535. The "well-known" TCP port for the TELNET protocol is 23. |

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable TELNET and configure port number:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable telnet 23
Command: enable telnet 23
Success.
```

**10-7 disable telnet**

**Description**
This command is used to disable TELNET.

**Format**
disable telnet

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To disable TELNET:
10-8  enable web

Description
This command is used to enable HTTP and configure port number.

Format
enable web {<tcp_port_number 1-65535>}

Parameters

| <tcp_port_number 1-65535> | (Optional) The TCP port number. TCP ports are numbered between 1 and 65535. The “well-known” TCP port for the WEB protocol is 80. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable HTTP and configure port number:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable web 80
Command: enable web 80
Note: SSL will be disabled if web is enabled.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

10-9  disable web

Description
This command is used to disable HTTP.

Format
disable web

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable HTTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable web
Command: disable web
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-10 reboot
Description
This command is used to restart the Switch.

Format
reboot {force_agree}

Parameters

| force_agree - (Optional) The reboot command will be executed immediately without further confirmation. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To reboot the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#reboot
Command: reboot
Are you sure to proceed with the system reboot?(y/n)
Please wait, the switch is rebooting...
```

10-11 reset
Description
This command is used to provide reset functions. The configuration setting will be reset to the default setting by the “reset config” command. For the “reset system” command, the device will store the reset setting in the NVRAM and then reboot the system. The “reset” command will not reset IP address, log, user accounts and banner configured on the system.
Format
reset {[config | system]} {force_agree}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>config</th>
<th>(Optional) All parameters are reset to default settings. However, the device will neither save or reboot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>(Optional) All parameters are reset to default settings, and the Switch will reset to factory default settings, save and reboot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force_agree</td>
<td>(Optional) The reset command will be executed immediately without further confirmation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To reset the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#reset system
Command: reset system

Are you sure you want to proceed with system reset?(y/n)
y-(reset all include configuration, save, reboot )
n-(cancel command) y
Reboot & Load Factory Default Configuration...

Saving configurations and logs to NV-RAM...... Done.
Please wait, the switch is rebooting...
```

### 10-12 config firmware image

**Description**

This command is used to select a firmware file as a boot up file. This command is required to be supported when multiple firmware images are supported.

**Format**

```config firmware image <path_filename64>boot_up```

**Parameters**

- `<path_filename64>` - Specifies a firmware file on the device file system.
- `boot_up` - Specifies the firmware as the boot up firmware.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To configure c:/ DGS3000_Run_1_00_010.had as the boot up image:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config firmware image c:/DGS3000_Run_1_00_010.had boot_up
Command: config firmware image c:/DGS3000_Run_1_00_010.had boot_up
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-13 create ipif

Description
This command is used to create an IP interface.

Format
```
create ipif <ipif_name 12> <network_address> <vlan_name 32> {state [enable|disable]}
```

Parameters
- **ipif** - Specifies the name of the IP interface.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- **<network_address>** - Specifies the IPv4 network address (xx.xx.xx.xx/xx). It specifies a host address and length of network mask.
- **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **state** - (Optional) Specifies the state of the IP interface.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the IP interface state will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the IP interface state will be disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create an IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create ipif Inter2 192.168.16.1/24 default state enable
Command: create ipif Inter2 192.168.16.1/24 default state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-14 config ipif

Description
This command is used to configure the IP interface.
Format

```
config ipif <ipif_name 12> [{ipaddress <network_address> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | state [enable | disable] | bootp | dhcp | ipv6 [ipv6address <ipv6networkaddr> | state [enable | disable]] | ipv4 state [enable | disable] | dhcp_option12 [hostname <hostname63> | clear_hostname | state [enable | disable]]}
```

Parameters

- `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- `ipaddress` - (Optional) Configures a network on an ipif. The address should specify a host address and length of network mask. Since an ipif can have only one IPv4 address, the new configured address will overwrite the original one.
- `<network_address>` - Enter the network address used here.
- `vlan` - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN here.
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `state` - (Optional) Specifies the state of the interface.
  - `enable` - Enables the state of the interface.
  - `disable` - Disables the state of the interface.
- `bootp` - Uses BOOTP to obtain the IPv4 address.
- `dhcp` - Uses DHCP to obtain the IPv4 address.
- `ipv6` - Specifies that the IPv6 configuration will be done.
  - `ipv6address` - Specifies the IPv6 network address. The address should specify a host address and length of network prefix. There can be multiple IPv6 addresses defined on an interface. Thus, as a new address is defined, it is added on this ipif.
  - `<ipv6networkaddr>` - Enter the IPv6 address used here.
- `state` - Specifies that the IPv6 interface state will be set to enabled or disabled.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the IPv6 interface state will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the IPv6 interface state will be disabled.
- `ipv4` - Specifies that the IPv4 configuration will be done.
  - `state` - Specifies that the IPv4 interface state will be set to enabled or disabled.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the IPv4 interface state will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the IPv4 interface state will be disabled.
- `dhcp_option12` - Specifies the DHCP option 12.
  - `hostname` - Specifies the host name to be inserted in the DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST message.
  - `<hostname 63>` - Enter a name starting with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and have only letters, digits, and hyphen as interior characters; the maximal length is 63.
  - `clear_hostname` - Clears the host name setting. If host name is empty, system name will be used to encode option 12. The length of system is more than 63, the superfluous chars will be truncated. If system name is also empty, then product model name will be used to encode option 12.
  - `state` - Enables or disables insertion of option 12 in the DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST message. The state is disable by default.
  - `enable` - Enables insertion of option 12 in the DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST message.
  - `disable` - Disables insertion of option 12 in the DHCPDISCOVER and DHCPREQUEST message.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure an interface's IPv4 network address:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ipif System ipaddress 192.168.69.123/24 vlan default</td>
<td>Success.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-15 delete ipif
Description
This command is used to delete an IP interface.

Format
delete ipif [<ipif_name 12> {ipv6address <ipv6networkaddr>} | all]

Parameters
- **ipif** - Specifies the name of the IP interface.
- **<ipif_name 12>** - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- **ipv6address** – (Optional) Specifies the IPv6 network address. The address should specify a host address and length of network prefix. There can be multiple IPv6 addresses defined on an interface.
- **<ipv6networkaddr>** - Enter the IPv6 address used here.
- **all** – Specifies that all the IP interfaces will be used.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete an IP interface:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete ipif newone</td>
<td>Success.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-16 enable ipif
Description
This commands is used to enable the IP interface.
Format

enable ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all]

Parameters

- **ipif_name** - Specifies the name of the IP interface.
- **<ipif_name 12>** - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- **all** – Specifies that all the IP interfaces will be enabled.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To enable an IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable ipif newone
Command: enable ipif newone
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-17 disable ipif

Description

This command is used to disable an IP interface.

Format

disable ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all]

Parameters

- **ipif_name** - Specifies the name of the IP interface.
- **<ipif_name 12>** - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- **all** – Specifies that all the IP interfaces will be disabled.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To disable an IP interface:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable ipif newone
Command: disable ipif newone
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

10-18 show ipif

Description
This command is used to display an IP interface.

Format
show ipif {<ipif_name 12>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipif_name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the IP interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipif_name 12&gt;</td>
<td>(Optional) Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display an IP interface:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ipif
Command: show ipif

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Interface</td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Name</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Admin State</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Status</td>
<td>LinkUp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 Address</td>
<td>10.90.90.90/8 (Manual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 State</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 State</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP Option12 State</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP Option12 Host Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
10-19 enable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto

Description
This command is used to enable the auto configuration of link local address when there are no IPv6 addresses explicitly configured. When an IPv6 address is explicitly configured, the link local address will be automatically configured, and the IPv6 processing will be started. When there is no IPv6 address explicitly configured, by default, link local address is not configured and the IPv6 processing will be disabled. By enable this automatic configuration, the link local address will be automatically configured and IPv6 processing will be started.

Format
enable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto [<ipif_name 12> | all]

Parameters

<ipif_name 12> - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
all - Specifies that all the IP interfaces will be used.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the IP interface for IPv6 link local automatic:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto newone
Command: enable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto newone
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-20 disable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto

Description
This command is used to disable the auto configuration of link local address when no IPv6 address are configured.

Format
disable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto [<ipif_name 12> | all]

Parameters

<ipif_name 12> - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
all - Specifies that all the IP interfaces will be used.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the IP interface for IPv6 link local automatic:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto newone
Command: disable ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto newone
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

10-21 show ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto
Description
This commands is used to display the link local address automatic configuration state.

Format
```
show ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto {<ipif_name 12>}
```

Parameters
```
<ipif_name 12> - (Optional) Enter the Ip interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To display the link local address automatic configuration state.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto
Command: show ipif_ipv6_link_local_auto

IPIF: System          Automatic Link Local Address: Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 11  BPDU Attack Protection
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config bpdu_protection ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Configures the BPDU protection function for the ports on the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config bpdu_protection recovery_timer &lt;sec 60-1000000&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the recovery timer for BPDU protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config bpdu_protection [trap</td>
<td>log] [none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11-1  config bpdu_protection ports

Description
This command is used to configure the BPDP protection function for the ports on the Switch. In
generally, there are two states in BPDU protection function. One is normal state, and another is
under attack state. The under attack state have three modes: drop, block, and shutdown. A BPDU
protection enabled port will enter under attack state when it receives one STP BPDU packet. And it
will take action based on the configuration. Thus, BPDU protection can only be enabled on STP-
disabled port.

BPDU protection has high priority than fbpbu setting configured by configure STP command in
determination of BPDU handling. That is, when fbpbu is configured to forward STP BPDU but
BPDU protection is enabled, then the port will not forward STP BPDU.

Format
config bpdu_protection ports [state [enable | disable] | mode [ drop | block | shutdown]](1)

Parameters
<portlist> - Specifies a range of ports to be configured (port number).
all – Specifies that all the port will be configured.
state – (Optional) Specifies the BPDU protection state. The default state is disable
enable – Specifies to enable BPDU protection.
disable – Specifies to disable BPDU protection.
mode – (Optional) Specifies the BPDU protection mode. The default mode is shutdown
drop - Drops all received BPDU packets when the port enters under_attack state.
block - Drops all packets including BPDU and normal packets when the port enters
under_attack state.
shutdown - Shuts down the port when the port enters under_attack state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To set the port state enable and drop mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config bpdu_protection ports 1 state enable mode drop
Commands: config bpdu_protection ports 1 state enable mode drop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

11-2 config bpdu_protection recovery_interval

Description
This command is used to configure BPDU protection recovery timer. When a port enters the ‘under
attack’ state, it can be disabled or blocked based on the configuration. The state can be recovered
manually or by the auto recovery mechanism. To manually recover the port, the user needs to
disable and re-enable the port.

Format
```
config bpdu_protection recovery_timer [<sec 60-1000000> | infinite]
```

Parameters
- **recovery_timer** - Specifies the bpdu_protection Auto-Recovery recovery_timer. The default
  value of recovery_timer is 60.
- **<sec 60 –1000000>** - The timer (in seconds) used by the Auto-Recovery mechanism to
  recover the port. The valid range is 60 to 1000000.
- **infinite** - The port will not be auto recovered.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the bpdu_protection recovery_timer to 120 seconds for the entire switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config bpdu_protection recovery_timer 120
Commands: config bpdu_protection recovery_timer 120
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

11-3 config bpdu_protection

Description
This command is used to configure the BPDU protection trap state or state for the Switch.
Format

```
config bpdu_protection [trap | log] [none | attack_detected | attack_cleared | both]
```

Parameters

- **trap**: Specifies the trap state.
- **log**: Specifies the log state.
- **none**: Neither attack_detected nor attack_cleared is trapped or logged.
- **attack_detected**: Events will be logged or trapped when the BPDU attacks is detected.
- **attack_cleared**: Events will be logged or trapped when the BPDU attacks is cleared.
- **both**: The events of attack_detected and attack_cleared shall be trapped or logged.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To config the bpdu_protection trap state as both for the entire switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config bpdu_protection trap both
Commands: config bpdu_protection trap both
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 11-4 enable bpdu_protection

**Description**

This command is used to enable BPDU protection function globally for the Switch.

**Format**

```
enable bpdu_protection
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable bpdu_protection function globally for the entire switch:
11-5 disable bpdu_protection

Description
This command is used to disable BPDU protection function globally for the Switch.

Format
disable bpdu_protection

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable bpdu_protection function globally for the entire switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable bpdu_protection
Commands: disable bpdu_protection
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

11-6 show bpdu_protection

Description
This command is used to display BPDU protection global configuration or per port configuration and current status.

Format
show bpdu_protection {ports <portlist>}

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the portlist here.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the bpdu_protection for the entire switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show bpdu_protection
Commands: show bpdu_protection

BPDU Protection Global Settings
---------------------------------------
BPDU Protection status         : Enabled
BPDU Protection Recovery Time  : 60 seconds
BPDU Protection Trap State     : None
BPDU Protection Log State      : None

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To show the bpdu_protection status ports 1-12:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show bpdu_protection ports 1-12
Commands: show bpdu_protection ports 1-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Under Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#```
Chapter 12 Cable Diagnostics

Command List

cable_diag ports [<portlist> | all]

12-1 cable_diag ports

Description
This command is used to configure cable diagnostics on ports. For FE port, two pairs of cable will be diagnosed. For GE port, four pairs of cable will be diagnosed.

The following test result can be displayed.

- **Open** - The cable in the error pair does not have a connection at the specified position.
- **Short** - The cable in the error pair has a short problem at the specified position.
- **Crosstalk** - The cable in the error pair has a crosstalk problem at the specified position.
- **Shutdown** - The remote partner is powered off.
- **Unknown** - The diagnosis does not obtain the cable status. Please try again.
- **OK** - The pair or cable has no error.
- **No cable** - The port does not have any cable connected to the remote partner.

When a port is in link-up status, the test will obtain the distance of the cable. Since the status is link-up, the cable will not have the short or open problem. But the test may still detect the crosstalk problem.

When a port is in link-down status, the link-down may be caused by many factors.

1. When the port has a normal cable connection, but the remote partner is powered off, the cable diagnosis can still diagnose the health of the cable as if the remote partner is powered on.
2. When the port does not have any cable connection, the result of the test will indicate no cable.
3. The test will detect the type of error and the position where the error occurs.

When the link partner is Fast Ethernet ports:

- Where the link partner is powered on with no errors and the link is up, this command cannot detect the cable length
- Where the link partner is powered on with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error
- Where the link partner is powered down with no errors and the link is down, this command cannot detect the cable length
When the link partner is powered down with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error.

When there is no link partner with no errors and the link is up, this command can detect the cable length.

When there is no link partner with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error.

When the link partner is Gigabit Ethernet ports:

- Where the link partner is powered on with no errors and the link is up, this command can detect the cable length.
- Where the link partner is powered on with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error.
- Where the link partner is powered down with no errors and the link is down, this command cannot detect the cable length.
- When the link partner is powered down with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error.
- When there is no link partner with no errors and the link is up, this command can detect the cable length.
- When there is no link partner with errors, this command can detect whether the error is open, short, or crosstalk. In this case this command can also detect the distance of the error.

Note: This test is only for copper cable. The fiber port is not tested. For the combo ports, only the copper media will be tested. The cable diagnosis does not support on the Pair 1 and 4 if the link partner is FE port. If the link partner is FE port, the target port's link will be down after the test.

Format

cable_diag ports [portlist] | all

Parameters

- portlist - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- all - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

Test the cable on port 1, 11, and 12:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#cable_diag ports 1,11-12
Command: cable_diag ports 1,11-12

Perform Cable Diagnostics ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Link Status</th>
<th>Test Result</th>
<th>Cable Length (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100BASE-T</td>
<td>Link Up</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>100BASE-T</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>No Cable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>100BASE-T</td>
<td>Link Down</td>
<td>No Cable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 13  Command Logging

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable command logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable command logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show command logging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13-1  enable command logging

Description
This command is used to enable the command logging function. This is disabled by default.

Note: When the Switch is under booting procedure, all configuration command should not be logged. When the user under AAA authentication, the user name should not changed if user uses "enable admin" command to replace its privilege.

Format
enable command logging

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the command logging function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable command logging
Command: enable command logging
Success.
```

13-2  disable command logging

Description
This command is used to disable the command logging function.

Format
disable command logging


Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the command logging:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable command logging
Command: disable command logging
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

13-3 show command logging

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s general command logging configuration status.

Format
show command logging

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To show the command logging configuration status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show command logging
Command: show command logging

Command Logging State : Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 14  Compound Authentication
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable authorization attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable authorization attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config authentication server failover [local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14-1  enable authorization

Description
This command is used to enable authorization. When authorization for attributes is enabled, the authorized attributes (for example VLAN, 802.1p default priority, and ACL) assigned by the RADIUS server or local database, will be accepted depending on the individual module’s settings. Authorization for attributes is enabled by default.

Format
enable authorization attributes

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
This example sets authorization global state enabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable authorization attributes
Command: enable authorization attributes
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

14-2  disable authorization

Description
This command is used to disable authorization. When authorization for attributes is disabled, the authorized attributes (for example VLAN, 802.1p default priority, and ACL) assigned by the
RADIUS server or local database, will be ignored even if the individual module’s setting is enabled. Authorization for attributes is enabled by default.

**Format**
disable authorization attributes

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
This example sets authorization global state disabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable authorization attributes
Command: disable authorization attributes
Success.
```

14-3  **show authorization**

**Description**
This command is used to display authorization status.

**Format**
show authorization

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
This example displays authorization status:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

14-4  config authentication server failover

Description
This command is used to configure authentication server failover function.

Format
config authentication server failover [local | permit | block]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>Uses local DB to authenticate the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>The client is always regarded as authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>Blocks the client. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Set authentication server auth fail over state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config authentication server failover local
Command: config authentication server failover local
Success.
```

14-5  show authentication

Description
This command is used to display the authentication server failover configuration.

Format
show authentication

Parameters
None.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authorization
Command: show authorization
Authorization for Attributes: Enabled.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show authentication global configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show authentication
Command: show authentication
Authentication Server Failover: Local.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 15  Configuration Command List

show config [effective | modified | current_config | boot_up | file <pathname 64>] {{include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {{include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}}}}

config configuration <pathname 64> [boot_up | active]

save {{config <pathname 64> | log | all}}

show boot_file

15-1  show config

Description

This command is used to display the content of the current configuration, the configuration to be used in next boot, or the configuration file specified by the command.

The output stream of the configuration data can be filtered by the expression specified at the end of the command. The expression can contain up to three multiple filter evaluations. A filter evaluation begins with a filter type (include, exclude, and begin), followed by up to three filter strings (ex: “stp”). A filter string is enclosed by symbol “.". The following describes the meaning of the each filter type.

include: includes lines that contain the specified filter string.

exclude: excludes lines that contain the specified filter string

begin: The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

The relationship of multiple filter strings following the same filter type is OR. That is, one line is qualified if one of specified filter strings is matched.

If more than one filter evaluation is specified; the output of filtered by the former evaluation will be used as the input of the latter evaluation.

Format

show config [effective | modified | current_config | boot_up | file <pathname 64>] {{include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {{include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}}}}

Parameters

effective - Shows commands which only affects the behavior of the device. For example, if STP is disabled, only “STP is disabled” is displayed for STP configuration. All other lower level
setting regarding STP is not displayed. The lower level setting will only be displayed when the higher level setting is enabled.

**Note:** This parameter is only for the current configuration.

**modified** - Shows only the commands which are not default setting.

**Note:** This parameter is only for the current configuration.

**current_config** - Specifies the current configuration.

**boot_up** - Specifies the list of the bootup configuration.

**file** - Specifies to display the configuration file.

  `<.pathname 64>` - Specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, the boot up configuration is implied. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

**include** - (Optional) Includes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**exclude** - (Optional) Excludes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**begin** - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

  `<filter_string 80>` - A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

**include** - (Optional) Includes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**exclude** - (Optional) Excludes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**begin** - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

  `<filter_string 80>` - A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

**include** - (Optional) Includes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**exclude** - (Optional) Excludes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**begin** - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

  `<filter_string 80>` - A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

**include** - (Optional) Includes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**exclude** - (Optional) Excludes lines that contain the specified filter string.

**begin** - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

  `<filter_string 80>` - A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

  `<filter_string 80>` - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol "." Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the " character. The filter string is case sensitive. This value can be up to 80 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**

The following example illustrates how the special filters, 'modified', affect the configuration display:
15-2  config configuration

Description
This command is used to select a configuration file as the next boot up configuration or to apply a specific configuration to the system. This command is required when multiple configuration files are supported.

Format
config configuration <pathname 64> [boot_up | active]

Parameters
- `<pathname 64>` - Specifies a configuration file on the device file system.
- `boot_up` - Specifies it as a boot up file.
- `active` - Specifies to apply the configuration.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the Switch’s configuration file as boot up:
15-3 save

Description
This command is used to save the current configuration to a file.

Format
save {{config <pathname 64> | log | all}}

Parameters
- config - (Optional) Specifies to save the configuration to a file.
- <pathname64> - Specifies the absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot up configuration file.
- log - (Optional) Specifies to save the log.
- all - (Optional) Specifies to save the configuration and the log.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To save the configuration:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#save config c:/3000.cfg
Command: save config c:/3000.cfg

Saving all configurations to NV-RAM........ Done.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

15-4 show boot file

Description
This command is used to display the configuration file and firmware image assigned as boot up files.

Format
show boot_file
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the boot file:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show boot_file
Command: show boot_file

  Bootup Firmware : /c:/runtime.had
  Bootup Configuration : /c:/config.cfg

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 16  Connectivity Fault Management (CFM)  Command List

create cfm md <string 22> {md_index <uint 1-4294967295>} level <int 0-7>
config cfm md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mip [none | auto | explicit] | sender_id [none | chassis | manage | chassis_manage]}
create cfm ma <string 22> {ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>} md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]
config cfm ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mep [none | auto | explicit | defer] | sender_id [none | chassis | manage | chassis_manage | defer] | ccm_interval [10ms | 100ms | 1sec | 10sec | 1min | 10min] | mepid_list [add | delete] <mepid_list>}
create cfm mep <string 32> mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] direction [inward | outward] port <port>
config cfm mep [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] {state [enable | disable] | ccm [enable | disable] | pdu_priority <int 0-7> | fault_alarm [all | mac_status | remote_ccm | error_ccm | xcon_ccm | none] | alarm_time <centisecond 250-1000> | alarm_reset_time <centisecond 250-1000>}
delete cfm mep [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]]
delete cfm ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]
delete cfm md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]

enable cfm
disable cfm

config cfm ports <portlist> state [enable | disable]
show cfm ports <portlist>

show cfm {md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mep [<string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]]} | mepname <string 32>]]
show cfm fault {md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]}}
show cfm port {port <port> {level <int 0-7> | direction [inward | outward] | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>}}
cfm loopback <macaddr> [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] {num <int 1-65535> | length <int 0-1500> | pattern <string 1500> | pdu_priority <int 0-7>}
cfm linktrace <macaddr> [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] {ttl <int 2-255> | pdu_priority <int 0-7>}
show cfm linktrace [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] {trans_id <uint>}
delete cfm linktrace {md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mep [<string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191>]} | mepname <string 32>]]
show cfm mipccm
config cfm mp_ltr_all [enable | disable]
show cfm mp_ltr_all
show cfm remote_mep [mepname <string 32> | md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] mepid <int 1-8191>]
show cfm pkt_cnt {ports <portlist> {rx | tx}} [rx | tx | ccm]
16-1  create cfm md

Description
This command is used to create a maintenance domain.

Format
create cfm md <string 22> {md_index <uint 1-4294967295>} level <int 0-7>

Parameters
- <string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- md_index - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain index. The value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- level - Specifies the maintenance domain level. The value must be between 0 and 7.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a maintenance domain called "op_domain" and assign a maintenance domain level of "2":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create cfm md op_domain level 2
Command: create cfm md op_domain level 2
Success.
```

16-2  config cfm md

Description
This command is used to configure the parameters of a maintenance domain. The creation of MIPs on an MA is useful to trace the link, MIP by MIP. It also allows the user to perform a loopback from an MEP to an MIP.

Format
config cfm md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mip [none | auto | explicit] | sender_id [none | chassis | manage | chassis_manage]}
Parameters

- `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `mip` - (Optional) Specifies to configure MIPs.
  - `none` - Specifies not to create MIPs. This is the default value.
  - `auto` - MIPs can always be created on any ports in this MD, if that port is not configured with an MEP of this MD. For the intermediate switch in an MA, the setting must be automatic in order for the MIPs to be created on this device.
  - `explicit` - MIPs can be created on any ports in this MD, only if the next existent lower level has an MEP configured on that port, and that port is not configured with an MEP of this MD.
- `sender_id` - (Optional) Specifies the control transmission of the sender ID TLV.
  - `none` - Specifies not to transmit the sender ID TLV. This is the default value.
  - `chassis` - Transmits the sender ID TLV with the chassis ID information.
  - `manage` - Transmits the sender ID TLV with the managed address information.
  - `chassis_manage` - Transmits sender ID TLV with chassis ID information and manage address information.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure the maintenance domain called “op_domain” and specify the explicit option for creating MIPs:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cfm md op_domain mip explicit
Command: config cfm md op_domain mip explicit
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-3 create cfm ma

Description

This command is used to create a maintenance association. Different MAs in an MD must have different MA Names. Different MAs in different MDs may have the same MA Name.

Format

```
create cfm ma <string 22> {ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>} md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]
```

Parameters

- `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `ma_index` - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
md - Specifies the maintenance domain name.

<string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

md_index - Specifies the maintenance domain index.

<uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a maintenance association called “op1” and assign it to the maintenance domain “op_domain”:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create cfm ma op1 md op_domain
Command: create cfm ma op1 md op_domain
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

16-4 config cfm ma

description
This command is used to configure the parameters of a maintenance association. The MEP list specified for an MA can be located in different devices. MEPs must be created on the ports of these devices explicitly. An MEP will transmit a CCM packet periodically across the MA. The receiving MEP will verify these received CCM packets from the other MEPs against this MEP list for the configuration integrity check.

Format
config cfm ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {vlanid <vlanid 1-4094> | mip [none | auto | explicit | defer] | sender_id [none | chassis | manage | chassis_manage | defer] | ccm_interval [10ms | 100ms | 1sec | 10sec | 1min | 10min] | mepid_list [add | delete] <mepid_list>}

Parameters

<string 22> - Enter the maintenance association name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

ma_index - Specifies the maintenance association index.

<uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

md - Specifies the maintenance domain name.

<string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

md_index - Specifies the maintenance domain index.

<uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

vlanid - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN Identifier. Different MAs must be associated with different
VLANs.
<vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

mip - (Optional) Specifies to configure MIPs.
  none - Specifies not to create MIPs.
  auto - MIPs can always be created on any ports in this MA, if that port is not configured with an MEP of that MA.
  explicit - MIP can be created on any ports in this MA, only if the next existing lower level has an MEP configured on that port, and that port is not configured with an MEP of this MA.
  defer - Inherit the setting configured for the maintenance domain that this MA is associated with. This is the default value.

sender_id - (Optional) This is the control transmission of the sender ID TLV.
  none - Specifies not to transmit the sender ID TLV. This is the default value.
  chassis - Transmits the sender ID TLV with the chassis ID information.
  manage - Transmits the sender ID TLV with the manage address information.
  chassis_manage - Transmits the sender ID TLV with the chassis ID information and the manage address information.
  defer - Inherits the setting configured for the maintenance domain that this MA is associated with. This is the default value.

ccm_interval - (Optional) Specifies the CCM interval.
  10ms - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 10 milliseconds. Not recommended.
  100ms - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 100 milliseconds. Not recommended.
  1sec - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 1 second.
  10sec - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 10 seconds. This is the default value.
  1min - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 1 minute.
  10min - Specifies that the CCM interval will be set to 10 minutes.

mepid_list - (Optional) Specifies the MEPIDs contained in the maintenance association. The range of the MEPID is 1-8191.
  add - Specifies to add MEPID(s).
  delete - Specifies to delete MEPID(s). By default, there is no MEPID in a newly created maintenance association.

<mepid_list> - Enter the MEP ID list here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure a CFM MA:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cfm ma op1 md op_domain vlanid 1 ccm_interval 1sec
Command: config cfm ma op1 md op_domain vlanid 1 ccm_interval 1sec
Success.
```

16-5  create cfm mep

Description
This command is used to create an MEP. Different MEPs in the same MA must have a different MEPID. MD name, MA name, and MEPID that together identify a MEP.

Different MEPs on the same device must have a different MEP name. Before creating an MEP, its MEPID should be configured in the MA’s MEPID list.
**Format**

create cfm mep <string 32> mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] direction [inward | outward] port <port>

**Parameters**

- `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used. It is unique among all MEPs configured on the device. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `mepid` - Specifies the MEP ID. It should be configured in the MA's MEPID list.
  - `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
- `md` - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `ma` - Specifies the maintenance association name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `ma_index` - Specifies the maintenance association index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `direction` - Specifies the MEP direction.
  - `inward` - Specifies the inward facing (up) MEP.
  - `outward` - Specifies the outward facing (down) MEP.
- `port` - Specifies the port number. This port should be a member of the MA's associated VLAN.
  - `<port>` - Enter the port number used here.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To create a CFM MEP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create cfm mep mepl mepid 1 md op_domain ma opl direction inward port 2
Command: create cfm mep mepl mepid 1 md op_domain ma opl direction inward port 2
Success.
```

**16-6 config cfm mep**

**Description**

This command is used to configure the parameters of an MEP.

An MEP may generate 5 types of Fault Alarms, as shown below by their priorities from high to low:

- Cross-connect CCM Received: priority 5
- Error CCM Received: priority 4
Some Remote MEPs Down: priority 3
Some Remote MEP MAC Status Errors: priority 2
Some Remote MEP Defect Indications: priority 1

If multiple types of the fault occur on an MEP, only the fault with the highest priority will be alarmed.

Format

```bash
config cfm mep [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] [state [enable | disable] | ccm [enable | disable] | pdu_priority <int 0-7> | fault_alarm [all | mac_status | remote_ccm | error_ccm | xcon_ccm | none] | alarm_time <centisecond 250-1000> | alarm_reset_time <centisecond 250-1000>]
```

Parameters

- `mepname` - Specifies the MEP name.
  - `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

- `mepid` - Specifies the MEP ID.
  - `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.

- `md` - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

- `ma` - Specifies the maintenance association name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - `ma_index` - Specifies the maintenance association index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

- `state` - (Optional) Specifies the MEP administrative state.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the MEP will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the MEP will be disabled. This is the default value.

- `ccm` - (Optional) Specifies the CCM transmission state.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the CCM transmission will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the CCM transmission will be disabled. This is the default value.

- `pdu_priority` - (Optional) The 802.1p priority is set in the CCMs and the LTM messages transmitted by the MEP. The default value is 7.
  - `<int 0-7>` - Enter the PDU priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

- `fault_alarm` - (Optional) Specifies the control types of the fault alarms sent by the MEP.
  - `all` - All types of fault alarms will be sent.
  - `mac_status` - Only the fault alarms whose priority is equal to or higher than “Some Remote MEP MAC Status Errors” are sent.
  - `remote_ccm` - Only the fault alarms whose priority is equal to or higher than “Some Remote MEPs Down” are sent.
  - `error_ccm` - Only the fault alarms whose priority is equal to or higher than “Error CCM Received” are sent.
  - `xcon_ccm` - Only the fault alarms whose priority is equal to or higher than “Cross-connect CCM Received” are sent.
  - `none` - No fault alarm is sent. This is the default value.

- `alarm_time` - (Optional) Specifies the time that a defect must exceed before the fault alarm can be sent. The unit is centisecond, the range is 250-1000. The default value is 250.
  - `<centisecond 250-1000>` - Enter the alarm time value here. This value must be between 250 and 1000 centiseconds.
alarm_reset_time - (Optional) Specifies the dormant duration time before a defect is triggered before the fault can be re-alarmed. The unit is centisecond, the range is 250-1000. The default value is 1000.

<centisecond 250-1000> - Enter the alarm reset time value here. This value must be between 250 and 1000 centiseconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure a CFM MEP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cfm mep mepname mep1 state enable ccm enable
Command: config cfm mep mepname mep1 state enable ccm enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-7 delete cfm mep
Description
This command is used to delete a previously created MEP.

Format
```
delete cfm mep [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]]
```

Parameters
- **mepname** - Specifies the MEP name.
  <string 32> - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **mepid** - Specifies the MEP ID.
  <int 1-8191> - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
- **md** - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  md_index - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- **ma** - Specifies the maintenance association name.
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance association name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  ma_index - Specifies the maintenance association index.
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To delete a CFM MEP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete cfm mep mepname mepl
Command: delete cfm mep mepname mepl
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-8 delete cfm ma

Description
This command is used to delete a created maintenance association. All MEPs created in the maintenance association will be deleted automatically.

Format
```
delete cfm ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]
```

Parameters
- `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `ma_index` - Specifies the maintenance association index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `md` - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a CFM MA:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete cfm ma op1 md op_domain
Command: delete cfm ma op1 md op_domain
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
16-9 delete cfm md

Description
This command is used to delete a previously created maintenance domain. All the MEPs and maintenance associations created in the maintenance domain will be deleted automatically.

Format
delete cfm md [string 22 | md_index uint 1-4294967295]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string 22</td>
<td>- Enter the maintenance domain name. This name can be up to 22 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>md_index</td>
<td>- Specifies the maintenance domain index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uint 1-4294967295</td>
<td>- Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a CFM MD:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete cfm md op_domain
Command: delete cfm md op_domain
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-10 enable cfm

Description
This command is used to enable the CFM globally.

Format
enable cfm

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To enable the CFM globally:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable cfm
Command: enable cfm
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-11 disable cfm

Description

This command is used to disable the CFM globally.

Format

disable cfm

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To disable the CFM globally:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable cfm
Command: disable cfm
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-12 config cfm ports

Description

This command is used to enable or disable the CFM function on a per-port basis. By default, the CFM function is disabled on all ports.

If the CFM is disabled on a port:

1. MIPs are never created on that port.
2. MEPs can still be created on that port, and the configuration can be saved.
3. MEPs created on that port can never generate or process CFM PDUs. If the user issues a Loopback or Link trace test on those MEPs, it will prompt the user to inform them that the CFM function is disabled on that port.
Format
config cfm ports <portlist> state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the list of ports used for this configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>- Specifies that the CFM function will be enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>- Specifies that the CFM function will be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>- Specifies that the CFM function will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the CFM ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cfm ports 2-5 state enable
Command: config cfm ports 2-5 state enable
Success.
```

16-13 show cfm ports
Description
This command is used to show the CFM state of specified ports.

Format
show cfm ports <portlist>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the list of logical ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the CFM ports:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm ports 3-6
Command: show cfm ports 3-6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

16-14 show cfm

Description
This command is used to show the CFM configuration.

Format
show cfm {{md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mepid <int 1-8191>}} | mepname <string 32>}}

Parameters

md - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

md_index - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain index.
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

ma - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association name.
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance association name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

ma_index - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association index.
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

mepid - (Optional) Specifies the MEP ID.
  <int 1-8191> - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.

mepname - (Optional) Specifies the MEP name.
  <string 32> - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the CFM configuration:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm
Command: show cfm
CFM State: Enabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MD Index</th>
<th>MD Name</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>op_domain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm md op_domain
Command: show cfm md op_domain

MD Index : 1
MD Name : op_domain
MD Level : 2
MIP Creation: Explicit
SenderID TLV: None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA Index</th>
<th>MA Name</th>
<th>VID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>op1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm md op_domain ma op1
Command: show cfm md op_domain ma op1

MA Index : 1
MA Name : op1
MA VID : 1
MIP Creation: Defer
CCM Interval: 1 second
SenderID TLV: Defer
MEPID List : 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEPID</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inward</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mepl</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm mepname mepl
Command: show cfm mepname mepl

Name : mepl
MEPID : 1
Port : 2
Direction : Inward
CFM Port Status : Disabled
MAC Address : 00-01-02-03-04-02
MEP State : Enabled
CCM State : Enabled
PDU Priority : 7
Fault Alarm : Disabled
Alarm Time : 250 centisecond((1/100)s)
Alarm Reset Time : 1000 centisecond((1/100)s)
Highest Fault : None
Out-of-Sequence CCMs: 0 received
### 16-15 show cfm fault

**Description**

This command is used to display all the fault conditions detected by the MEPs contained in the specified MA or MD. This display provides the overview of the fault status by MEPs.

**Format**

```
show cfm fault {md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]}}
```

**Parameters**

- **md** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - **md_index** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

- **ma** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name used here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - **ma_index** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association index.
  - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

**Restrictions**

None.
Example
To show the CFM faults:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm fault
Command: show cfm fault

MD Name  MA Name      MEPID  Status
-----------  -----------  -----  ----------------------------------
op_domain    op1          1      Cross-connect CCM Received
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-16 show cfm port

Description
This command is used to show MEPs and MIPs created on a port.

Format
```
show cfm port <port> {level <int 0-7> | direction [inward | outward] | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>}
```

Parameters
- `<port>` - Enter the port number used here.
- `level` - (Optional) Specifies the MD Level. If not specified, all levels are shown.
  - `<int 0-7>` - Enter the MD level value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
- `direction` - (Optional) Specifies the MEP direction.
  - `inward` - Specifies that the MEP direction will be inward facing.
  - `outward` - Specifies that the MEP direction will be outward facing.
  If not specified, both directions and the MIP are shown.
- `vlanid` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN identifier. If not specified, all VLANs are shown.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the MEPs and MIPs created on a port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm port 2
Command: show cfm port 2

MAC Address: 00-01-02-03-04-02
MD Name  MA Name      MEPID  Level  Direction  VID
-----------  -----------  -----  -----  ---------  ----
op_domain    op1          1      2      Inward     1
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
16-17 cfm loopback

Description
This command is used to start a CFM loopback test. You can press Ctrl+C to exit the loopback test. The MAC address represents the destination MEP or MIP that can be reached by this MAC address. The MEP represents the source MEP to initiate the loopback message.

Format

```
cfm loopback <macaddr> [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] {num <int 1-65535> | [length <int 0-1500> | pattern <string 1500>] | pdu_priority <int 0-7>}
```

Parameters

- `<macaddr>` - Enter the destination MAC address here.
- `mepname` - Specifies the MEP name used. `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `mepid` - Specifies the MEP ID used. `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
- `md` - Specifies the maintenance domain name. `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index. `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `ma` - Specifies the maintenance association name. `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- `ma_index` - Specifies the maintenance association index. `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `num` - (Optional) Number of LBMs to be sent. The default value is 4. `<int 1-65535>` - Enter the number of LBMs to be sent here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
- `length` - (Optional) The payload length of the LBM to be sent. The default is 0. `<int 0-1500>` - Enter the payload length here. This value must be between 0 and 1500.
- `pattern` - (Optional) An arbitrary amount of data to be included in a Data TLV, along with an indication whether the Data TLV is to be included. `<string 1500>` - Enter the pattern used here. This value can be up to 1500 characters long.
- `pdu_priority` - (Optional) The 802.1p priority to be set in the transmitted LBMs. If not specified, it uses the same priority as CCMs and LTMs sent by the MA. `<int 0-7>` - Enter the PDU priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To transmit a LBM:
16-18 cfm linktrace

Description

This command is used to issue a CFM link track message.

Format

```plaintext
cfm linktrace <macaddr> [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ] {ttl <int 2-255> | pdu_priority <int 0-7>}
```

Parameters

- `<macaddr>` - Specifies the destination MAC address.
- `mepname` - Specifies the MEP name used.
  - `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `mepid` - Specifies the MEP ID used.
  - `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
- `md` - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - `md_index` - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value can be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `ma` - Specifies the maintenance association name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - `ma_index` - Specifies the maintenance association index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value can be between 1 and 4294967295.
- `ttl` - (Optional) Specifies the link trace message TTL value. The default value is 64.
  - `<int 2-255>` - Enter the link trace message TTL value here. This value must be between 2 and 255.
- `pdu_priority` - (Optional) The 802.1p priority to be set in the transmitted LTM. If not specified, it uses the same priority as CCMs sent by the MA.
  - `<int 0-7>` - Enter the PDU priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

Restrictions

None.
16-19 show cfm linktrace

Description
This command is used to show the link trace responses. The maximum link trace responses a device can hold is 128.

Format
show cfm linktrace [mepname <string 32> | mepid <int 1-8191> md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] [ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>]] [trans_id <uint>]

Parameters

- **mepname** - Specifies the MEP name used.
  - `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **mepid** - Specifies the MEP ID used.
  - `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
  - md - Specifies the maintenance domain name.
    - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - md_index - Specifies the maintenance domain index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

- **ma** - Specifies the maintenance association name.
  - `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  - ma_index - Specifies the maintenance association index.
    - `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

- **trans_id** - (Optional) Specifies the identifier of the transaction displayed.
  - `<uint>` - Enter the transaction ID used here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the link trace reply when the "all MPs reply LTRs" function is enabled:
To show the link trace reply when the "all MPs reply LTRs" function is disabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm linktrace mepname mep1 trans_id 27
Command: show cfm linktrace mepname mep1 trans_id 27
Transaction ID: 27
From MEP mep1 to 32-00-70-89-31-06
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hop</th>
<th>MEPID</th>
<th>Ingress MAC Address</th>
<th>Egress MAC Address</th>
<th>Forwarded</th>
<th>Relay Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-00</td>
<td>32-00-70-89-41-06</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>FDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>00-32-28-40-09-07</td>
<td>00-32-28-40-09-05</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>FDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-00</td>
<td>32-00-70-89-31-06</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Hit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#"  

16-20 delete cfm linktrace

Description
This command is used to delete the stored link trace response data that have been initiated by the specified MEP.

Format
```
delete cfm linktrace {md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] {mepid <int 1-8191>}} | mepname <string 32>}}
```

Parameters
- **md** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance domain name.  
  `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
- **md_index** - Specifies the maintenance domain index.  
  `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
**ma** - (Optional) Specifies the maintenance association name.

- `<string 22>` - Enter the maintenance association name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.

**ma_index** - Specifies the maintenance association index.

- `<uint 1-4294967295>` - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.

**mepid** - (Optional) Specifies the MEP ID used.

- `<int 1-8191>` - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.

**mepname** - (Optional) Specifies the MEP name used.

- `<string 32>` - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To delete the CFM link trace reply:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete cfm linktrace mepname mep1
Command: delete cfm linktrace mepname mep1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**16-21 show cfm mipccm**

**Description**

This command is used to show the MIP CCM database entries. All entries in the MIP CCM database will be shown. A MIP CCM entry is similar to a FDB which keeps the forwarding port information of a MAC entry.

**Format**

`show cfm mipccm`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show MIP CCM database entries:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm mipccm
Command: show cfm mipccm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA</th>
<th>VID</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

16-22 config cfm mp_ltr_all

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the "all MPs reply LTRs" function.

Format
config cfm mp_ltr_all [enable | disable]

Parameters
- **enable** - Specifies that the MP's reply to the LTR function will be set to all.
- **disable** - Disables sending the all MPs replay LTRs function.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the "all MPs reply LTRs" function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cfm mp_ltr_all enable
Command: config cfm mp_ltr_all enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-23 show cfm mp_ltr_all

Description
This command is used to show the current configuration of the "all MPs reply LTRs" function.

Format
show cfm mp_ltr_all
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the configuration of the "all MPs reply LTRs" function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm mp_ltr_all
Command: show cfm mp_ltr_all
All MPs reply LTRs: Disabled
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-24 show cfm remote_mep

Description
This command is used to show remote MEPs.

Format
```
show cfm remote_mep [mepname <string 32> | md [<string 22> | md_index <uint 1-4294967295>] ma [<string 22> | ma_index <uint 1-4294967295>] mepid <int 1-8191>] remote_mepid <int 1-8191>
```

Parameters
- **mepname** - Specifies the MEP name used.  
  <string 32> - Enter the MEP name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **md** - Specifies the maintenance domain name.  
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance domain name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  md_index - Specifies the maintenance domain index.  
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance domain index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- **ma** - Specifies the maintenance association name.  
  <string 22> - Enter the maintenance association name here. This name can be up to 22 characters long.
  ma_index - Specifies the maintenance association index.  
  <uint 1-4294967295> - Enter the maintenance association index value here. This value must be between 1 and 4294967295.
- **mepid** - Specifies the MEP ID used.  
  <int 1-8191> - Enter the MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.
- **remote_mepid** - Specifies the Remote MEP ID used.  
  <int 1-8191> - Enter the remote MEP ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 8191.

Restrictions
None.
Example

To show the CFM Remote MEP information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm remote_mep mepname mepl remote_mepid 2
Command: show cfm remote_mep mepname mepl remote_mepid 2
Remote MEPID    : 2
MAC Address     : 00-11-22-33-44-02
Status          : OK
RDI             : Yes
Port State      : Blocked
Port Status Defect : Blocked
Interface Status: Down
Interface Status Defect : No
Last CCM Serial Number : 1000
Sender Chassis ID: 00-11-22-33-44-00
Sender Management Address: SNMP-UDP-IPv4 10.90.90.90:161
Detect Time     : 2008-01-01 12:00:00
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

16-25 `show cfm pkt_cnt`

**Description**

This command is used to show the CFM packet's RX/TX counters.

**Format**

```
show cfm pkt_cnt {[ports <portlist> {[rx | tx]} | [rx | tx] | ccm]}
```

**Parameters**

- `ports` - (Optional) Specifies the port counters to show. If not specified, all ports will be shown.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.
  - `rx` - (Optional) Specifies to display the RX counter.
  - `tx` - (Optional) Specifies to display the TX counter. If not specified, both of them will be shown.
  - `ccm` - (Optional) Specifies the CCM RX counters.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show the CFM packet's RX/TX counters:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm pkt_cnt
Command: show cfm pkt_cnt
```
### CFM RX Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>AllPkt</th>
<th>CCM</th>
<th>LBR</th>
<th>LBM</th>
<th>LTR</th>
<th>LTM</th>
<th>VidDrop</th>
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### CFM TX Statistics

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DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

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25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
26 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cfm pkt_cnt ccm
Command: show cfm pkt_cnt ccm

CCM RX counters:
XCON = Cross-connect CCMs
Error = Error CCMs
Normal = Normal CCMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP Name</th>
<th>VID</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>XCON</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Normal</th>
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</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

16-26 clear cfm pkt_cnt

Description
This command is used to clear the CFM packet’s RX/TX counters.

Format
clear cfm pkt_cnt {[ports <portlist> {[rx | tx]} | [rx | tx] | ccm]}

Parameters
- **ports** - (Optional) The ports which require need the counters clearing. If not specified, all ports will be cleared.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.
- **rx** - (Optional) Specifies to clear the RX counter.
- **tx** - (Optional) Specifies to clear the TX counter. If not specified, both of them will be cleared.
- **ccm** - (Optional) Specifies the CCM RX counters.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To clear the CFM packet's RX/TX counters:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear cfm pkt_cnt
Command: clear cfm pkt_cnt
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear cfm pkt_cnt ccm
Command: clear cfm pkt_cnt ccm
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 17  CPU Interface Filtering

Command List

create cpu access_profile profile_id <value 1-5> [ethernet {vlan | source_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | destination_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | 802.1p | ethernet_type} | ip {vlan | source_ip_mask <netmask> | destination_ip_mask <netmask> | dscp | [icmp {type | code} | igmp {type} | tcp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | flag_mask [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}]} | udp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | protocol_id_mask <hex 0x0-0xff>} | packet_content_mask {offset_0-15 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_16-31 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_32-47 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_48-63 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_64-79 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel | source_ipv6_mask <ipv6mask> | destination_ipv6_mask <ipv6mask>}] | packet_content {offset_0-15 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_16-31 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_32-47 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_48-63 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_64-79 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel | source_ipv6 | destination_ipv6}] | port [<portlist> | all] [permit | deny] {time_range <range_name 32>} | delete access_id <value 1-100>]

enable cpu_interface_filtering
disable cpu_interface_filtering
show cpu access_profile {profile_id <value 1-5>}

17-1  create cpu access_profile

Description
This command is used to create CPU access list profiles.

Format
create cpu access_profile profile_id <value 1-5> [ethernet {vlan | source_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | destination_mac <macmask 000000000000-ffffffffffff> | 802.1p | ethernet_type} | ip {vlan | source_ip_mask <netmask> | destination_ip_mask <netmask> | dscp | [icmp {type | code} | igmp {type} | tcp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | flag_mask [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}]} | udp {src_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | dst_port_mask <hex 0x0-0xffff> | protocol_id_mask <hex 0x0-0xff>} | packet_content_mask {offset_0-15 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_16-31 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_32-47 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_48-63 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_64-79 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel | source_ipv6_mask <ipv6mask> | destination_ipv6_mask <ipv6mask>}] | packet_content {offset_0-15 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_16-31 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_32-47 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_48-63 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_64-79 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>} | ipv6 {class | flowlabel | source_ipv6 | destination_ipv6}] | port [<portlist> | all] [permit | deny] {time_range <range_name 32>} | delete access_id <value 1-100>]}
Parameters

profile_id - Specifies the profile ID used here.
<value 1-5> - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 5.

ethernet - Specifies that the profile type will be Ethernet.

source_mac - (Optional) Specifies the source MAC mask.
<macmask> - Enter the source MAC mask here.

destination_mac - (Optional) Specifies the destination MAC mask.
<macmask> - Enter the destination MAC mask here.

802.1p - (Optional) Specifies 802.1p priority tag mask.

ip - Specifies that the profile type will be IP.

source_ip_mask - (Optional) Specifies an IP source submask.
<netmask> - Enter the IP source submask here.

destination_ip_mask - (Optional) Specifies an IP destination submask.
<netmask> - Enter the IP destination submask here.

dscp - (Optional) Specifies the DSCP mask.

icmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic.
type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP type traffic.
code - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP code traffic.

igmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP traffic.
type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP type traffic.

tcp - Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic.

src_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP source port mask.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the source TCP port mask here.

dst_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP destination port mask.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the destination TCP port mask here.

flag_mask - (Optional) Specifies the TCP flag field mask.
all - Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to all.
urg - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to urg.
ack - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to ack.
psh - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to psh.
rst - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to rst.
syn - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to syn.
fin - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to fin.

udp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic.

src_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the UDP source port mask.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the source UDP port mask here.

dst_port_mask - (Optional) Specifies the UDP destination port mask.
<hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the destination UDP port mask here.

protocol_id_mask - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the IP protocol ID traffic.
<hex 0x0-0xff> - Enter the IP protocol ID mask here.

user_define_mask - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the IP protocol ID and the mask options behind the first 4 bytes of the IP payload.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the user-defined IP protocol ID mask here.

packet_content_mask - Specifies the frame content mask, there are 5 offsets in maximum could be configured. Each offset presents 16 bytes, the range of mask of frame is 80 bytes (5 offsets) in the first eighty bytes of frame.

offset_0-15 - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 0
and 15.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 0 and 15 here.

**offset_16-31** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 16 and 31.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 16 and 31 here.

**offset_32-47** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 32 and 47.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 32 and 47 here.

**offset_48-63** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 48 and 63.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 48 and 63 here.

**offset_64-79** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 64 and 79.
<hex 0x0-0xffffffff> - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 64 and 79 here.

**ipv6** - Specifies IPv6 filtering mask.

**class** - (Optional) Specifies the IPv6 class.

**flowlabel** - (Optional) Specifies the IPv6 flowlabel.

**source_ipv6_mask** - (Optional) Specifies an IPv6 source submask.
<ipv6mask> - Enter the IPv6 source submask here.

**destination_ipv6_mask** - (Optional) Specifies an IPv6 destination submask.
<ipv6mask> - Enter the IPv6 destination submask here.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To create CPU access list rules:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create cpu access_profile profile_id 1 ethernet vlan
source_mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 destination_mac 00-00-00-00-00-02 802.1p
ethernet_type
Command: create cpu access_profile profile_id 1 ethernet vlan source_mac 00-00-
00-00-00-01 destination_mac 00-00-00-00-00-02 802.1p ethernet_type
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create cpu access_profile profile_id 2 ip vlan
source_ip_mask 20.0.0.0 destination_ip_mask 10.0.0.0 dscp icmp type code
Command: create cpu access_profile profile_id 2 ip vlan source_ip_mask 20.0.0.0
destination_ip_mask 10.0.0.0 dscp icmp type code
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 17-2 delete cpu access_profile

**Description**

This command is used to delete CPU access list rules.

**Format**

delte cpu access_profile [profile_id <value 1-5> | all]
Parameters

**profile_id** - Specifies the index of access list profile.
- *<value 1-5>* - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 5.
- *all* - Specifies that all the access list profiles will be deleted.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete CPU access list rules:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete cpu access_profile profile_id 1
Command: delete cpu access_profile profile_id 1
Success.
```

**17-3 config cpu access_profile**

Description

This command is used to configure CPU access list entry.

Format

```
config cpu access_profile profile_id <value 1-5> [add access_id [auto_assign | <value 1-100>] [ethernet {[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <vlanid 1-4094>] | source_mac <macaddr> | destination_mac <macaddr> | 802.1p <value 0-7> | ethernet_type <hex 0x0-0xffff>] | ip {[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlan_id <vlanid 1-4094>] | source_ip <ipaddr> | destination_ip <ipaddr> | dscp <value 0-63> | [icmp {type <value 0-255> | code <value 0-255>} | igmp {type <value 0-255>} | tcp {src_port <value 0-65535> | dst_port <value 0-65535> | flag [all | {urg | ack | psh | rst | syn | fin}] | udp {src_port <value 0-65535> | dst_port <value 0-65535> | protocol_id <value 0-255> [user_define <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>]]} | packet_content {offset_0-15 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_16-31 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_32-47 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | offset_48-63 <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | ipv6 {class <value 0-255> | flowlabel <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> | source_ipv6 <ipv6addr> | destination_ipv6 <ipv6addr> | port {<portlist> | all} [permit | deny] [time_range <range_name 32>] | delete access_id <value 1-100>]
```

Parameters

- **profile_id** - Specifies the index of access list profile.
- *<value 1-5>* - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 5.
- **add** - Specifies that a profile or a rule will be added.
- **access_id** - Specifies the index of access list entry. The range of this value is 1-100.
<value 1-100> - Enter the access ID here. This value must be between 1 and 100.

ethernet - Specifies that the profile type will be Ethernet.
  vlan - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name used.
    <vlan_name 32> - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32
        characters long.
  vlan_id - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID used.
    <vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID used here.
  source_mac - (Optional) Specifies the source MAC address.
    <macaddr> - Enter the source MAC address used for this configuration here.
  destination_mac - (Optional) Specifies the destination MAC.
    <macaddr> - Enter the destination MAC address used for this configuration here.

802.1p - (Optional) Specifies the value of 802.1p priority tag.
  <value 0-7> - Enter the 802.1p priority tag value here. This value must be between 0 and
        7.

ethernet_type - (Optional) Specifies the Ethernet type.
  <hex 0x0-0xffff> - Enter the Ethernet type value here.

ip - Specifies that the profile type will be IP.
  vlan - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name used.
    <vlan_name 32> - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32
        characters long.
  vlan_id - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID used.
    <vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID used here.
  source_ip - (Optional) Specifies an IP source address.
    <ipaddr> - Enter the source IP address used for this configuration here.
  destination_ip - (Optional) Specifies an IP destination address.
    <ipaddr> - Enter the destination IP address used for this configuration here.
  dscp - (Optional) Specifies the value of DSCP, the value can be configured 0 to 63.
    <value 0-63> - Enter the DSCP value used here.
  icmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to ICMP traffic.
    type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the value of ICMP type traffic.
      <value 0-255> - Enter the ICMP type value here. This value must be between 0 and
          255.
    code - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the value of ICMP code traffic.
      <value 0-255> - Enter the ICMP code value here. This value must be between 0 and
          255.
  igmp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to IGMP traffic.
    type - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the value of IGMP type traffic.
      <value 0-255> - Enter the IGMP type value here. This value must be between 0 and
          255.
  tcp - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to TCP traffic.
    src_port - (Optional) Specifies the range of TCP source port.
      <value 0-65535> - Enter the source port value here. This value must be between 0 and
          65535.
    dst_port - (Optional) Specifies the range of TCP destination port range.
      <value 0-65535> - Enter the destination port value here. This value must be between 0
          and 65535.
    flag - (Optional) Specifies the TCP flag fields .
      all - Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to all.
      urg - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to urg.
      ack - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to ack.
      psh - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to psh.
      rst - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to rst.
      syn - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to syn.
      fin - (Optional) Specifies that the TCP flag field mask will be set to fin.
  udp - Specifies that the rule applies to UDP traffic.
    src_port - (Optional) Specifies the range of UDP source port range.
      <value 0-65535> - Enter the source port value here. This value must be between 0 and
          65535.
    dst_port - (Optional) Specifies the range of UDP destination port mask.
      <value 0-65535> - Enter the destination port value here. This value must be between 0
and 65535.

**protocol_id** - Specifies that the rule applies to the value of IP protocol ID traffic.

*<value 0-255>* - Enter the protocol ID value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.

**user_define** - (Optional) Specifies that the rule applies to the IP protocol ID and the mask options behind the first 4 bytes of the IP payload.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the user-defined IP protocol ID mask here.

**packet_content** - Specifies the frame content pattern, there are 5 offsets in maximum could be configure. Each offset presents 16 bytes, the range of content of frame is 80 bytes(5 offsets) in the first eighty bytes of frame.

**offset_0-15** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 0 and 15.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 0 and 15 here.

**offset_16-31** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 16 and 31.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 16 and 31 here.

**offset_32-47** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 32 and 47.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 32 and 47 here.

**offset_48-63** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 48 and 63.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 48 and 63 here.

**offset_64-79** - (Optional) Specifies that the mask pattern offset of the frame will be between 64 and 79.

*<hex 0x0-0xffffffff>* - Enter the mask pattern offset of the frame between 64 and 79 here.

**ipv6** - Specifies the rule applies to IPv6 fields.

**class** - (Optional) Specifies the value of IPv6 class.

*<value 0-255>* - Enter the IPv6 class value here. This value must be between 0 and 255.

**flowlabel** - (Optional) Specifies the value of IPv6 flowlabel.

*<hex 0x0-0xffff>* - Enter the IPv6 flowlabel here.

**source_ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies the value of IPv6 source address.

*<ipv6addr>* - Enter the IPv6 source address used for this configuration here.

**destination_ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies the value of IPv6 destination address.

*<ipv6addr>* - Enter the IPv6 destination address used for this configuration here.

**port** - Specifies the list of ports to be included in this configuration.

*<portlist>* - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.

**all** - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.

**permit** - Specifies the packets that match the access profile are permit by the Switch.

**deny** - Specifies the packets that match the access profile are filtered by the Switch.

**time_range** - (Optional) Specifies name of this time range entry.

*<range_name 32>* - Enter the time range here.

**delete** - Specifies to delete a rule from the profile ID entered.

**access_id** - Specifies the index of access list entry. The range of this value is 1-100.

*<value 1-100>* - Enter the access ID here. This value must be between 1 and 100.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure CPU access list entry:
17-4 enable cpu interface filtering

**Description**
This command is used to enable CPU interface filtering control.

**Format**
```
enable cpu_interface_filtering
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable cpu_interface_filtering:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable cpu_interface_filtering
Command: enable cpu_interface_filtering
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

17-5 disable cpu interface filtering

**Description**
This command is used to disable CPU interface filtering control.

**Format**
```
disable cpu_interface_filtering
```
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable cpu_interface_filtering:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable cpu_interface_filtering
Command: disable cpu_interface_filtering
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

17-6 show cpu access_profile

Description
This command is used to display current access list table.

Format
show cpu access_profile {profile_id <value 1-5>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>profile_id</th>
<th>(Optional) Specifies the index of access list profile.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;value 1-5&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the profile ID used here. This value must be between 1 and 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display current cpu access list table:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cpu access_profile
Command: show cpu access_profile

CPU Interface Filtering State: Disabled

CPU Interface Access Profile Table

Total Unused Rule Entries : 500
Total Used Rule Entries   : 0
```

```plaintext
================================================================================
```
### Profile ID: 1  Type: Ethernet

**MASK on**
- VLAN : 0xFFF
- Source MAC : 00-00-00-00-00-01
- Destination MAC : 00-00-00-00-00-02

**802.1p**
- Ethernet Type

**Unused Rule Entries: 100**

---

### Profile ID: 2  Type: IPv4

**MASK on**
- VLAN : 0xFFF
- Source IP : 20.0.0.0
- Dest IP : 10.0.0.0

**DSCP**
- Type
**ICMP**
- Type
**Code**

**Unused Rule Entries: 100**

---

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 18 Debug Software Command List

18-1 debug error_log

Description
This command is used to dump, clear or upload the software error log to a TFTP server.

Format
debug error_log [dump | clear | upload_toTFTP {<ipaddr> <path_filename 64>}]
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug error_log dump
Command: debug error_log dump

**************************************************************************
# debug log: 1
# level: fatal
# clock: 10000ms
# time : 2009/03/11 13:00:00

SOFTWARE FATAL ERROR
Invalid mutex handle : 806D6480

Current TASK : bcmARL.0

TASK STACKTRACE

->802ACE98
->8018C814
->8028FF44
->8028352C
->801D703C
->8013B8A4
->802AE754
->802A5E0C

To clear the error log:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug error_log clear
Command: debug error_log clear
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To upload the error log to TFTP server:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug error_log upload_toTFTP 10.0.0.90 debug-log.txt
Command: debug error_log upload_toTFTP 10.0.0.90 debug-log.txt
Connecting to server...............Done.
Upload error log .................Done.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

18-2 debug buffer

Description
This command is used to show the debug buffer’s state, or dump, clear, or upload the debug buffer to a TFTP server.
Format

d debug buffer [utilization | dump | clear | upload_toTFTP <ipaddr> <path_filename 64>]

Parameters

utilization - Displays the debug buffer's state.
dump - Displays the debug message in the debug buffer.
clear - Clears the debug buffer.
upload_toTFTP - Specifies to upload the debug buffer to a TFTP server specified by IP address.
<ipaddr> - Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.
<path_filename 64> - Specifies the DOS pathname on the TFTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This value can be up to 64 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrator users can issue this command.

Example

To show the debug buffer's state:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug buffer utilization
Command: debug buffer utilization
Allocate from : System memory pool
Total size : 2 MB
Utilization rate : 30%

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To clear the debug buffer:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug buffer clear
Command: debug buffer clear
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To upload the messages stored in debug buffer to TFTP server:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug buffer upload_toTFTP 10.0.0.90 debugcontent.txt
Command: debug buffer upload_toTFTP 10.0.0.90 debugcontent.txt
Connecting to server.................. Done.
Upload debug file .................. Done.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
18-3 debug output

Description
This command is used to set a specified module’s debug message output to debug buffer or local console. If the user uses the command in a Telnet session, the error message also is output to the local console.

Format
debug output [module <module_list> | all] [buffer | console]

Parameters
- module - Specifies the module list.
- <module_list> - Enter the module list here.
- all - Controls output method of all modules.
- buffer - Directs the debug message of the module output to debug buffer. This is the default.
- console - Directs the debug message of the module output to local console.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To set all module debug message outputs to local console:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug output all console
Command: debug output all console
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

18-4 debug config error_reboot

Description
This command is used to set if the Switch needs to be rebooted when a fatal error occurs. When the error occurs, the watchdog timer will be disabled by the system first, and then all debug information will be saved in NVRAM. If the error_reboot is enabled, the watchdog shall be enabled after all information is stored into NVRAM.

Format
depend config error_reboot [enable | disable]

Parameters
- enable - If enabled, the Switch will reboot when a fatal error happens.
- disable - If disabled the Switch will not reboot when a fatal error happens, system will hang-up for debug and enter the debug shell mode for debug.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To set the Switch to not need a reboot when a fatal error occurs:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug config error_reboot disable
Command: debug config error_reboot disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

18-5  debug config state
Description
This command is used to set the state of the debug.

Format
d debug config state [enable | disable]

Parameters

```
enable - Enables the debug state.
disable - Disables the debug state.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To set the debug state to disabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug config state disable
Command: debug config state disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

18-6  debug show error_reboot state
Description
This command is used to display debug error reboot state.
Format

ddebug show error_reboot state

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To show the debug error reboot state:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug show error_reboot state
Command: debug show error_reboot state
Error Reboot: Enabled
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

18-7 debug show status

Description

This command is used to display the debug handler state and the specified module’s debug status.

Format

ddebug show status {module <module_list>}

Parameters

module – (Optional) Specifies the module list.
<module_list> - Enter the module list.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To show the specified module’s debug state:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug show status module MSTP
Command: debug show status module MSTP

Debug Global State  : Enabled
MSTP                : Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To show the debug state:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug show status
Command: debug show status

Debug Global State  : Enabled
MSTP                : Disabled
IMPB                : Disabled
ERPS                : Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 19  DHCP Local Relay
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_local_relay vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt; state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_local_relay vlan vlanid &lt;vlan_id&gt; state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_local_relay option_82 circuit_id [default</td>
<td>vendor1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports &lt;portlist&gt; policy [replace</td>
<td>drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_local_relay option_82 remote_id [default</td>
<td>user_define &lt;desc 32&gt;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable dhcp_local_relay</td>
<td>Enables DHCP local relay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable dhcp_local_relay</td>
<td>Disables DHCP local relay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_local_relay</td>
<td>Displays DHCP local relay information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports {&lt;portlist&gt;}</td>
<td>Displays DHCP Option 82 ports information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19-1  config dhcp_local_relay vlan

Description
This command is used to enable or disable DHCP local relay function for specified VLAN name. When DHCP local relay is enabled for the VLAN, the DHCP packet will be relayed in broadcast way without change of the source MAC address and gateway address. DHCP option 82 will be automatically added.

Format
config dhcp_local_relay vlan <vlan_name 32> state [enable | disable]

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Specifies the VLAN name. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `state` - Enables or disables DHCP local relay for specified vlan.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable the DHCP local relay function.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable the DHCP local relay function.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable DHCP local relay for default VLAN:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_local_relay vlan default state enable
Command: config dhcp_local_relay vlan default state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
19-2  config dhcp_local_relay vlan vlanid

Description
This command is used to enable or disable DHCP local relay function for specified VLAN ID.

Format
config dhcp_local_relay vlan vlanid <vlan_id> state [enable | disable]

Parameters
- **vlanid**: Specifies the VLAN ID.
  - `<vlan_id>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here.
- **state**: Enables or disables DHCP local relay for specified vlan.
  - **enable**: Specifies that the DHCP local relay function will be enabled.
  - **disable**: Specifies that the DHCP local relay function will be disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable DHCP local relay for default VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config dhcp_local_relay vlan vlanid 1 state enable
Command: config dhcp_local_relay vlan vlanid 1 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

19-3  config dhcp_local_relay option_82 circuit_id

Description
This command is used to configure the circuit id of DHCP relay agent information option 82 of the switch.

Format
config dhcp_local_relay option_82 circuit_id [default | vendor1]

Parameters
- **default**: Specifies the circuit id of DHCP relay agent to default.
- **vendor1**: Specifies the circuit id of DHCP relay agent to vendor1.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To configure the circuit id of DHCP relay agent as default:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_local_relay option_82 circuit_id default
Command: config dhcp_local_relay option_82 circuit_id default
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

19-4  `config dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports`

Description

This command is used to configure the settings of the specified ports for the policy of the option 82.

Format

```
config dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports <portlist> policy [replace | drop | keep]
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a list of ports to be configured.
- `policy` - Specifies how to process the packets coming from the client side which have the option 82 field.
  - `replace` - Specifies to replace the existing option 82 field in the packet.
  - `drop` - Specifies to discard if the packet has the option 82 field.
  - `keep` - Specifies to retain the existing option 82 field in the packet.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure port 1 to 5 for the policy of the option 82:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports 1-5 policy keep
Command: config dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports 1-5 policy keep
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

19-5  `config dhcp_local_relay option_82 remote_id`

Description

This command is used to configure the remote ID.

Format

```
config dhcp_local_relay option_82 remote_id [default | user_define <desc 32>]
```
Parameters

**default** - Uses the Switch’s system MAC address as the remote ID.

**user_define** - Uses user-defined string as the remote ID.

**<desc 32>** - Enter the maximum of 32 characters. Space is allowed in the string.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure the remote ID:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_local_relay option_82 remote_id user_define D-Link L2Switch
Command: config dhcp_local_relay option_82 remote_id user_define D-Link L2Switch
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

19-6  **enable dhcp_local_relay**

Description

This command is used to globally enable the DHCP local relay function on the Switch.

Format

`enable dhcp_local_relay`

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To enable the DHCP local relay function:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable dhcp_local_relay
Command: enable dhcp_local_relay
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
19-7 disable dhcp_local_relay

Description
This command is used to globally disable the DHCP local relay function on the Switch.

Format
disable dhcp_local_relay

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the DHCP local relay function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable dhcp_local_relay
Command: disable dhcp_local_relay
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

19-8 show dhcp_local_relay

Description
This command is used to display the current DHCP local relay configuration.

Format
show dhcp_local_relay

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display local dhcp relay status:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show dhcp_local_relay
Command: show dhcp_local_relay

DHCP/BOOTP Local Relay Status : Disabled
DHCP/BOOTP Local Relay VID List : 1

DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Circuit ID : Default
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Remote ID : D-Link L2Switch

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

**19-9  show dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports**

**Description**
This command is used to display the current DHCP local relay option 82 configuration of each port.

**Format**
show dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports {<portlist>}

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display DHCP local relay option 82 configuration of port 1 to 5:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports 1-5
Command: show dhcp_local_relay option_82 ports 1-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Option 82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 20  DHCP Relay Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay {hops &lt;int 1-16&gt;</td>
<td>time &lt;sec 0-65535&gt;}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay add ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt; &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay add vlanid &lt;vlan_id_list&gt; &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay delete ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt; &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay delete vlanid &lt;vlan_id_list&gt; &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_82 {state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_82 circuit_id [default</td>
<td>vendor1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable dhcp_relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable dhcp_relay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_relay {ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt;}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_60 state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_60 add string &lt;multiword 255&gt; relay &lt;ipaddr&gt; [exact-match</td>
<td>partial-match]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_60 default [relay &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>mode [relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_60 delete [string &lt;multiword 255&gt; {relay &lt;ipaddr&gt;}</td>
<td>ipaddress &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_relay option_60 {string &lt;multiword 255&gt;</td>
<td>ipaddress &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_61 state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_61 add [mac_address &lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>string &lt;multiword 255&gt;] [relay &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_61 default [relay &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>drop]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay option_61 delete [mac_address &lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>string &lt;multiword 255&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_relay option_61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config dhcp_relay ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all] state [enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dhcp_relay ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20-1  config dhcp_relay

Description
This command is used to configure the DHCP relay feature of the Switch.

Format
config dhcp_relay {hops <int 1-16> | time <sec 0-65535>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hops</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the maximum number of relay hops that the DHCP/BOOTP packets can cross. The range is 1 to 16. The default value is 4. The DHCP packet will be dropped when the relay hop count in the received packet is equal to or greater than this setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>(Optional) The time field in the DHCP packet must be equal to or greater than this setting to be relayed by the router. The default value is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;int 1-16&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the maximum number of relay hops here. This value must be between 1 and 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sec 0-65535&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the relay time here. This value must be between 0 and 65535 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the DHCP relay hops and time parameters:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay hops 4 time 2
Command: config dhcp_relay hops 4 time 2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-2 config dhcp_relay add

Description
This command is used to add an IP destination address of the DHCP server for relay of DHCP/BOOTP packets.

Format
```
cfg dhcp_relay add ipif <ipif_name 12> <ipaddr>
```

Parameters
- **ipif_name**: The name of the IP interface which contains the IP address below.
- **<ipif_name 12>**: Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- **<ipaddr>**: The DHCP/BOOTP server IP address.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add a DHCP/BOOTP server to the relay table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay add ipif System 10.43.21.12
Command: config dhcp_relay add ipif System 10.43.21.12
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-3 config dhcp_relay add vlanid

Description
This command is used to add an IP address as a destination to forward (relay) DHCP/BOOTP packets. If there is an IP interface in the VLAN and it has configured a DHCP server at the
interface level, then the configuration at the interface level has higher priority. In this case, the DHCP server configured on the VLAN will not be used to forward the DHCP packets.

**Format**

`config dhcp_relay add vlanid <vlan_id_list> <ipaddr>`

**Parameters**

- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID list used for this configuration.
- **<vlan_id_list>** - Enter the VLAN ID list used for this configuration here.
- **<ipaddr>** - Enter the DHCP/BOOTP server IP address used here.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To add a DHCP/BOOTP server 10.43.21.12 to VLAN 1 to 10:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config dhcp_relay add vlanid 1-10 10.43.21.12
Command: config dhcp_relay add vlanid 1-10 10.43.21.12
Success.
```

To display the DHCP relay status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show dhcp_relay
Command: show dhcp_relay

DHCP/BOOTP Relay Status : Disabled
DHCP/BOOTP Hops Count Limit : 4
DHCP/BOOTP Relay Time Threshold : 0
DHCP Vendor Class Identifier Option 60 State: Disabled
DHCP Client Identifier Option 61 State: Disabled
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 State : Disabled
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Check : Disabled
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Policy : Replace
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Circuit ID : Default
DHCP Relay Agent Information Option 82 Remote ID : 00-01-02-03-04-00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Server 1</th>
<th>Server 2</th>
<th>Server 3</th>
<th>Server 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>VLAN ID List</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.43.21.12</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
20-4  config dhcp_relay delete

Description
This command is used to delete one of the IP destination addresses in the Switch’s relay table.

Format
config dhcp_relay delete ipif <ipif_name 12> <ipaddr>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipif</td>
<td>The name of the IP interface which contains the IP address below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipif_name 12&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>The DHCP/BOOTP server IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a DHCP/BOOTP server to the relay table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay delete ipif System 10.43.21.12
Command: config dhcp_relay delete ipif System 10.43.21.12
Success.
```

20-5  config dhcp_relay delete vlanid

Description
This command is used to delete an IP address as a destination to forward (relay) DHCP/BOOTP packets.

Format
config dhcp_relay delete vlanid <vlan_id_list> <ipaddr>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlanid</td>
<td>Specifies the VLAN ID list used for this configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vlan_id_list&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the VLAN ID list used for this configuration here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the DHCP/BOOTP server IP address used here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To delete a DHCP/BOOTP server 10.43.21.12 from VLAN 2 and VLAN 3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay delete vlanid 2-3 10.43.21.12
Command: config dhcp_relay delete vlanid 2-3 10.43.21.12
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-6 config dhcp_relay option_82

Description
This command is used to configure the processing of DHCP 82 option for the DHCP relay function.

Format
```
config dhcp_relay option_82 {state [enable | disable] | check [enable | disable] | policy [replace | drop | keep] | remote_id [default | user_define <desc 32>]}
```

Parameters

- **state** - (Optional) When the state is enabled, the DHCP packet will be inserted with the option 82 field before being relayed to server. The DHCP packet will be processed based on the behaviour defined in check and policy setting. When the state is disabled, the DHCP packet will be relayed directly to server without further check and processing on the packet. The default setting is disabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies that the option 82 processing will be enabled.
  - **disable** - Specifies that the option 82 processing will be disabled.

- **check** - (Optional) When the state is enabled, the packet should not have the option 82’s field. If the packet has this option field, it will be dropped. The default setting is disabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies that checking will be enabled.
  - **disable** - Specifies that checking will be disabled.

- **policy** - (Optional) Specifies the policy used. This option takes effect only when the check status is disabled. The default setting is set to ‘replace’.
  - **replace** - Specifies to replace the existing option 82 field in the packet. The Switch will use it’s own Option 82 value to replace the old Option 82 value in the packet.
  - **drop** - Specifies to discard if the packet has the option 82 field. If the packet, that comes from the client side, contains and Option 82 value, then the packet will be dropped. If the packet, that comes from the client side doesn’t contain an Option 82 value, then insert it’s own Option 82 value into the packet.
  - **keep** - Specifies to retain the existing option 82 field in the packet. If the packet, that comes from the client side, contains and Option 82 value, then keep the old Option 82 value. If the packet, that comes from the client side, doesn’t contain an Option 82 value, then insert it’s own Option 82 value into the packet.

- **remote_id** - (Optional) Specifies the content in Remote ID suboption.
  - **default** - Uses switch’s system MAC address as remote ID.
  - **user_define** - Uses user-defined string as remote ID. The space character is allowed in the string.
  - `<desc 32>` - Enter the user defined description here. This value can be up to 32 characters long.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure dhcp_relay option 82:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_82 state enable
Command: config dhcp_relay option_82 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_82 check disable
Command: config dhcp_relay option_82 check disable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_82 policy replace
Command: config dhcp_relay option_82 policy replace
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_82 remote_id user_define "D-Link L2 Switch"
Command: config dhcp_relay option_82 remote_id user_define "D-Link L2 Switch"
Success.
```

20-7  config dhcp_relay option_82 circuit_id

Description
This command is used to configure the circuit id of DHCP relay agent information option 82 of the Switch.

Format
```
config dhcp_relay option_82 circuit_id [default | vendor1]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Specifies the circuit id of DHCP relay agent to default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor1</td>
<td>Specifies the circuit id of DHCP relay agent to vendor1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the circuit ID as default:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_82 circuit_id default
Command: config dhcp_relay option_82 circuit_id default
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-8  **enable dhcp_relay**

**Description**
This command is used to enable the DHCP relay function on the Switch.

**Format**
```
enable dhcp_relay
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the DHCP relay function.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable dhcp_relay
Command: enable dhcp_relay
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-9  **disable dhcp_relay**

**Description**
This command is used to disable the DHCP relay function on the Switch.

**Format**
```
disable dhcp_relay
```

**Parameters**
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the DHCP relay function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable dhcp_relay
Command: disable dhcp_relay
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-10 show dhcp_relay

Description
This command is used to display the current DHCP relay configuration.

Format
show dhcp_relay {ipif <ipif_name 12>}

Parameters
- **ipif** - (Optional) Specifies the IP interface name.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

  If no parameter is specified, the system will display all DHCP relay configuration.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display DHCP relay configuration:
20-11 config dhcp_relay option_60

Description
This command is used to decide whether DHCP relay will process the DHCP option 60 or not.

When option_60 is enabled, if the packet does not have option 60, then the relay servers cannot be determined based on option 60. The relay servers will be determined based on either option 61 or per IPIF configured servers.

If the relay servers are determined based on option 60 or option 61, then per IPIF configured servers will be ignored.

If the relay servers are not determined either by option 60 or option 61, then per IPIF configured servers will be used to determine the relay servers.

Format
config dhcp_relay option_60 state [enable | disable]

Parameters
state - Specifies that the DHCP relay function should use the option 60 rule to relay the DHCP packets.
enable - Specifies that the option 60 rule will be enabled.
disable - Specifies that the option 60 rule will be disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the state of dhcp_relay option 60:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_60 state enable
Command: config dhcp_relay option_60 state enable
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-12 config dhcp_relay option_60 add

Description
This command is used to configure the option 60 relay rules. Note that different string can be specified with the same relay server, and the same string can be specified with multiple relay servers.

The system will relay the packet to all the matching servers.

Format
```
config dhcp_relay option_60 add string <multiword 255> relay <ipaddr> [exact-match | partial-match]
```

Parameters
- **string** - Specifies the string used.
- **<multiword 255>** - Enter the string value here. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- **relay** - Specifies a relay server IP address.
- **<ipaddr>** - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **exact-match** - The option 60 string in the packet must full match with the specified string.
- **partial-match** - The option 60 string in the packet only need partial match with the specified string.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the DHCP relay option 60 option:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_60 add string "abc" relay 10.90.90.1 exact-match
Command: config dhcp_relay option_60 add string "abc" relay 10.90.90.1 exact-match
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
20-13 config dhcp_relay option_60 default

Description
This command is used to configure the DHCP relay option 60 default drop option.
When there are no match servers found for the packet based on option 60, the relay servers will be determined by the default relay server setting.
When there is no matching found for the packet, the relay servers will be determined based on the default relay servers.
When drop is specified, the packet with no matching rules found will be dropped without further process.
If the setting is no-drop, then the packet will be processed further based on option 61. The final relay servers will be the union of option 60 default relay servers and the relay servers determined by option 61.

Format

```
config dhcp_relay option_60 default [relay <ipaddr> | mode [relay | drop]]
```

Parameters

- relay - Specifies the IP address used for the DHCP relay forward function.
  - <ipaddr> - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- mode - Specifies the DHCP relay option 60 mode.
  - relay - Specifies to relay the packet based on the relay rules.
  - drop - Specifies to drop the packet that has no matching option 60 rules.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure the DHCP relay option 60 default drop option:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_60 default mode drop
Command: config dhcp_relay option_60 default mode drop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-14 config dhcp_relay option_60 delete

Description
This command is used to delete DHCP relay option 60 entry.
Format

```
cfg dhcp_relay option_60 delete [string <multiword 255> {relay <ipaddr>} | ipaddress <ipaddr> | all | default {<ipaddr>}]
```

Parameters

- **string** - Deletes all the entries, of which the string is equal to the specified string, if the IP address is not specified.
  - `<multiword 255>` - Enter the DHCP option 60 string to be removed here. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- **relay** - (Optional) Deletes one entry, of which the string and the IP address are equal to the string and IP address specified by the user.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **ipaddress** - Deletes all the entry of which the IP address is equal to the specified IP address.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **all** - Deletes all the entry. Default relay servers are excluded.
- **default** - Deletes the default relay IP address that is specified by the user.
  - `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete the DHCP relay option 60 string called ‘abc’:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_60 delete string "abc" relay 10.90.90.1
Command: config dhcp_relay option_60 delete string "abc" relay 10.90.90.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-15 show dhcp_relay option_60

Description

This command is used to show DHCP relay Option 60 entry specified by the user.

Format

```
show dhcp_relay option_60 {[string <multiword 255> | ipaddress <ipaddr> | default]}
```

Parameters

- **string** - (Optional) Displays the DHCP relay Option 60 string specified by the user.
  - `<multiword 255>` - Enter the entry's string value here. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- **ipaddress** - (Optional) Displays the IP address specified by the user.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address here.
- **default** - (Optional) Displays the default DHCP relay Option 60 information.
  - If no parameter is specified then all the DHCP option 60 entries will be displayed.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show DHCP option 60 information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show dhcp_relay option_60
Command: show dhcp_relay option_60

Default Processing Mode: Drop

Default Servers:

Matching Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String</th>
<th>Match Type</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abc</td>
<td>Exact Match</td>
<td>10.90.90.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-16 config dhcp_relay option_61

Description
This command is used to decide whether the DHCP relay will process the DHCP option 61 or not.

When option 61 is enabled, if the packet does not have option 61, then the relay servers cannot be determined based on option 61.

If the relay servers are determined based on option 60 or option 61, then per IPIF configured servers will be ignored.

If the relay servers are not determined either by option 60 or option 61, then per IPIF configured servers will be used to determine the relay servers.

Format
```
config dhcp_relay option_61 state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- **state** - Specifies whether the DHCP relay option 61 is enabled or disabled.
  - **enable** - Enables the function DHCP relay use option 61 ruler to relay DHCP packet.
  - **disable** - Disables the function DHCP relay use option 61 ruler to relay DHCP packet.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the state of dhcp_relay option 61:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_61 state enable
Command: config dhcp_relay option_61 state enable
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-17 config dhcp_relay option_61 add

Description
This command is used to add a rule to determine the relay server based on option 61. The match rule can base on either MAC address or a user-specified string. Only one relay server can be specified for a MAC-address or a string.

If relay servers are determined based on option 60, and one relay server is determined based on option 61, the final relay servers will be the union of these two sets of the servers.

Format
```
config dhcp_relay option_61 add [mac_address <macaddr> | string <multiword 255>] [relay <ipaddr> | drop]
```

Parameters
- **mac_address** - The client’s client-ID which is the hardware address of client.
- **<macaddr>** - Enter the client’s MAC address here.
- **string** - The client’s client-ID, which is specified by administrator.
- **<multiword 255>** - Enter the client's description here. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- **relay** - Specifies to relay the packet to a IP address.
- **<ipaddr>** - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **drop** - Specifies to drop the packet.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the DHCP relay option 61 function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_61 add mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 drop
Command: config dhcp_relay option_61 add mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 drop
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
**20-18 config dhcp_relay option_61 default**

**Description**
This command is used to configure the default rule for option 61.

**Format**
config dhcp_relay option_61 default [relay <ipaddr> | drop]

**Parameters**
- **relay** - Specifies to relay the packet that has no option matching 61 matching rules to an IP address.
- **<ipaddr>** - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **drop** - Specifies to drop the packet that have no option 61 matching rules.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To configure the DHCP relay option 61 function:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_61 default drop
Command: config dhcp_relay option_61 default drop
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**20-19 config dhcp_relay option_61 delete**

**Description**
This command is used to delete an option 61 rule.

**Format**
config dhcp_relay option_61 delete [mac_address <macaddr> | string <multiword 255> | all]

**Parameters**
- **mac_address** - The entry with the specified MAC address will be deleted.
- **<macaddr>** - Enter the MAC address here.
- **string** - The entry with the specified string will be deleted.
- **<multiword 255>** - Enter the string value here. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- **all** - All rules excluding the default rule will be deleted.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To remove a DHCP relay option 61 entry:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay option_61 delete mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55
Command: config dhcp_relay option_61 delete mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

20-20 show dhcp_relay option_61

Description
This command is used to show all rules for option 61.

Format
show dhcp_relay option_61

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display DHCP relay rules for option 61:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show dhcp_relay option_61

Command: show dhcp_relay option_61

Default Relay Rule: Drop

Matching Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client-ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Relay Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-11-22-33-44-55</td>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>Drop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

**20-21 config dhcp_relay ports**

**Description**

This command is used to configure the DHCP relay of the ports.

**Format**

```
config dhcp_relay ports [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a list of ports to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies all ports to be configured.
- `state` - Specifies the DHCP relay state of the ports.
  - `enable` - Enables the DHCP relay.
  - `disable` - Disables the DHCP relay.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable the DCHP relay on port 1-3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dhcp_relay ports 1-3 state enable
Command: config dhcp_relay ports 1-3 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
20-22 show dhcp_relay ports

Description
This command is used to display the DHCP relay of each port.

Format
show dhcp_relay ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

<portlist> - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the DHCP relay state of port 1-10:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show dhcp_relay ports 1-10
Command: show dhcp_relay ports 1-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 21 DHCP Server Screening

Command List


**show filter dhcp_server**

21-1 config filter dhcp_server

Description

This command is used to configure DHCP server screening.

With DHCP server screening function, illegal DHCP server packet will be filtered. This command is used to configure the state of the function for filtering of DHCP server packet and to add/delete the DHCP server binding entry.

This command is useful for projects that support per port control of the DHCP server screening function. The filter can be based on the DHCP server IP address.

The command has three purposes: (1) To specify to filter all DHCP server packets on the specific port, (2) to specify to allow some DHCP server packets with pre-defined server IP addresses and (3) to deny all DHCP OFFER requests by using the default DHCP Server Screening method to specify explicit “permit” rules for the 3-tuple (DHCP server IP, client’s MAC address, and port list from the DHCP server). With this function, we can restrict the DHCP server to service specific DHCP clients. This is useful when two DHCP servers are present on the network, one of them provides the private IP address, and one of them provides the IP address.

Enabling filtering of the DHCP server port state will create one access profile and create one access rule per port (UDP port = 67). Filter commands in this file will share the same access profile.

Addition of a permit DHCP entry will create one access profile and create one access rule. Filtering commands in this file will share the same access profile.

Format

```
```

Parameters

- **add permit** - Specifies to add a DHCP permit.
  - **server_ip** - The IP address of the DHCP server to be filtered.
  - **client_mac** - (Optional) The MAC address of the DHCP client.
  - **ports** - The port number of filter DHCP server.
  - **portlist** - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.

215
all - Specifies that all the port will be used for this configuration.

delete permit - Specifies to delete a DHCP permit.
  server_ip - The IP address of the DHCP server to be filtered.
  <ipaddr> - Enter the DHCP server IP address here.
  client_mac - (Optional) The MAC address of the DHCP client.
  <macaddr> - Enter the DHCP client MAC address here.
  ports - The port number of filter DHCP server.
  <portlist> - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.
  all - Specifies that all the port will be used for this configuration.
  state - Specifies to enable or disable the filter DHCP server state.
    enable - Specifies that the filter DHCP server state will be enabled.
    disable - Specifies that the filter DHCP server state will be disabled.

illegal_server_log_suppress_duration - Specifies the same illegal DHCP server IP address detected will be logged only once within the duration. The default value is 5 minutes.
  1min - Specifies that illegal server log suppress duration value will be set to 1 minute.
  5min - Specifies that illegal server log suppress duration value will be set to 5 minutes.
  30min - Specifies that illegal server log suppress duration value will be set to 30 minutes.

trap_log - Specifies to enable or disable the trap and log function.
  enable - Enables the trap and log function.
  disable - Disables the trap and log function.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To add an entry from the DHCP server filter list in the Switch’s database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config filter dhcp_server add permit server_ip 10.90.90.20 ports 1-20
Command: config filter dhcp_server add permit server_ip 10.90.90.20 ports 1-20
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config filter dhcp_server ports 1-10 state enable
Command: config filter dhcp_server ports 1-10 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config filter dhcp_server add permit_server_ip 10.1.1.1 client_mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 port 1-26
Command: config filter dhcp_server add permit_server_ip 10.1.1.1 client_mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 port 1-26
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
show filter dhcp_server

Description
This command is used to display the DHCP server filter list created on the Switch.

Format
show filter dhcp_server

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the DHCP server/client filter list created on the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show filter dhcp_server
Command: show filter dhcp_server

Enabled Ports: 1-10
Trap & Log State: Disabled
Illegal Server Log Suppress Duration:5 minutes

Permit DHCP Server/Client Table:
Server IP Address Client MAC Address  Port
----------------- ------------------  --------------------
10.90.90.20       All Client MAC      1-20

Total Entries: 1
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 22  Digital Diagnostic Monitoring (DDM) Commands

**config ddm** [trap | log] [enable | disable]

**config ddm ports** [<portlist> | all] [temperature_threshold | voltage_threshold | bias_current_threshold | tx_power_threshold | rx_power_threshold] {high_alarm <float> | low_alarm <float> | high_warning <float> | low_warning <float>} | {state [enable | disable] | shutdown [alarm | warning | none]}

**show ddm**

**show ddm ports** [<portlist>] [status | configuration]

### 22-1 config ddm

**Description**
The command configures the DDM log and trap action when encountering an exceeding alarm or warning thresholds event.

**Format**

```plaintext
config ddm [trap | log] [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**

- `trap` - Specifies whether to send traps, when the operating parameter exceeds the corresponding threshold. The DDM trap is disabled by default.
- `log` - Specifies whether to send a log, when the operating parameter exceeds the corresponding threshold. The DDM log is enabled by default.
- `enable` - Specifies to enable the log or trap sending option.
- `disable` - Specifies to disable the log or trap sending option.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure DDM log state to enable:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config ddm log enable
Command: config ddm log enable
Success.
```

To configure DDM trap state to enable:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
### 22-2 config ddm ports

**Description**

The command is used to configure the DDM settings of the specified ports.

**Format**

```
config ddm ports [portlist | all] [temperature_threshold | voltage_threshold |
bias_current_threshold | tx_power_threshold | rx_power_threshold] {high_alarm <float> | low_alarm <float> | high_warning <float> | low_warning <float>} | {state [enable | disable] | shutdown [alarm | warning | none]}
```

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>`: Enter the range of ports to be configured here.
- `all`: Specifies that all the optic ports’ operating parameters will be configured.
- `temperature_threshold`: Specifies the threshold of the optic module’s temperature in centigrade. At least one parameter shall be specified for this threshold.
- `voltage_threshold`: Specifies the threshold of optic module’s voltage.
- `bias_current_threshold`: Specifies the threshold of the optic module’s bias current.
- `tx_power_threshold`: Specifies the threshold of the optic module’s output power.
- `rx_power_threshold`: Specifies the threshold of optic module’s received power.
- `high_alarm`: (Optional) Specifies the high threshold for the alarm. When the operating parameter rises above this value, the action associated with the alarm is taken.
  - `<float>`: Enter the high threshold alarm value used here.
- `low_alarm`: (Optional) Specifies the low threshold for the alarm. When the operating parameter falls below this value, the action associated with the alarm is taken.
  - `<float>`: Enter the low threshold alarm value used here.
- `high_warning`: (Optional) Specifies the high threshold for the warning. When the operating parameter rises above this value, the action associated with the warning is taken.
  - `<float>`: Enter the high threshold warning value here.
- `low_warning`: (Optional) Specifies the low threshold for the warning. When the operating parameter falls below this value, the action associated with the warning is taken.
  - `<float>`: Enter the low threshold warning value here.
- `state`: (Optional) Specifies the DDM state to enable or disable. If the state is disabled, no DDM action will take effect.
  - `enable`: Specifies to enable the DDM state.
  - `disable`: Specifies to disable the DDM state.
- `shutdown`: (Optional) Specifies whether or not to shutdown the port when the operating parameter exceeds the corresponding alarm threshold or warning threshold. The default value is none.
  - `alarm`: Shuts down the port when the configured alarm threshold range is exceeded.
  - `warning`: Shuts down the port when the configured warning threshold range is exceeded.
  - `none`: The port will never shut down regardless if the threshold ranges are exceeded or not.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example

To configure the port 25’s temperature threshold:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ddm ports 25 temperature_threshold high_alarm 84.9532
                    low_alarm -10 high_warning 70 low_warning 2.25
Command: config ddm ports 25 temperature_threshold high_alarm 84.9532
                      low_alarm -10 high_warning 70 low_warning 2.25

According to the DDM precision definition, closest value 84.9531 is chosen.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the port 25’s voltage threshold:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ddm ports 25 voltage_threshold high_alarm 4.25
                    low_alarm 2.5 high_warning 3.5 low_warning 3
Command: config ddm ports 25 voltage_threshold high_alarm 4.25
                      low_alarm 2.5 high_warning 3.5 low_warning 3

Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the port 25’s bias current threshold:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ddm ports 25 bias_current_threshold high_alarm 7.25
                    low_alarm 0.004 high_warning 0.5 low_warning 0.008
Command: config ddm ports 25 bias_current_threshold high_alarm 7.25
                      low_alarm 0.004 high_warning 0.5 low_warning 0.008

Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the port 25’s transmit power threshold:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ddm ports 25 bias_current_threshold high_alarm 7.25
                    low_alarm 0.004 high_warning 0.5 low_warning 0.008
Command: config ddm ports 25 bias_current_threshold high_alarm 7.25
                      low_alarm 0.004 high_warning 0.5 low_warning 0.008

Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the port 25’s receive power threshold:
To configure the port 25's actions associate with the alarm:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ddm ports 25 state enable shutdown alarm
Command: config ddm ports 25 state enable shutdown alarm
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 22-3 show ddm

**Description**

This command is used to display the DDM global settings.

**Format**

`show ddm`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display the DDM global settings:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ddm
Command: show ddm

DDM Log :Enabled
DDM Trap :Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
22-4 show ddm ports

Description
This command is used to show the current operating DDM parameters and configuration values of the optic module of the specified ports. There are two types of thresholds: the administrative configuration and the operation configuration threshold.

For the optic port, when a particular threshold was configured by user, it will be shown in this command with a tag indicating that it is a threshold that user configured, else it would be the threshold read from the optic module that is being inserted.

Format
show ddm ports {<portlist>} [status | configuration]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter the range of ports to be displayed here.
- `status` - Specifies that the operating parameter will be displayed.
- `configuration` - Specifies that the configuration values will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display ports 25-26's operating parameters:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ddm ports 25-26 status
Command: show ddm ports 25-26 status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Temperature (in Celsius)</th>
<th>Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Bias Current (mA)</th>
<th>TX Power (mW)</th>
<th>RX Power (mW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Chapter 23  D-Link Unidirectional Link Detection (DULD) Command List

23-1  config duld ports

Description
The command is used to configure unidirectional link detection on ports. Unidirectional link detection provides discovery mechanism based on 802.3ah to discovery its neighbor. If the OAM discovery can complete in configured discovery time, it concludes the link is bidirectional. Otherwise, it starts detecting task to detect the link status.

Format
config duld ports [<portlist> | all] {state [enable | disable] | mode [shutdown | normal] | discovery_time <sec 5-65535>}(1)

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports.
- `all` - Specifies to select all ports.
- `state` - Specifies these ports unidirectional link detection status.
  - `enable` - Enables unidirectional link detection status.
  - `disable` - Disables unidirectional link detection status.
- `mode` - Specifies the mode when detecting unidirectional link.
  - `shutdown` - If any unidirectional link is detected, disables the port and logs an event.
  - `normal` - Only logs an event when a unidirectional link is detected.
- `discovery_time` - Specifies these ports neighbor discovery time. If OAM discovery cannot complete in the discovery time, the unidirectional link detection will start.
  - `<sec 5-65535>` - Enter a time in second. The default discovery time is 5 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable unidirectional link detection on port 1:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

### show duld ports

**Description**

This command is used to show unidirectional link detection information.

**Format**

`show duld ports {<portlist>}`

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show ports 1-4 unidirectional link detection information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show duld ports 1-4
Command: show duld ports 1-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Admin State</th>
<th>Oper Status</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Link Status</th>
<th>Discovery Time(Sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 24  Domain Name System (DNS) Resolver Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`config name_server add [&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;] {primary}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config name_server delete [&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;] {primary}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config name_server timeout &lt;second 1-60&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show name_server</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create host_name &lt;name 255&gt; [&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`delete host_name [&lt;name 255&gt;</td>
<td>all]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show host_name [static</td>
<td>dynamic]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable dns_resolver</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable dns_resolver</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24-1  `config name_server add`

Description
This command is used to add a DNS resolver name server to the Switch.

Format
`config name_server add [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>] {primary}

Parameters
- `<ipaddr>`  - Enter the IPv4 address of the DNS Resolver name server.
- `<ipv6addr>`  - Enter the IPv6 address of the DNS Resolver name server.
- `primary`  - (Optional) Specifies that the name server is a primary name server.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add DNS Resolver primary name server 10.10.10.10:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config name_server add 10.10.10.10 primary
Command: config name_server add 10.10.10.10 primary
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

24-2  `config name_server delete`

Description
This command is used to delete a DNS resolver name server from the Switch.
Format
config name_server delete [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>] {primary}

Parameters
- `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IPv4 address of the DNS Resolver name server.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address of the DNS Resolver name server.
- `primary` – (Optional) Specifies that the name server is a primary name server.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete DNS Resolver name server 10.10.10.1:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config name_server delete 10.10.10.1
Command: config name_server delete 10.10.10.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

24-3 config name_server timeout

Description
This command is used to configure the timeout value of a DNS Resolver name server.

Format
config name_server timeout <sec 1-60>

Parameters
- `<second 1-60>` - Enter the maximum time waiting for a response from a specified name server.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure DNS Resolver name server time out to 10 seconds:
24-4  show name_server

Description
This command is used to display the current DNS Resolver name servers and name server timeout on the Switch.

Format
show name_server

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the current DNS Resolver name servers and name server timeout:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Static Name Server Table:</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server IP Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10.10.10</td>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1.1</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dynamic Name Server Table:                 |          |
| Server IP Address                          |          |
| 10.48.74.122                               | Primary  |

24-5  create host_name

Description
This command is used to create the static host name entry of the Switch.

Format
create host_name <name 255> [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>]
Parameters

- `<name 255>` - Enter the hostname used. This name can be up to 255 characters long.
- `<ipaddr>` - Enter the host IP address.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the host IPv6 address.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create static host name “www.example.com”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create host_name www.example.com 10.10.10.10
Command: create host_name www.example.com 10.10.10.10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

24-6 delete host_name

Description

This command is used to delete the static or dynamic host name entries of the Switch.

Format

`delete host_name [ <name 255> | all ]`

Parameters

- `<name 255>` - Enter the hostname. This name can be up to 255 characters long.
- `all` - Specifies that all the hostnames will be deleted.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete the static host name entry “www.example.com”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete host_name www.example.com
Command: delete host_name www.example.com
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
24-7  show host_name

Description
This command is used to display the current host name.

Format
show host_name {static | dynamic}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the static host name entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to display the dynamic host name entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the static and dynamic host name entries:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show host_name
Command: show host_name

Static Host Name Table
Host Name : www.example.com
IP Address : 10.10.10.10

Total Static Entries: 1

Dynamic Host Name Table

Total Dynamic Entries: 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

24-8  enable dns_resolver

Description
This command is used to enable the DNS Resolver state of the Switch.

Format
enable dns_resolver
**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure the DNS Resolver state to enabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable dns_resolver
Command: enable dns_resolver
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

24-9 disable dns_resolver

**Description**

This command is used to disable the DNS Resolver state of the Switch.

**Format**

disable dns_resolver

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure the DNS Resolver state to disabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable dns_resolver
Command: disable dns_resolver
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 25  DoS Attack Prevention

Command List

```
config dos_prevention dos_type [(land_attack | blat_attack | tcp_null_scan | tcp_xmasscan | tcp_synfin | tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024 | ping_death_attack | tcp_tiny_frag_attack) | all]
  {action [drop] | state [enable | disable]}
show dos_prevention (land_attack | blat_attack | tcp_null_scan | tcp_xmasscan | tcp_synfin | tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024 | ping_death_attack | tcp_tiny_frag_attack)
config dos_prevention trap [enable | disable]
config dos_prevention log [enable | disable]
```

25-1  config dos_prevention dos_type

Description
This command is used to configure the prevention of each Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack, including state and action. The packet matching will be done by hardware. For a specific type of attack, the content of the packet will be matched against a specific pattern.

Format
```
config dos_prevention dos_type [(land_attack | blat_attack | tcp_null_scan | tcp_xmasscan | tcp_synfin | tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024 | ping_death_attack | tcp_tiny_frag_attack) | all]
  {action [drop] | state [enable | disable]}
```

Parameters

- **land_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the source address is equal to destination address of a received IP packet.
- **blat_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the source port is equal to destination port of a received TCP packet.
- **tcp_null_scan** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains a sequence number of 0 and no flags.
- **tcp_xmasscan** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains URG, Push and FIN flags.
- **tcp_synfin** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains FIN and SYN flags.
- **tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024** - (Optional) Checks whether the TCP packets source ports are less than 1024 packets.
- **ping_death_attack** - (Optional) Detects whether received packets are fragmented ICMP packets.
- **tcp_tiny_frag_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the packets are TCP tiny fragment packets.
- **all** - Specifies all DoS attack type.
- **action** - (Optional) When enabling DoS prevention, the following actions can be taken.
- **drop** - Drops DoS attack packets.
- **state** - (Optional) Specifies the DoS attack prevention state.
  - **enable** - Enables DoS attack prevention.
  - **disable** - Disables DoS attack prevention.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure land attack and blat attack prevention, the action is drop:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dos_prevention dos_type land_attack blat_attack
action  drop state enable
Command: config dos_prevention dos_type land_attack blat_attack action drop
state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

25-2 show dos_prevention
Description
This command is used to display DoS prevention information, including the Trap/Log state, the type of DoS attack, the prevention state, the corresponding action if the prevention is enabled and the counter information of the DoS packet.

Format
```
show dos_prevention {land_attack | blat_attack | tcp_null_scan | tcp_xmasscan | tcp_synfin
| tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024 | ping_death_attack | tcp_tiny_frag_attack}
```

Parameters
- **land_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the source address is equal to destination address of a received IP packet.
- **blat_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the source port is equal to destination port of a received TCP packet.
- **tcp_null_scan** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains a sequence number of 0 and no flags.
- **tcp_xmasscan** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains URG, Push and FIN flags.
- **tcp_synfin** - (Optional) Checks whether a received TCP packet contains FIN and SYN flags.
- **tcp_syn_srcport_less_1024** - (Optional) Checks whether the TCP packets source ports are less than 1024 packets.
- **ping_death_attack** - (Optional) Detects whether received packets are fragmented ICMP packets.
- **tcp_tiny_frag_attack** - (Optional) Checks whether the packets are TCP tiny fragment packets.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display DoS prevention information:
25-3  config dos_prevention trap

Description
This command is used to enable or disable DoS prevention trap state.

Format
config dos_prevention trap [enable | disable]

Parameters
---
**enable** - Enables DoS prevention trap state.
**disable** - Disables DoS prevention trap state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable DoS prevention trap:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dos_prevention trap disable
Command: config dos_prevention trap disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
25-4  config dos_prevention log

Description
This command is used to enable or disable dos prevention log state.

Format
config dos_prevention log [enable | disable]

Parameters
enable - Enables DoS prevention log state.
disable - Disables DoS prevention log state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable DoS prevention log:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dos_prevention log enable
Command: config dos_prevention log enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 26  Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) Commands

26-1  config eee ports

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the EEE function on the specified port(s) on the Switch.

Note: The two functions, EEE and ERPS, are mutually exclusive.

Format
config eee ports [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]

Parameters
- <portlist> - Enter a range of ports to be configured.
- all - Specifies to configure all ports.
- state - Specifies the EEE state. The default is disabled.
  - enable - Enable the EEE function for the specified port(s).
  - disable - Disable the EEE function for the specified port(s).

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the EEE state on ports 2-5:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config eee ports 2-5 state enable
Command: config eee ports 2-5 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

26-2  show eee ports

Description
This command is used to display the EEE function state on the specified port(s).
Format
show eee ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

- **<portlist>** - (Optional) Specify a list of ports to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the EEE state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show eee ports 1-6,9
Command: show eee ports 1-6,9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 27 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) Command List

enable erps
disable erps
create erps raps_vlan <vlanid>
delete erps raps_vlan <vlanid>
config erps log [enable | disable]
config erps trap [enable | disable]
show erps

27-1 enable erps

Description
This command is used to enable the global ERPS function on a switch. When both the global state and the specified ring ERPS state are enabled, the specified ring will be activated. The default state is disabled.

The global ERPS function cannot be enabled, when any ERPS ring on the device is enabled and the integrity of any ring parameter is not available. For each ring with the ring state enabled when ERPS is enabled, the following integrity will be checked:

1. R-APS VLAN is created.
2. The Ring port is a tagged member port of the R-APS VLAN.
3. The RPL port is specified if the RPL owner is enabled.
4. The RPL port is not specified as virtual channel.

Note: The two functions, EEE and ERPS, are mutually exclusive.

Format
enable erps

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To enable ERPS:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable erps
Command: enable erps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

27-2  disable erps
Description
This command is used to disable the global ERPS function on a switch.

Format
disable erps

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable ERPS:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable erps
Command: disable erps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

27-3  create erps raps_vlan
Description
This command is used to create an R-APS VLAN on a switch. Only one R-APS VLAN should be used to transfer R-APS messages.

Note that the R-APS VLAN must already have been created by the create vlan command.

Format
create erps raps_vlan <vlanid>
Parameters

\texttt{raps\_vlan} - Specifies the VLAN which will be the R-APS VLAN.

\texttt{<vlanid>} - Enter the VLAN ID used here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create an R-APS VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create erps raps_vlan 4094
Command: create erps raps_vlan 4094
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

27-4  \texttt{delete erps raps\_vlan}

Description

This command is used to delete an R-APS VLAN on a switch. When an R-APS VLAN is deleted, all parameters related to this R-APS VLAN will also be deleted. This command can only be issued when the ring is not active.

Format

\texttt{delete erps raps\_vlan <vlanid>}

Parameters

\texttt{raps\_vlan} - Specifies the VLAN which will be the R-APS VLAN.

\texttt{<vlanid>} - Enter the VLAN ID used here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete an R-APS VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete erps raps_vlan 4094
Command: delete erps raps_vlan 4094
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
27-5  config erps raps_vlan

Description
This command is used to configure the ERPS R-APS VLAN settings.

The ring MEL is one field in the R-APS PDU. Note that if CFM (Connectivity Fault Management) and ERPS are used at the same time, the R-APS PDU is one of a suite of Ethernet OAM PDU. The behavior for forwarding of R-APS PDU should follow the Ethernet OAM. If the MEL of R-APS PDU is not higher than the level of the MEP with the same VLAN on the ring ports, the R-APS PDU cannot be forwarded on the ring.

Restrictions apply for ports that are included in a link aggregation group. A link aggregation group can be configured as a ring port by specifying the master port of the link aggregation port. Only the master port can be specified as a ring port. If the specified link aggregation group is eliminated, the master port retains its ring port status. If the ring port configured on virtual channel, the ring which the port connects to will be considered as a sub-ring. Note that the ring ports cannot be modified when ERPS is enabled.

**RPL port** - Specifies one of the R-APS VLAN ring ports as the RPL port. To remove an RPL port from an R-APS VLAN, use the none designation for rpl_port.

**RPL owner** - Specifies the node as the RPL owner.

Note that the RPL port and RPL owner cannot be modified when ERPS is enabled; and the virtual channel cannot be configured as RPL. For example, if a ring port is configured on the virtual channel and the ring port is configured as an RPL port, an error message will be display and the configuration will fail.

The R-APS VLAN cannot be the protected VLAN. The protected VLAN can be one that has already been created, or it can be used for a VLAN that has not yet been created.

**Holdoff timer** - The Holdoff timer is used to filter out intermittent link faults when link failures occur during the protection switching process. When a ring node detects a link failure, it will start the holdoff timer and report the link failure event (R-APS BPDU with SF flag) after the link failure is confirmed within period of time specified.

**Guard timer** - Guard timer is used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages. This timer is used during the protection switching process after the link failure recovers. When the link node detects the recovery of the link, it will report the link failure recovery event (R-APS PDU with NR flag) and start the guard timer. Before the guard timer expires, all received R-APS messages are ignored by this ring node, except in the case where a burst of three R-APS event messages that indicates the topology of a sub-ring has changed and the node needs to flush FDB are received on the node. In this case the recovered link does not go into a blocking state. The Guard Timer should be greater than the maximum expected forwarding delay for which one R-APS message circles around the ring.

**WTR timer** - WTR timer is used to prevent frequent operation of the protection switch due to an intermittent defect. This timer is used during the protection switching process when a link failure recovers. It is only used by the RPL owner. When the RPL owner in protection state receives R-APS PDU with an NR flag, it will start the WTR timer. The RPL owner will block the original
unblocked RPL port and start to send R-APS PDU with an RB flag after the link recovery is confirmed within this period of time.

**Revertive mode** - When revertive is enabled, the traffic link is restored to the working transport link. When revertive is disabled, the traffic link is allowed to use the RPL, after recovering from a failure.

When both the global state and the specified ring ERPS state are enabled, the specified ring will be activated. EEE, STP and LBD should be disabled on the ring ports before the specified ring is activated.

The ring cannot be enabled before the R-APS VLAN is created, and ring ports, RPL port, RPL owner, are configured. Note that these parameters cannot be changed when the ring is activated.

In order to guarantee correct operation, the following integrity will be checked when the ring is enabled and the global ERPS state is enabled.

1. R-APS VLAN is created.
2. The Ring port is the tagged member port of the R-APS VLAN.
3. The RPL port is specified if RPL owner is enabled.

**Format**

```
```

**Parameters**

- `<vlanid>` - Enter the R-APS VLAN ID used.
- `state` - Specifies to enable or disable the specified ring.
  - `enable` - Enable the state of the specified ring.
  - `disable` - Disable the state of the specified ring. The default value is disabled.
- `ring_mel` - Specifies the ring MEL of the R-APS function. The default ring MEL is 1.
  - `<value 0-7>` - Enter the ring MEL value here. This value should be between 0 and 7.
- `ring_port` - Specifies the ring port used.
  - `west` - Specifies the port as the west ring port.
  - `<port>` - Enter the port number here.
  - `east` - Specifies the port as the east ring port.
  - `<port>` - Enter the port number here.
- `rpl_port` - Specifies the RPL port used.
  - `west` - Specifies the west ring port as the RPL port.
  - `east` - Specifies the east ring port as the RPL port.
  - `none` - No RPL port on this node. By default, the node has no RPL port.
- `rpl_owner` - Specifies to enable or disable the RPL owner node.
  - `enable` - Specifies the device as an RPL owner node.
  - `disable` - This node is not an RPL owner. By default, the RPS owner is disabled.
- `protected_vlan` - Specifies to add or delete the protected VLAN group.
  - `add` - Adds VLANs to the protected VLAN group.
  - `delete` - Deletes VLANs from the protected VLAN group.
  - `vlanid` - Specifies the VLAN ID to be removed or added.
  - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
revertive - Specifies the state of the R-APS revertive option.
   enable - Specifies that the R-APS revertive option will be enabled.
   disable - Specifies that the R-APS revertive option will be disabled.

timer - Specifies the R-APS timer used.
   holdoff_time - (Optional) Specifies the holdoff time of the R-APS function. The default holdoff
time is 0 milliseconds.
     <millisecond 0-10000> - Enter the hold off time value here. This value must be in the
     range of 0 to 10000 milliseconds.
   guard_time - (Optional) Specifies the guard time of the R-APS function. The default guard
time is 500 milliseconds.
     <millisecond 10-2000> - Enter the guard time value here. This value must be in the range
     of 0 to 2000 milliseconds.
   wrt_time - (Optional) Specifies the WTR time of the R-APS function.
     <min 5-12> - Enter the WTR time range value here. The range is from 5 to 12 minutes.
     The default WTR time is 5 minutes.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the MEL of the ERPS ring for a specific R-APS VLAN:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps raps_vlan 4094 ring_mel 2
Command: config erps raps_vlan 4094 ring_mel 2
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure the ports of the ERPS ring for a specific R-APS VLAN:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps raps_vlan 4094 ring_port west 5
Command: config erps raps_vlan 4094 ring_port west 5
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure the RPL owner for a specific R-APS VLAN:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps raps_vlan 4094 rpl_owner enable
Command: config erps raps_vlan 4094 rpl_owner enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure the protected VLAN for a specific R-APS VLAN:
To configure the ERPS timers for a specific R-APS VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps raps_vlan 4094 timer holdoff_time 100 guard_time 1000 wtr_time 10
Command: config erps raps_vlan 4094 timer holdoff_time 100 guard_time 1000 wtr_time 10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the ring state of the ERPS:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps raps_vlan 4094 state enable
Command: config erps raps_vlan 4094 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

27-6  `config erps log`

Description
This command is used to configure the log state of ERPS events.

Format
```
config erps log [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
```
log  - Specifies to enable or disable the ERPS log state.
    enable - Enter enable to enable the log state.
    disable - Enter disable to disable the log state. The default value is disabled.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the ERPS log state:
27-7 config erps trap

Description
This command is used to configure trap state of ERPS events.

Format
config erps trap [enable | disable]

Parameters
trap - Specifies to enable or disable the ERPS trap state.
    enable - Enter enable to enable the trap state.
    disable - Enter disable to disable the trap state. The default value is disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the trap state of the ERPS:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config erps trap enable
Command: config erps trap enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

27-8 show erps

Description
This command is used to display ERPS configuration and operation information.

The port state of the ring port may be as "Forwarding", "Blocking", "Signal Fail". "Forwarding" indicates that traffic is able to be forwarded. "Blocking" indicates that traffic is blocked by ERPS and a signal failure is not detected on the port. "Signal Fail" indicates that a signal failure is detected on the port and traffic is blocked by ERPS.

The RPL owner administrative state could be configured to "Enabled" or "Disabled". But the RPL owner operational state may be different from the RPL owner administrative state, for example, the RPL owner conflict occurs. "Active" is used to indicate that the RPL owner administrative state is enabled and the device is operated as the active RPL owner. "Inactive" is used to indicate that the RPL owner administrative state is enabled, but the device is operated as the inactive RPL owner.
Format
show erps

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display ERPS information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show erps
Command: show erps

Global Status : Disabled
Log Status : Disabled
Trap Status : Disabled
------------------------------------
R-APS VLAN : 4094
ERPS Status : Disabled
Admin West Port : 5
Operational West Port : 5 (Forwarding)
Admin East Port :
Operational East Port :
Admin RPL Port : None
Operational RPL Port : None
Admin Owner : Enabled
Operational Owner : Enabled
Protected VLANs : 10-20
Ring MEL : 2
Holdoff Time : 100 milliseconds
Guard Time : 1000 milliseconds
WTR Time : 10 minutes
Revertive mode : Enabled
Current Ring State : -
------------------------------------
Total Rings: 1
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 28  External Alarm Command List

config external_alarm channel <value 1-2> message <sentence 1-128>
show external_alarm

28-1  config external_alarm channel

Description
This command is used to configure external alarm message for a channel.

Format
config external_alarm channel <value 1-2> message <sentence 1-128>

Parameters

- <value 1-2> - Specifies the value of channel to be configured.
- message - Specifies the message to be displayed on console, log and trap.
- <sentence 1-128> - Enter the message to be displayed on console, log and trap.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure alarm message for channel 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config external_alarm channel 1 message External Alarm: UPS is Exhausted.
Command: config external_alarm channel 1 message External Alarm: UPS is Exhausted.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

28-2  show external_alarm

Description
This command is used to display the status of external alarm.

Format
show external_alarm
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the real-time status of external alarm:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show external_alarm
Command: show external_alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Alarm Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>External Alarm: UPS is Exhausted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>External Alarm 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Chapter 29  Filter Command List

29-1  config filter netbios

Description
This command is used to configure the Switch to deny the NETBIOS packets on specific ports.

Format
config filter netbios [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies the list of ports used.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for the configuration.
- `state` - Specifies the state of the filter to block the NETBIOS packet.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the state will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the state will be disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure filter netbios state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config filter netbios 1-10 state enable
Command: config filter netbios 1-10 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

29-2  show filter netbios

Description
This command is used to display the NETBIOS filter state on the Switch.

Format

show filter netbios
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the filter netbios list created on the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show filter netbios
Command: show filter netbios

Enabled ports: 1-3

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

29-3 config filter extensive_netbios

Description
This command is used to configure the Switch to filter NETBIOS packets over 802.3 frame on the specific ports.

Format
```
config filter extensive_netbios [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used this configuration.
- `state` - Specifies to enable or disable the filter to block the NETBIOS packet over 802.3 frame.
- `enable` - Specifies that the filter state will be enabled.
- `disable` - Specifies that the filter state will be disabled.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure filter extensive netbios state.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config filter extensive_netbios 1-10 state enable
Command: config filter extensive_netbios 1-10 state enable

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
29-4 show filter extensive_netbios

Description
This command is used to display the extensive netbios state on the Switch.

Format
show filter extensive_netbios

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the extensive_state created on the Switch:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show filter extensive_netbios
Command: show filter extensive_netbios

Enabled ports: 1-3

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 30  Filter Database (FDB)  
Command List

create fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [port <port> | drop]
create fdb vlanid <vidlist> <macaddr> [port <port> | drop]
create multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
config multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>
config multicast_fdb aging_time <sec 10-1000000>
config multicast_fdb vlan_filtering_mode [vlanid <vidlist> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | all]
  [forward_all_groups | forward_unregistered_groups | filter_unregistered_groups]
delete fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
clear fdb [vlan <vlan_name 32> | port <port> | all]
show multicast_fdb {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist> | mac_address <macaddr>}
show fdb {port <port> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist> | mac_address <macaddr> | static
  | aging_time | security}
show multicast vlan_filtering_mode {vlanid <vidlist> | vlan <vlan_name 32>}

30-1  create fdb

Description
This command is used to create a static entry in the unicast MAC address forwarding table (database).

Format
create fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [port <port> | drop]

Parameters

- <vlan_name 32> - Specifies a VLAN name associated with a MAC address. The maximum length of the VLAN name is 32 bytes.
- <macaddr> - The MAC address to be added to the static forwarding table.
- port - The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port.
- <port> - Enter the port number corresponding to the MAC destination address here.
- drop - Specifies the action drop to be taken.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a unicast MAC forwarding entry:
To filter a unicast MAC:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 drop
Command: create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 drop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 30-2 create fdb vlanid

**Description**

This command is used to create a static entry in the unicast MAC address forwarding table (database).

**Format**

```
create fdb vlanid <vidlist> <macaddr> [port <port> | drop]
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;vidlist&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies a VLAN ID associated with a MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;macaddr&gt;</code></td>
<td>The MAC address to be added to the static forwarding table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;port&gt;</code></td>
<td>The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port. Enter the port number corresponding to the MAC destination address here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>drop</code></td>
<td>Specifies the action drop to be taken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To create a unicast MAC forwarding entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create fdb vlanid 1 00-00-00-00-02-02 port 5
Command: create fdb vlanid 1 00-00-00-00-02-02 port 5
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To filter a unicast MAC:
30-3 create multicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to create a static entry in the multicast MAC address forwarding table (database).

Format
create multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>

Parameters
- `<vlan_name 32>` - The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. The maximum name length is 32.
- `<macaddr>` - The multicast's MAC address to be added to the static forwarding table.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a multicast MAC forwarding entry to the default VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Command: create multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

30-4 config multicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to configure the Switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.

Format
config multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>

Parameters
- `<vlan_name 32>` - The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. The maximum
Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To add a multicast MAC forwarding entry to the default VLAN on port 1 to 5:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00 add 1-5
Command: config multicast_fdb default 01-00-5E-00-00-00 add 1-5
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
### 30-6 config multicast vlan_filtering_mode

**Description**

This command is used to configure the multicast packet filtering mode for VLANs. The registered group will be forwarded to the range of ports in the multicast forwarding database.

**Format**

```
config multicast vlan_filtering_mode [vlanid <vidlist> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | all] [forward_all_groups | forward_unregistered_groups | filter_unregistered_groups]
```

**Parameters**

- **vlanid**: Specifies a list of VLANs to be configured.
  - `<vidlist>`: Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **vlan**: Specifies the name of the VLAN. The maximum name length is 32.
  - `<vlan_name 32>`: The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **all**: Specifies all configured VLANs.
- **forward_all_groups**: Both the registered group and the unregistered group will be forwarded to all member ports of the specified VLAN where the multicast traffic comes in.
- **forward_unregistered_groups**: The unregistered group will be forwarded to all member ports of the VLAN where the multicast traffic comes in.
- **filter_unregistered_groups**: The unregistered group will be filtered.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure the multicast packet filtering mode to filter all unregistered multicast groups for the VLAN 200 to 300:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config multicast vlan_filtering_mode vlanid 200-300 filter_unregistered_groups
Command: config multicast vlan_filtering_mode vlanid 200-300 filter_unregistered_groups
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
30-7 delete fdb

Description
This command is used to delete a static entry from the forwarding database.

Format
delete fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>

Parameters
| <vlan_name 32> - The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. The maximum name length is 32. |
| <macaddr> - The multicast MAC address to be deleted from the static forwarding table. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a static FDB entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02
Command: delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

30-8 clear fdb

Description
This command is used to clear the Switch’s forwarding database for dynamically learned MAC addresses.

Format
clear fdb [vlan <vlan_name 32> | port <port> | all]

Parameters
| vlan - Clears the FDB entry by specifying the VLAN name. |
| <vlan_name 32> - The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. The maximum name length is 32. |
| port - Clears the FDB entry by specifying the port number. |
| <port> - The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port. |
| all - Clears all dynamic entries in the Switch’s forwarding database. |
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To clear all FDB dynamic entries:

```console
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear fdb all
Command: clear fdb all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

30-9  show multicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to display the multicast forwarding database of the Switch.

Format
```
show multicast_fdb {[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>] | mac_address <macaddr>}
```

Parameters

- **vlan** - (Optional) The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - (Optional) Displays the entries for the VLANs indicated by VID list.
  - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

- **mac_address** - (Optional) Specifies a MAC address, for which FDB entries will be displayed.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address here.

If no parameter is specified, all multicast FDB entries will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the multicast MAC address table:
### 30-10 show fdb

**Description**

This command is used to display the current unicast MAC address forwarding database.

**Format**

```
show fdb {{port <port> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist> | mac_address <macaddr> | static | aging_time | security}}
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>port</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the entries for a specified port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;port&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the port number here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlan</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the entries for a specific VLAN. The maximum name length is 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlanid</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the entries for the VLANs indicated by VID list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vidlist&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the VLAN ID list here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mac_address</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays a specific MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the MAC address here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>static</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays all permanent entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aging_time</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the unicast MAC address aging time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>security</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays the FDB entries that are created by the security module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If no parameter is specified, system will display the unicast address table.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display the FDB table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show multicast_fdb
Command: show multicast_fdb

VLAN Name      : default
MAC Address    : 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Egress Ports   : 1-5
Mode           : Static

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show fdb
Command: show fdb

Unicast MAC Address Aging Time = 300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VID</th>
<th>VLAN Name</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>00-23-7D-BC-08-44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>00-23-7D-BC-2E-18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>00-26-5A-AE-CA-1C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>00-26-5A-AE-CA-1C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>60-33-4B-C4-52-1A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Forward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 5

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To display the security FDB table:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show fdb security
Command: show fdb security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VID</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Security Module</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-10-00-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>802.1X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-10-00-02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>WAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-10-00-04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Port Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-10-00-0A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>MAC-based Access Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-10-00-06</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Compound Authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 5

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

30-11 show multicast vlan_filtering_mode

Description
This command is used to show the multicast packet filtering mode for VLANs.

Note: A product supports the multicast VLAN filtering mode could not support the port filtering mode at the same time.

Format
show multicast vlan_filtering_mode {{ vlanid < vidlist> | vlan <vlan_name 32>}}

Parameters
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies a list of VLANs to be configured.
  - **<vidlist>** - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN. The maximum name length is 32.
  - **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the multicast vlan_filtering_mode for VLANs:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show multicast vlan_filtering_mode
Command: show multicast vlan_filtering_mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN ID/VLAN Name</th>
<th>Multicast Filter Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1     /default</td>
<td>forward_unregistered_groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 31  Flash File System (FFS) Command List

**31-1  show storage_media_info**

**Description**

This command is used to display the information of the storage media available on the system. The information for a media includes the drive number, the media identification.

**Format**

```
show storage_media_info
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display the storage media’s information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show storage_media_info
Command: show storage_media_info

Drive  Media Type  Size   Label        FS Type
-------  ----------  ------  -----------  -------
c:/     Flash      28 MB   -----------  FFS

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
31-2  md

Description
This command is used to create a directory.

Format
md {<drive_id>} <pathname>

Parameters

- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the directory. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory. The drive ID also included in this parameter, for example, c:/config/bootup.cfg.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To make a directory:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# md c:/abc
Command: md c:/abc
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

31-3  rd

Description
This command is used to remove a directory. If there are files still existing in the directory, this command will fail and return error message.

Format
rd {<drive_id>} <pathname>

Parameters

- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the directory to be removed. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To remove a directory:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#rd c:/abc
Command: rd c:/abc
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

31-4 cd

Description
This command is used to change the current directory. The current directory is changed under the current drive. If you want to change the working directory to the directory in another drive, then you need to change the current drive to the desired drive, and then change the current directory. The current drive and current directory will be displayed if the <pathname> is not specified.

Format
```
cd {<pathname>}
```

Parameters

- `<pathname>` - (Optional) Specifies the directory to be navigated to. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To change to other directory or display current directory path:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#cd
Command: cd
Current work directory: "/c:"
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

31-5 dir

Description
This command is used to list all the files located in a directory of a drive.

If pathname is not specified, then all of the files in the specified drive will be displayed. If none of the parameters are specified, the files in the current drive will be displayed.
Format

dir {<drive_id>} {<pathname>}

Parameters

- **<drive_id>** - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:
- **<pathname>** - (Optional) Specifies the directory to be displayed. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.

Restrictions

None.

Example

List the files:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#dir
Command: dir

Directory of /c:

Idx Info    Attr Size     Update Time         Name
--- ------- ---- -------- ------------------- ----------------
 1 RUN(*)  -rw- 5491536  2000/01/01 00:41:03 DGS3000_Run_1_00_010.had
 2 CFG(*)  -rw- 31142    2000/01/01 02:19:40 config.cfg
 3         d---          2000/01/01 00:00:16 system

29618 KB total (24127 KB free)
(*) -with boot up info          (b) -with backup info
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

31-6 rename

Description

This command is used to rename a file. Note that for standalone device, the unit argument is not needed. This command is used to rename a file in the file system. The pathname specifies the file (in path form) to be renamed and the filename specifies the new filename. If the pathname is not a full path, then it refers to a path under the current directory for the drive. The renamed file will stay in the same directory.

Format

rename {<drive_id>} <pathname> <filename>
Parameters

<drive_id> - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:.
<pathname> - Specifies the file (in path form) to be renamed.
<filename> - Specifies the new name of the file.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To rename a file:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#rename run.had run1.had
Command: rename run.had run1.had
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

31-7 del

Description

This command is used to delete a file, either physically or softly. It is also used to delete a directory and its contents. If two files with the same name under the same directory are softly deleted sequentially, only the last one will exist. Deleting, copying, renaming or moving the already softly deleted file is not acceptable.

System will prompt if the target file is a firmware or configuration file of which the type is bootup.

Format

del {<drive_id>} <pathname> {recursive}

Parameters

<drive_id> - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:.
<pathname> - Specifies the file or directory to be deleted. If it is specified in the associated form, then it is related to the current directory.
recursive - (Optional) Specifies to delete a directory and its contents, even if it’s not empty.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

Delete a directory with parameter “recursive”:
## 31-8 erase

### Description
This command is used to delete a file stored in the file system.

System will prompt if the target file is a FW or configuration whose type is boot up.

### Format
`erase <drive_id> <pathname>`

### Parameters
- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID used, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the file to be deleted. If it is specified in the associated form, then it is
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To erase a file:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#dir
Command: dir
Directory of /c:
Idx Info Attr Size Update Time Name
--- ------- ---- -------- ------------------- ----------------
1 CFG(b)  -rw- 29661 2000/04/02 06:03:19 config2.cfg
2 CFG(*)  -rw- 29661 2000/04/01 05:54:38 config.cfg
3 RUN(*)  -rw- 4879040 2000/03/26 03:15:11 B019.had
4         d--- 0        2000/04/01 05:17:36 system
29618 KB total (24697 KB free)
(*) -with boot up info          (b) -with backup info
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#erase config2.cfg
Command: erase config2.cfg
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#dir
Command: dir
Directory of /c:
Idx Info Attr Size Update Time Name
--- ------- ---- -------- ------------------- ----------------
1 CFG(*)  -rw- 29661 2000/04/01 05:54:38 config.cfg
2 RUN(*)  -rw- 4879040 2000/03/26 03:15:11 B019.had
3         d--- 0        2000/04/01 05:17:36 system
29618 KB total (24727 KB free)
(*) -with boot up info          (b) -with backup info
```

31-9  move
Description
This command is used to move a file around the file system. Note that when a file is moved, it can be specified whether to rename at the same time.
**Format**

`move {<drive_id>} <pathname> {<drive_id>} <pathname>`

**Parameters**

- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the file to be moved. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. Specifies either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.
- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the new path where the file will be moved. The path name can be. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To move a file from one location to another location:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#move c:/log.txt c:/log1.txt
Command: move c:/log.txt c:/log1.txt
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

31-10 copy

**Description**

This command is used to copy a file to another file in the file system.

**Format**

`copy {<drive_id>} <pathname> {<drive_id>} <pathname>`

**Parameters**

- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the file to be copied. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.
- `<drive_id>` - (Optional) Enter the drive ID, for example, C:.
- `<pathname>` - Specifies the file to copy to. The path name can be specified either as a full path name or partial name. For partial path name, it indicates the file is in the current directory.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To copy a file:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#copy c:/log.txt c:/log1.txt
Command: copy c:/log.txt c:/log1.txt
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
**Chapter 32  Gratuitous ARP Command List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config gratuitous_arp send ipif_status_up [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config gratuitous_arp send dup_ip_detected [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config gratuitous_arp learning [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config gratuitous_arp send periodically ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt; interval &lt;value 0-65535&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable gratuitous_arp (ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt;) (trap</td>
<td>log)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable gratuitous_arp (ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt;) (trap</td>
<td>log)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show gratuitous_arp (ipif &lt;ipif_name 12&gt;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32-1  config gratuitous_arp send ipif_status_up

**Description**
The command is used to enable or disable the sending of gratuitous ARP packets when the IP interface’s status is up. This is used to automatically announce the interface’s IP address to other nodes. Only one gratuitous ARP packet will be broadcasted.

**Format**
config gratuitous_arp send ipif_status_up [enable | disable]

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the sending of gratuitous ARP packets when the IP interface’s status is up. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the sending of gratuitous ARP packets when the IP interface’s status is up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable send gratuitous ARP request in normal situation:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config gratuitous_arp send ipif_status_up enable
Command: config gratuitous_arp send ipif_status_up enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
32-2  config gratuitous_arp send dup_ip_detected

Description
The command is used to enable or disable the sending of gratuitous ARP request packets while the duplicate IP is detected. The duplicate IP detected means that the system received an ARP request packet that is sent by an IP address that matches the system’s own IP address. In this case, the system knows that some body out there uses an IP address that is conflict with the system. In order to reclaim the correct host of this IP address, the system can send out the gratuitous ARP request packet for this duplicate IP address.

Format
config gratuitous_arp send dup_ip_detected [enable | disable]

Parameters
- **enable** - Enables the sending of gratuitous ARP request packet when duplicate IP is detected. This is the default value.
- **disable** - Disables the sending of gratuitous ARP request packet when duplicate IP is detected.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable send gratuitous ARP request when duplicate IP is detected:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config gratuitous_arp send dup_ip_detected enable
Command: config gratuitous_arp send dup_ip_detected enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

32-3  config gratuitous_arp learning

Description
This command is used to configure gratuitous ARP learning. Normally, the system only learns the ARP reply packet or a normal ARP request packet that asks for the MAC address that corresponds to the system’s IP address. The command is used to enable or disable the learning of ARP entry in the ARP cache based on the received gratuitous ARP packet. The gratuitous ARP packet is sent by a source IP address that is identical to the IP that the packet is queried for. Note that, with the gratuitous ARP learning, the system will not learn new entry but only do the update on the ARP table based on the received gratuitous ARP packet.

Format
config gratuitous_arp learning [enable | disable]
Parameters

**enable** - Enables the learning of ARP entry based on the received gratuitous ARP packet. This is the default value.

**disable** - Disables the learning of ARP entry based on the received gratuitous ARP packet.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To show the global GratuitousARP state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config gratuitous_arp learning enable
Command: config gratuitous_arp learning enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 32-4 `config gratuitous_arp send periodically`

**Description**

The command is used to configure the interval for the periodical sending of gratuitous ARP request packet. By default, the interval is 0.

**Format**

```
config gratuitous_arp send periodically ipif <ipif_name 12> interval <value 0-65535>
```

**Parameters**

- **ipif** - Specifies the interface name of L3 interface.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

- **interval** - Specifies the periodically sending gratuitous ARP interval time in seconds. 0 means not to send gratuitous ARP periodically.
  - `<value 0-65535>` - Enter the gratuitous ARP interval time here. This value must be between 0 and 65535 seconds.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure gratuitous ARP interval to 5 for IPIF System:
32-5  enable gratuitous_arp

Description
The command is used to enable gratuitous ARP trap and log state. The switch can trap and log the IP conflict event to inform the administrator. By default, trap is disabled and event log is enabled.

Format
enable gratuitous_arp {ipif <ipif_name 12>} {trap | log}(1)

Parameters

- **ipif** - (Optional) Specifies the interface name of L3 interface
  
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

- **trap** - Specifies to enable the trap function.

- **log** - Specifies to enable the log function.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable system interface’s gratuitous ARP log and trap:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable gratuitous_arp ipif System trap log
Command: enable gratuitous_arp ipif System trap log
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

32-6  disable gratuitous_arp

Description
The command is used to disable gratuitous ARP trap and log state. The switch can trap and log the IP conflict event to inform the administrator. By default, trap is disabled and event log is enabled.

Format
disable gratuitous_arp {ipif <ipif_name 12>} {trap | log}(1)
Parameters

**ipif** - (Optional) Specifies the interface name of L3 interface

*<ipif_name 12>* - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

**trap** - Specifies to disable the trap function.

**log** - Specifies to disable the log function.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To disable system interface's gratuitous ARP log and trap:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable gratuitous_arp ipif System trap log
Command: disable gratuitous_arp ipif System trap log
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

32-7  **show gratuitous_arp**

Description

This command is used to display gratuitous ARP configuration.

Format

```
show gratuitous_arp {ipif <ipif_name 12>}
```

Parameters

**ipif** - (Optional) Specifies the interface name of L3 interface.

*<ipif_name>* - Enter the IP interface name here.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display gratuitous ARP log and trap state:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show gratuitous_arp
Command: show gratuitous_arp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Send on IPIF Status Up</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send on Duplicate IP Detected</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuitous ARP Learning</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Interface Name: System</td>
<td>System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuitous ARP Trap</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuitous ARP Log</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuitous ARP Periodical Send Interval</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 33  IGMP Snooping Command List

The Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) is a L3 protocol used to manage the membership of Internet Protocol multicast groups. IGMP is used by IP hosts and adjacent multicast routers to establish multicast group memberships. IGMP snooping is the process of listening to IGMP network traffic. IGMP snooping, as implied by the name, is a feature that allows a layer 2 switch to "listen in" on the IGMP conversation between hosts and routers by processing the layer 3 IGMP packets sent in a multicast network.

When IGMP snooping is enabled in a switch it analyzes all IGMP packets between hosts connected to the Switch and multicast routers in the network. When a switch hears an IGMP report from a host for a given multicast group, the Switch adds the host's port number to the multicast list for that group. And, when the Switch hears an IGMP Leave, it removes the host's port from the table entry.

```
config igmp_snooping [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] {state [enable | disable] | fast_leave [enable | disable] | report_suppression [enable | disable] | proxy_reporting [state [enable | disable] | source_ip <ipaddr>](1))(1)

config igmp_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [<value 1-1000> | no_limit]

config igmp_snooping querier [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] {query_interval <sec 1-65535> | max_response_time <sec 1-25> | robustness_variable <value 1-7> | last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> | state [enable | disable] | version <value 1-3>}(1)

config igmp access_authentication ports [all | <portlist>] state [enable | disable]

config router_ports [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] {query_interval <sec 1-65535> | max_response_time <sec 1-25> | robustness_variable <value 1-7> | last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> | state [enable | disable] | version <value 1-3>}(1)

config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning [all | vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] {state [enable | disable] | aged_out [enable | disable] | expiry_time <sec 1-65535>}

config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry <value 1-1024>

clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group [all | [vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [ipaddr] | all]

show igmp_snooping [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]

show igmp_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]

show igmp_snooping group [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>] [ipaddr]

show igmp_snooping forwarding [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]

show router_ports [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] {[static | dynamic | forbidden]}

show igmp_snooping statistic counter [vlan <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>]

show igmp access_authentication ports [all | <portlist>]
```
33-1  config igmp_snooping

Description
This command is used to configure IGMP snooping on the Switch.

Format

Parameters

- `vlan_name` - Specifies the name of the VLAN for which IGMP snooping is to be configured.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - Specifies the VLAN ID for which IGMP snooping is to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- `all` - Specifies to use all configured VLANs.
- `state` - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable IGMP snooping for the chosen VLAN.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable IGMP snooping for the chosen VLAN.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable IGMP snooping for the chosen VLAN.
- `fast_leave` - Specifies to enable or disable the IGMP snooping fast leave function.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable the IGMP snooping fast leave function. If enabled, the membership is immediately removed when the system receives the IGMP leave message.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable the IGMP snooping fast leave function.
- `report_suppression` - Specifies whether to use IGMP report suppression to forward only one IGMP report per multicast router query to multicast devices.
  - `enable` - Specifies to use IGMP report suppression to forward only one IGMP report per multicast router query to multicast devices.
  - `disable` - Disables IGMP report suppression to forward only one IGMP report per multicast router query to multicast devices.
- `proxy_reporting` - Specifies IGMP proxy reporting. If enabled, multiple IGMP reports or leave for a specific (S, G) will be integrated into one report only before sending to the router port.
  - `state` - Specifies to enable or disable the proxy reporting.
    - `enable` - Specifies to enable the proxy reporting.
    - `disable` - Specifies to disable the proxy reporting.
  - `source_ip` - Specifies the source IP of proxy reporting integrated report. Default value is zero IP.
    - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure IGMP snooping:
33-2  config igmp_snooping rate_limit

Description
This command is used to configure the rate of IGMP control packet that is allowed per port or per VLAN.

Format
config igmp_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [<value 1-1000> | no_limit]

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the range of ports to be configured here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies a range of VLANs to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- `<value 1-1000>` - Enter the rate of the IGMP control packet that the Switch can process on a specific port/VLAN. The rate is specified in packets per second. The packets that exceed the limit will be dropped.
- **no_limit** - Specifies the rate of the IGMP control packet to be unlimited that the Switch can process on a specific port/VLAN. The rate is specified in packets per second. The packets that exceed the limit will be dropped. The default setting is no_limit.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the IGMP snooping per port rate_limit:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping rate_limit ports 1 100
Command: config igmp_snooping rate_limit ports 1 100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

33-3  config igmp_snooping querier

Description
This command is used to configure the time in seconds between general query transmissions, the maximum time in seconds to wait for reports from members, and the permitted packet loss that guarantees IGMP snooping.
Format

```
config igmp_snooping querier [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] {query_interval <sec 1-65535> | max_response_time <sec 1-25> | robustness_variable <value 1-7> | last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> | state [enable | disable] | version <value 1-3>}(1)
```

Parameters

- **vlan_name** - Specifies the name of the VLAN for which IGMP snooping querier is to be configured.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID for which IGMP snooping querier is to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **all** - Specifies all VLANs for which IGMP snooping querier is to be configured.
- **query_interval** - (Optional) Specifies the amount of time in seconds between general query transmissions. The default setting is 125 seconds.
  - `<sec 1-65535>` - Enter the query interval value here. This value must between between 1 and 65535 seconds.
- **max_response_time** - (Optional) Specifies the maximum time in seconds to wait for reports from members. The default setting is 10 seconds.
  - `<sec 1-25>` - Enter the maximum response time value here. This value must be between 1 and 25 seconds.
- **robustness_variable** - (Optional) Provides fine-tuning to allow for expected packet loss on a subnet. The value of the robustness variable is used in calculating the following IGMP message intervals:
  - `<value 1-7>` - Enter the robustness variable value here. This value must be between 1 and 7. By default, the robustness variable is set to 2. You might want to increase this value if you expect a subnet to be more loose.
  - Group member interval—Amount of time that must pass before a multicast router decides there are no more members of a group on a network. This interval is calculated as follows: (robustness variable x query interval) + (1 x query response interval).
  - Other querier present interval—Amount of time that must pass before a multicast router decides that there is no longer another multicast router that is the querier. This interval is calculated as follows: (robustness variable x query interval) + (0.5 x query response interval).
  - Last member query count—Number of group-specific queries sent before the router assumes there are no local members of a group. The default number is the value of the robustness variable.
- **last_member_query_interval** - (Optional) Specifies the maximum amount of time between group-specific query messages, including those sent in response to leave-group messages. You might lower this interval to reduce the amount of time it takes a router to detect the loss of the last member of a group. On receiving a leave message, the router will assume there are no local members on the interface if there are no reports received after the response time (which is last member query interval * robustness variable)
  - `<sec 1-25>` - Enter the last member query interval value here. This value must be between 1 and 25 seconds.
- **state** - (Optional) If the state is enabled, it allows the Switch to be selected as an IGMP Querier (sends IGMP query packets). It the state is disabled, then the Switch cannot play the role as a querier. Note that if the Layer 3 router connected to the Switch provide only the IGMP proxy function but does not provide the multicast routing function, then this state must be configured as disabled. Otherwise, if the Layer 3 router is not selected as the querier, it will not send the IGMP query packet. Since it will not send the multicast-routing protocol packet, the port will be timed out as a router port.
  - **enable** - Specifies to enable this state.
  - **disable** - Specifies to disable this state.
version - (Optional) Specifies the version of IGMP packet that will be sent by this device. If an IGMP packet received by the interface has a version higher than the specified version, this packet will be dropped.

<value 1-3> - Enter the version number here. This value must be between 1 and 3.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the IGMP snooping querier:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping querier vlan_name default query_interval 125 state enable
Command: config igmp_snooping querier vlan_name default query_interval 125 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

33-4 config igmp access_authentication ports

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the IGMP Access Control function for the specified ports. If the IGMP Access Control function is enabled and the Switch receives an IGMP JOIN message, the Switch will send the access request to the RADIUS server for authentication.

Format

```
config igmp access_authentication ports [all | <portlist>] state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters

- all - Specifies all ports to be configured.
- <portlist> - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- state - Specifies the state of the RADIUS authentication function on the specified ports.
  - enable - Enables the RADIUS authentication function on the specified ports.
  - disable - Disables the RADIUS authentication function on the specified ports.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable IGMP Access Control for all ports:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp access_authentication ports all state enable
Command: config igmp access_authentication ports all state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

33-5 config router_ports
Description
This command is used to designate a range of ports as being connected to multicast-enabled routers. This will ensure that all packets with such a router as its destination will reach the multicast-enabled router, regardless of protocol, etc.

Format
cfg router_ports [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> ] [add | delete] <portlist>

Parameters
<vlan_name 32> - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
vlanid - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID here.
add - Specifies to add the router ports.
delete - Specifies to delete the router ports.
<portlist> - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set up static router ports:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config router_ports default add 1-10
Command: config router_ports default add 1-10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

33-6 config router_ports_forbidden
Description
This command is used to designate a range of ports as being not connected to multicast-enabled routers. This ensures that the forbidden router port will not propagate routing packets out.
### 33-6 config router_ports_forbidden

#### Format
```
config router_ports_forbidden [ <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> ] [add | delete] <portlist>
```

#### Parameters
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
- `vlanid` - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
- `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- `add` - Specifies to add the router ports.
- `delete` - Specifies to delete the router ports.
- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

#### Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

#### Example
To set up port range 1-10 to forbidden router ports of default VLAN:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config router_ports_forbidden default add 11-12
Command: config router_ports_forbidden default add 11-12
Success.
```

### 33-7 enable igmp_snooping

#### Description
This command is used to enable IGMP snooping on the Switch.

#### Format
```
enable igmp_snooping
```

#### Parameters
None.

#### Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

#### Example
To enable IGMP snooping on the Switch:
33-8  disable igmp_snooping

Description
This command is used to disable IGMP snooping on the Switch. Disabling IGMP snooping allows all IGMP and IP multicast traffic to flood within a given IP interface.

Format
disable igmp_snooping

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable IGMP snooping on the Switch:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable igmp_snooping
Command: disable igmp_snooping
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

33-9  create igmp_snooping static_group

Description
This command is used to create an IGMP snooping static group. Member ports can be added to the static group. The static member and the dynamic member port form the member ports of a group.

The static group will only take effect when IGMP snooping is enabled on the VLAN. For those static member ports, the device needs to emulate the IGMP protocol operation to the querier, and forward the traffic destined to the multicast group to the member ports.

For a layer 3 device, the device is also responsible to route the packet destined for this specific group to static member ports.

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable igmp_snooping
Command: enable igmp_snooping
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
The static member port will only affect V2 IGMP operation.
The Reserved IP multicast address 224.0.0.X must be excluded from the configured group.
The VLAN must be created first before a static group can be created.

**Format**
create igmp_snooping static_group [vlan<vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipaddr>

**Parameters**
- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- **<ipaddr>** - Specifies the multicast group IP address.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To create an IGMP snooping static group for VLAN 1, group 239.1.1.1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1
Command: create igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**33-10 delete igmp_snooping static_group**

**Description**
This command is used to delete an IGMP snooping multicast static group. The deletion of an IGMP snooping static group will not affect the IGMP snooping dynamic member ports for a group.

**Format**
delete igmp_snooping static_group [vlan<vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipaddr>

**Parameters**
- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
<ipaddr> - Specifies the multicast group IP address.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete an IGMP snooping static group for VLAN 1, group 239.1.1.1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1
Command: delete igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

33-11 config igmp_snooping static_group

Description
This command is used to configure IGMP snooping static group. When a port is configured as a static member port, the IGMP protocol will not operate on this port. For example, suppose that a port is a dynamic member port learned by IGMP. If this port is configured as a static member later, then the IGMP protocol will stop operating on this port. The IGMP protocol will resume once this port is removed from static member ports.

The static member port will only affect V2 IGMP operation.

Format
```
config igmp_snooping static_group [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>
```

Parameters
- `vlan` - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- `<ipaddr>` - Specifies the multicast group IP address (for Layer 3 switch).
- `add` - Specifies to add the member ports.
- `delete` - Specifies to delete the member ports.
- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
**Example**

To unset port range 9-10 from IGMP snooping static member ports for group 239.1.1.1 on default VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1 delete 9-10
Command: create igmp_snooping static_group vlan default 239.1.1.1 delete 9-10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 33-12 show igmp_snooping static_group

**Description**

This command is used to display the IGMP snooping multicast group static members.

**Format**

```
show igmp_snooping static_group {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>} <ipaddr>}
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **<vlanid_list>** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
- **<ipaddr>** - Specifies the multicast group IP address.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display all the IGMP snooping static groups:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping static_group
VLAN ID/Name    IP Address    Static Member Ports
--------------------------------------------------------
1 / Default      239.1.1.1     9-10

Total Entries : 1
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
33-13 config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the data driven learning of an IGMP snooping group. When data-driven learning is enabled for the VLAN, when the Switch receives the IP multicast traffic on this VLAN, an IGMP snooping group will be created. That is, the learning of an entry is not activated by IGMP membership registration, but activated by the traffic. For an ordinary IGMP snooping entry, the IGMP protocol will take care of the aging out of the entry. For a data-driven entry, the entry can be specified not to be aged out or to be aged out by the aged timer.

When data driven learning is enabled, and the data driven table is not full, the multicast filtering mode for all ports is ignored. That is, the multicast packets will be forwarded to router ports. If the data driven learning table is full, the multicast packets will be forwarded according to the multicast filtering mode.

Note that if a data-driven group is created and IGMP member ports are learned later, the entry will become an ordinary IGMP snooping entry. That is, the aging out mechanism will follow the ordinary IGMP snooping entry.

Format
config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning [all | vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] {state [enable | disable] | aged_out [enable | disable] | expiry_time <sec 1-65535>}(1)

Parameters

- **all** - Specifies all VLANs to be configured.
- **vlan_name** - Specifies the VLAN name to be configured.
  - `<vlan_name>` - Enter the VLAN name here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- **state** - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the data driven learning of an IGMP snooping group.
  - **enable** - Specifies to enable the data driven learning option. By default, the state is enabled.
  - **disable** - Specifies to disable the data driven learning option.
- **aged_out** - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the aging out of the entry.
  - **enable** - Specifies to enable the aging out of the entry.
  - **disable** - Specifies to disable the aging out of the entry. By default, the state is disabled state.
- **expiry_time** - (Optional) Specifies the data driven group lifetime in seconds. This parameter is valid only when aged_out is enabled.
  - `<sec 1-65535>` - Enter the expiry time here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the data driven learning of an IGMP snooping group on the default VLAN:
33-14 config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry

Description
This command is used to configure the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven.

When the table is full, the system will stop the learning of the new data-driven groups. Traffic for the new groups will be dropped.

Format
config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry <value 1-1024>

Parameters
max_learned_entry - Specifies the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven. The default setting is 128.
<value 1-1024> - Enter the maximum learning entry value here. This value must be between 1 and 1024.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry 50
Command: config igmp_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry 50
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

33-15 clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group

Description
This command is used to delete the IGMP snooping group(s) learned by data driven.
### clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group

**Format**
```
clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group [all | [vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [ipaddr | all]]
```

**Parameters**
- **all** - Specifies all VLANs to which IGMP snooping groups will be deleted.
- **vlan_name** - Specifies the VLAN name.
  
  `<vlan_name>` - Enter the VLAN name here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID.
  
  `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **ipaddr** - Specifies the group's IP address learned by data driven.
  
  `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address here.
- **all** - Deletes all IGMP snooping groups of specified VLANs.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To delete all the groups learned by data-driven:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group all
Command: clear igmp_snooping data_driven_group all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 33-16 show igmp_snooping

**Description**
This command is used to display the current IGMP snooping configuration on the Switch.

**Format**
```
show igmp_snooping {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>}}
```

**Parameters**
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view the IGMP snooping configuration.
  
  `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view the IGMP snooping configuration.
  
  `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

If the VLAN is not specified, the system will display all current IGMP snooping configurations.

**Restrictions**
None.
Example
To show IGMP snooping:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping
Command: show igmp_snooping

IGMP Snooping Global State : Enabled
Data Driven Learning Max Entries : 128

VLAN Name : default
Query Interval : 125
Max Response Time : 10
Robustness Value : 2
Last Member Query Interval : 1
Querier State : Disabled
Querier Role : Non-Querier
Querier IP : 0.0.0.0
Querier Expiry Time : 0 secs
State : Disabled
Fast Leave : Disabled
Rate Limit : No Limitation
Report Suppression : Enabled
Version : 3
Data Driven Learning State : Enabled
Data Driven Learning Aged Out : Disabled
Data Driven Group Expiry Time : 260

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

33-17 show igmp_snooping rate_limit

Description
This command is used to display the IGMP snooping rate limit setting.

Format
show igmp_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]

Parameters

ports - Specifies the port range.
<portlist> - Enter the range of ports here.

vlanid - Specifies the VLAN range.
<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the IGMP snooping rate limit for ports 1 to 15:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping rate_limit ports 1-15
Command: show igmp_snooping rate_limit ports 1-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Rate Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Total Entries: 5

33-18 show igmp_snooping group

Description
This command is used to display the current IGMP snooping group configuration on the Switch.

Format
```
show igmp_snooping group {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist> | <ipaddr>}} {data_driven}
```

Parameters
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping group information. If VLAN, ports and IP address are not specified, the system will display all current IGMP snooping group information.
- **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping group information.
- **<vlanid_list>** - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports for which you want to view IGMP snooping group information.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of ports here.
- **<ipaddr>** - (Optional) Specifies the group IP address for which you want to view IGMP snooping group information.
- **data_driven** - (Optional) If data_driven is specified, only data driven groups will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.
Example

To show IGMP snooping groups when IGMP v3 is supported:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping group
Command: show igmp_snooping group

Source/Group                  : 10.0.0.1/225.0.0.1
VLAN Name/VID                 : default/1
Member Ports                  : 5
UP Time                       : 6
Expiry Time                   : 254
Filter Mode                   : INCLUDE
Source/Group                  : 10.0.0.10/225.0.0.1
VLAN Name/VID                 : default/1
Member Ports                  : 5
UP Time                       : 6
Expiry Time                   : 254
Filter Mode                   : INCLUDE
Source/Group                  : NULL/239.255.255.250
VLAN Name/VID                 : default/1
Member Ports                  : 5
UP Time                       : 2
Expiry Time                   : 258
Filter Mode                   : EXCLUDE

Total Entries: 3
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping group data_driven
Command: show igmp_snooping group data_driven
Source/Group       : NULL/225.0.0.5
VLAN Name/VID      : default/1
Reports            : 0
Member Ports       :
Router Ports       : 24
UP Time            : 3 days 50 mins
Expiry Time        : 120 secs
Filter Mode        : EXCLUDE

Total Entries : 1
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To show IGMP snooping groups when only IGMP v2 is supported: The third item is a data-driven learned entry. If the member port list is empty, the multicast packets will be forwarded to the router ports. If the router port list is empty, the packets will be dropped.
### 33-19 show igmp_snooping forwarding

**Description**

This command is used to display the Switch's current IGMP snooping forwarding table. It provides an easy way for users to check the list of ports that the multicast group that comes from a specific source will be forwarded to. The packet comes from the source VLAN. They will be forwarded to the forwarding VLAN. The IGMP snooping further restricts the forwarding ports.

**Format**

```
show igmp_snooping forwarding {[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]}
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan` - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping.
forwarding table information.

<vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlanid - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping forwarding table information.

<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

If no parameter is specified, the system will display all current IGMP snooping forwarding table entries of the Switch.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show all IGMP snooping forwarding entries located on the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping forwarding
Command: show igmp_snooping forwarding

VLAN Name      : default
Source IP      : *
Multicast Group: 225.0.0.0
Port Member    : 2,7

VLAN Name      : default
Source IP      : *
Multicast Group: 225.0.0.1
Port Member    : 2,5

VLAN Name      : default
Source IP      : *
Multicast Group: 225.0.0.2
Port Member    : 2,8

Total Entries : 3
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

33-20 show router_ports

Description
This command is used to display the currently configured router ports on the Switch.

Format
show router_ports [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all ] {[static | dynamic | forbidden]}

Parameters
-vlan - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
<vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlanid - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.

<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

all - Specifies all VLANs on which the router port resides.

static - (Optional) Displays router ports that have been statically configured.

dynamic - (Optional) Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.

forbidden - (Optional) Displays forbidden router ports that have been statically configured.

If no parameter is specified, the system will display all currently configured router ports on the Switch.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display router ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show router_ports all
Command: show router_ports all

VLAN Name               : default
Static Router Port      : 1-10
Dynamic Router Port     :
    Router IP     : 10.0.0.1, 10.0.0.2, 10.0.0.3
Forbidden router port   :

VLAN Name               : vlan2
Static router port      :
Dynamic router port     : 13
    Router IP     : 10.0.0.4, 10.0.0.5, 10.0.0.6
Forbidden router port   :

Total Entries : 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

33-21 show igmp_snooping statistics counter

Description
This command is used to display the statistics counter for IGMP protocol packets that are received by the Switch since IGMP snooping was enabled.

Format
```
show igmp_snooping statistic counter [vlan <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>]
```

Parameters
- **vlan** - Specifies a VLAN to be displayed.
**<vlan_name>** - Enter the VLAN name here.

**vlanid** - Specifies a list of VLANs to be displayed.

**<vlanid_list>** - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

**ports** - Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.

**<portlist>** - Enter the list of port to be displayed here.

---

**Restrictions**

None.

---

**Example**

To display the IGMP snooping statistics counter:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping statistic counter vlanid 67
Command: show igmp_snooping statistic counter vlanid 67

VLAN Name : VLAN67
--------------------------------------------------
Group Number : 0

Receive Statistics
Query
  IGMP v1 Query : 0
  IGMP v2 Query : 0
  IGMP v3 Query : 0
  Total : 0
  Dropped By Rate Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Multicast VLAN : 0

Report & Leave
  IGMP v1 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Report : 0
  IGMP v3 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Leave : 0
  Total : 0
  Dropped By Rate Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Max Group Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Group Filter : 0
  Dropped By Multicast VLAN : 0

Transmit Statistics
Query
  IGMP v1 Query : 0
  IGMP v2 Query : 44
  IGMP v3 Query : 0
  Total : 44

Report & Leave
  IGMP v1 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Report : 0
  IGMP v3 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Leave : 0
```
To display the IGMP snooping statistics counter for a port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show igmp_snooping statistic counter ports 1
Command: show igmp_snooping statistic counter ports 1

Port # : 1
--------------------------------------------------
Group Number : 0

Receive Statistics
Query
  IGMP v1 Query : 0
  IGMP v2 Query : 0
  IGMP v3 Query : 0
  Total : 0
  Dropped By Rate Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Multicast VLAN : 0

Report & Leave
  IGMP v1 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Report : 0
  IGMP v3 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Leave : 0
  Total : 0
  Dropped By Rate Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Max Group Limitation : 0
  Dropped By Group Filter : 0
  Dropped By Multicast VLAN : 0

Transmit Statistics
Query
  IGMP v1 Query : 0
  IGMP v2 Query : 0
  IGMP v3 Query : 0
  Total : 0

Report & Leave
  IGMP v1 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Report : 0
  IGMP v3 Report : 0
  IGMP v2 Leave : 0
  Total : 0

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
33-22 **show igmp access_authentication ports**

**Description**
This command is used to display the current IGMP Access Control configuration.

**Format**
`show igmp access_authentication ports [all | <portlist>]`

**Parameters**
- **all** - Specifies all ports to be displayed.
- **<portlist>** - Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display the IGMP Access Control status for ports 1-4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp access_authentication ports 1-4
Command: show igmp access_authentication ports 1-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
To display the IGMP Access Control status for all ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp access_authentication ports all
Command: show igmp access_authentication ports all

Port     State
-----    ---------
 1        Enabled
 2        Disabled
 3        Disabled
 4        Disabled
 5        Disabled
 6        Disabled
 7        Disabled
 8        Disabled
 9        Disabled
10       Disabled
11       Disabled
12       Disabled
13       Disabled
14       Disabled
15       Disabled
16       Disabled
17       Disabled
18       Disabled
19       Disabled
20       Disabled
```

33-23 clear igmp_snooping statistics counter

Description
This command is used to clear the IGMP snooping statistics counter.

Format
```
clear igmp_snooping statistics counter
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To clear the IGMP snooping statistics counter:
33-24 show igmp_snooping host

Description

This command is used to display the IGMP hosts that have joined groups on specific ports or specific VLANs.

Format

show igmp_snooping host {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist> | group <ipaddr>}}

Parameters

- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies that list of port that will be displayed.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports here.
- **group** - (Optional) Specifies the group.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the group IP address here.

If no parameter is specified, all joining hosts will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the host IP information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping host vlan default
Command: show igmp_snooping host vlan default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN ID</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Port No</th>
<th>IGMP Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>198.19.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>198.19.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>198.19.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>198.19.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.2.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>198.19.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.3.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>198.19.1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>198.19.1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>198.19.1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.6.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>198.19.1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
To display the host IP information for the group 225.0.1.0:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show igmp_snooping host group 225.0.1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN ID</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Port No</th>
<th>IGMP Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>198.19.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>198.19.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>225.0.1.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>198.19.1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 3

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 34  IP-MAC-Port Binding (IMPB) Command List

34-1  create address_binding ip_mac

Description
This command is used to create an IMPB entry.

Format
create address_binding ip_mac ipaddress <ipaddr> mac_address <macaddr> {ports [<portlist> | all]}
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipaddress</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address used for the IMPB entry. &lt;ipaddr&gt; - Enter the IP address used here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac_address</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address used for the IMPB entry. &lt;macaddr&gt; - Enter the MAC address used here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ports</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the portlist the entry will apply to. If not ports are specified, the settings will be applied to all ports. &lt;portlist&gt; - Enter a list of ports used for this configuration here. all - Specifies that all the ports will be included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create an IMPB entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Command: create address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-2 config address_binding ip_mac ports

Description

This command is used to configure the state of IMPB on the Switch for each port.

Format

```
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ports</td>
<td>Specifies the ports used for this configuration. &lt;portlist&gt; - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here. all - Specifies that all the ports will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arp_inspection</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that the ARP inspection option will be configured. strict - In this mode, all packets are dropped by default until a legal ARP or IP packets are detected. loose - In this mode, all packets are forwarded by default until an illegal ARP or broadcast IP packets are detected. If not specified strict or loose, default is strict. disable - Disable ARP inspection function. The default value is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_inspection</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies that the IP inspection option will be configured. enable - Enables the IP inspection function. The legal IP packets will be forwarded, while the illegal IP packets will be dropped. disable - Disables the IP inspection function. The illegal IP packets will be dropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**disable** - Disables the IP inspection function. The default value is disabled.

**protocol** - (Optional) Specifies the version used.
- **ipv4** - Specifies that only IPv4 packets will be checked.
- **ipv6** - Specifies that only IPv6 packets will be checked.
- **all** - Specifies that all packets will be checked.

**allow_zeroip** - (Optional) Specifies whether to allow ARP packets with a source IP address of 0.0.0.0. If the IP address 0.0.0.0 is not configured in the binding list and this setting is enabled, ARP packets with the source IP address of 0.0.0.0 will be allowed; If the IP address 0.0.0.0 is not configured in the binding list and this setting is disabled, ARP packets with the source IP address of 0.0.0.0 will not be allowed. This option does not affect the IMPB ACL Mode.
- **enable** - Specifies to enable the allow zero IP option.
- **disable** - Specifies to disable the allow zero IP option.

**forward_dhcppkt** - (Optional) By default, DHCP packets with a broadcast DA will be flooded. When set to disabled, the broadcast DHCP packet received by the specified port will not be forwarded. This setting is effective when DHCP Snooping is enabled, in this case DHCP packets trapped by the CPU must be forwarded by the software. This setting controls the forwarding behavior in this situation.
- **enable** - Specifies to enable the forward DHCP packets option.
- **disable** - Specifies to disable the forward DHCP packets option.

**stop_learning_threshold** - (Optional) When the number of blocked entries exceeds the threshold, the port will stop learning new addresses. Packets with a new address will be dropped.
- **<int 0-500>** - Enter the stop learning threshold value here. This value must be between 0 and 500.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable IMPB on port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config address_binding ip_mac ports 1 arp_inspection strict
Command: config address_binding ip_mac ports 1 arp_inspection strict
Success.
```

**34-3 create address_binding ip_mac ipv6address**

**Description**

This command is used to create an IP-MAC-Port binding entry using IPv6.

**Format**

```
create address_binding ip_mac ipv6address <ipv6addr> mac_address <macaddr> [ports [<portlist>| all]]
```

**Parameters**

- **<ipv6addr>** - Specifies the IPv6 address.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address.
### 34-4 config address_binding ip_mac ipv6address

#### Description
This command is used to update an address binding entry using IPv6.

#### Format
```
config address_binding ip_mac ipv6address <ipv6addr> mac_address <macaddr> {ports [<portlist>| all]}
```

#### Parameters
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address used here.
- `mac_address` - Specifies the MAC address.
- `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address here.
- `ports` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured. If the ports are not specified, it will apply to all ports.
  - `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be applied to.
  - `all` - Specifies all ports to be applied to.

#### Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

#### Example
To configure a static IPv6 IMPB entry so that that IPv6 address fe80::240:5ff:fe00:28 is bound to the MAC address 00-00-00-00-00-11:

```text
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create address_binding ip_mac ipv6address fe80::240:5ff:fe00:28 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Command: create address_binding ip_mac ipv6address FE80::240:5FF:FE00:28 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
34-5  delete address_binding blocked

Description
This command is used to delete a blocked entry.

Format
delete address_binding blocked [all | vlan_name <vlan_name> mac_address <macaddr>]

Parameters

- **all** - Specifies that all the entries the address database that the system has automatically blocked to be deleted.
- **vlan_name** - Specifies the name of the VLAN to which the blocked MAC address belongs.
  - `<vlan_name>` - Enter the VLAN name.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address of the entry or the blocked MAC address.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a blocked address:

```
dgs-3000-26tc:admin#delete address_binding blocked vlan_name v31 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Command: delete address_binding blocked vlan_name v31 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Success.
dgs-3000-26tc:admin#
```

34-6  delete address_binding ip_mac

Description
This command is used to delete an IMPB entry.
Format

```
delete address_binding ip_mac [all | ipaddress <ipaddr> mac_address <macaddr> | ipv6address <ipv6addr> mac_address <macaddr>]
```

Parameters

- **all** - Specifies that all the MAC address will be used.
- **ipaddress** - Specifies the learned IP address of the entry in the database.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address used for this configuration.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used.
- **ipv6address** - Specifies the learned IPv6 address of the entry in the database.
  - `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address used.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address used for this configuration.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete a specified IMPB entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Command: delete address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-7  **config address_binding ip_mac ipaddress**

Description

This command is used to update an IMPB entry.

Format

```
config address_binding ip_mac ipaddress <ipaddr> mac_address <macaddr> {ports [portlist] | all}
```

Parameters

- **ipaddress** - Specifies the IP address of the entry being updated.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used here.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address of the entry being updated
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used here.
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies which ports are used for the IMPB entry being updated. If not specified, then it is applied to all ports.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port used here.
- **all** - Specifies that all the ports will be used.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure an IMPB entry:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Command: config address_binding ip_mac ipaddress 10.1.1.1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-11
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

34-8  show address_binding

Description
This command is used to display the IMPB global settings or IMPB settings on specified ports.

Format
show address_binding {ports {<portlist>}}

Parameters
ports  - (Optional) Specifies the ports for which the information is displayed. If not specified, all ports are displayed.
<portlist>  - (Optional) Enter the list of ports used here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the IMPB global configuration:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding
Command: show address_binding

Roaming state : Enabled
Trap/Log : Disabled
DHCP Snoop(IPv4) : Disabled
DHCP Snoop(IPv6) : Disabled
ND Snoop : Disabled
Function Version : 3.93

To show the IMPB ports:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding ports
Command: show address_binding ports

ARP: ARP Inspection IP: IP Inspection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>ARP</th>
<th>IP</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Zero IP</th>
<th>DHCP Packet</th>
<th>Stop Learning</th>
<th>Threshold/Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Allow</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>500/Normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page ENTER a All

34-9  show address_binding blocked

Description
This command is used to display the blocked MAC entries.

Format
show address_binding blocked [all | vlan_name <vlan_name> mac_address <macaddr>]
Parameters

`all` - Specifies that all the addresses in the database that the system has auto learned and blocked to be displayed.

`vlan_name` - Specifies the name of the VLAN to which the blocked MAC address belongs.

`<vlan_name>` - Enter the VLAN name used.

`mac_address` - Specifies the MAC address of the entry or the blocked MAC address.

`<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address of the entry or the blocked MAC address.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show the IMPB entries that are blocked:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding blocked all
Command: show address_binding blocked all

VID  VLAN Name                        MAC Address       Port
---- -------------------------------- ----------------- ----
 1    default                          00-0C-6E-AA-B9-C0 1

Total Entries : 1
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

34-10 show address_binding ip_mac

Description

This command is used to display the IMPB entries.

Format

```
show address_binding ip_mac [all | ipaddress <ipaddr> mac_address <macaddr>]
show address_binding ip_mac [all | [ipaddress <ipaddr> | ipv6address <ipv6addr>] {mac_address <macaddr>}] mac_address <macaddr>]]
```

Parameters

`all` - Specifies that all the IP addresses to be displayed.

`ipaddress` - Specifies the learned IP address of the entry in the database.

`<ipaddr>` - Enter the learned IP address.

`ipv6address` - Specifies the learned IPv6 address of the entry in the database.

`<ipv6addr>` - Enter the learned IPv6 address.

`mac_address` - (Optional) Specifies the MAC address of the entry in the database.

`<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address here.

`mac_address` - Specifies the MAC address of the entry in the database.

`<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address here.
Restrictions

None.

Example

To show IMPB entries:

```
Command: show address_binding ip_mac all
M(Mode) - D:DHCP, N:ND S:Static ACL - A:Active I:Inactive
IP Address                  MAC Address       M  ACL Ports
--------------------------------------- ----------------- -- --- --------------
10.1.1.1                      00-00-00-00-00-11 S  I   1-26
FE80::240:5FF:FE00:28         00-00-00-00-00-11 S  I   1-26
Total Entries : 2
```

34-11 enable address_binding dhcp_snoop

Description

This command is used to enable DHCP snooping mode.

By default, DHCP snooping is disabled.

If a user enables DHCP Snooping mode, all ports which have IMPB disabled will become server ports. The switch will learn the IP addresses through server ports (by using DHCP Offer and DHCP ACK packets).

Note that the DHCP discover packet cannot be passed thru the user ports if the allow_zeroip function is disabled on the port.

The auto-learned IMPB entry will be mapped to a specific source port based on the MAC address learning function. This entry will be created as an IP-Inspection mode binding entry for this specific port. Each entry is associated with a lease time. When the lease time has expires, the expired entry will be removed from the port. The auto-learned binding entry can be moved from one port to another port if the DHCP snooping function has learned that the MAC address has moved to a different port.

If a situation occurs where a binding entry learned by DHCP snooping conflicts with a statically configured entry. The binding relation has conflicted. For example, if IP A is binded to MAC X with a static configuration and suppose that the binding entry learned by DHCP snooping is that IP A is bound to MAC Y, and then it is conflict. When the DHCP snooping learned entry binds with the static configured entry, and the DHCP snooping learned entry will not be created.

In a situation where the same IMPB pair has been statically configured, the auto-learned entry will not be created. In a situation where the learned information is consistent with the statically configured entry the auto-learned entry will not be created. In a situation where the entry is statically configured in ARP mode the auto learned entry will not be created. In a situation where the entry is statically configured on one port and the entry is auto-learned on another port, the auto-learned entry will not be created.
**Format**

```
enable address_binding dhcp_snoop {[ipv6 | all]}
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to enable the IPv6 entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to enable all DHCP snooping mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable DHCP IPv4 snooping mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable address_binding dhcp_snoop
Command: enable address_binding dhcp_snoop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-12 disable address_binding dhcp_snoop

**Description**

This command is used to disable DHCP snooping mode. When the DHCP snooping function is disabled, all of the auto-learned binding entries will be removed.

**Format**

```
disable address_binding dhcp_snoop {[ipv6 | all]}
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to disable the IPv6 entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to disable all DHCP snooping mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To disable DHCP IPv4 snooping mode:
34-13 clear address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry ports

Description
This command is used to clear the DHCP snooping entries learned for the specified ports.

Format
clear address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry ports [<portlist> | all] {[ipv6 | all]}

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used.
- `ipv6` - (Optional) Specifies to clear the IPv6 entries.
- `all` - (Optional) Specifies to clear all entries.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To clear DHCP IPv4 snooping entries on ports 1-3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry ports 1-3
Command: clear address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry ports 1-3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-14 show address_binding dhcp_snoop

Description
This command is used to display the DHCP snooping configuration and learning database.

Format
show address_binding dhcp_snoop {max_entry {ports <portlist>}}

Parameters
- `max_entry` - (Optional) Displays the maximum number of entries per port.
ports - Specifies the ports used for this configuration.

<portlist> - Enter a list of ports used here.

If no parameters are specified, show DHCP snooping displays the enable/disable state.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the DHCP snooping state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding dhcp_snoop
Command: show address_binding dhcp_snoop

DHCP Snoop(IPv4) : Disabled
DHCP Snoop(IPv6) : Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To display DHCP snooping maximum entry configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry
Command: show address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Max Entry</th>
<th>Max IPv6 Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CTRL+C  EXIT  # Quit SPACE  # Next Page  ENTER  Next Entry  # All
34-15  show address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry

Description
This command is used to display the DHCP snooping binding entries.

Format
show address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry {port <port>}

Parameters

port – (Optional) Specifies the port used for this configuration.

Example
To display the DHCP snooping binding entries:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry
Command: show address_binding dhcp_snoop binding_entry

S (Status) - A: Active, I: Inactive
Time - Left Time (sec)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.62.58.35</td>
<td>00-0B-5D-05-34-0B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>35964</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.33.53.82</td>
<td>00-20-c3-56-b2-ef</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2590</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total entries : 2
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

34-16  config address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry

Description
This command is used to specify the maximum number of entries that can be learned by a specified port.

Format
config address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry ports [<portlist> | all] limit [<value 1-50> | no_limit] {ipv6}
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ports</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the list of ports you would like to set the maximum number of entries that can be learned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the list of ports used here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies that all the ports will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>limit</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number. The default value is no_limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;value 1-50&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the limit value here. This value must be between 1 and 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no_limit</td>
<td>Specifies that the maximum number of learned entries is unlimited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipv6</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the IPv6 address used for this configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To set the maximum number of DHCP IPv4 snooping entries that ports 1–3 can learned to 10:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry ports 1-3 limit 10.
Command: config address_binding dhcp_snoop max_entry ports 1-3 limit 10.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-17 enable address_binding nd_snoop

Description

This command is used to enable ND snooping on the Switch.

Format

```
enable address_binding nd_snoop
```

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To enable the ND snooping function on the switch:
34-18 disable address_binding nd_snoop

Description
This command is used to disable ND snooping on the Switch.

Format
disable address_binding nd_snoop

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the ND snooping function on the switch:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable address_binding nd_snoop
Command: disable address_binding nd_snoop
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

34-19 config address_binding nd_snoop ports

Description
This command is used to specify the maximum number of entries that can be learned with ND snooping. By default, there is no limit on the maximum number of entries that can be learned on a port with ND snooping.

Format
config address_binding nd_snoop ports [<portlist> | all] max_entry [<value 1-50> | no_limit]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration.
all - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.

max_entry - Specifies the maximum number of entries.
<value 1-50> - Enter the maximum number of entries used here. This value must be between 1 and 50.
no_limit - Specifies that the maximum number of learned entries is unlimited.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To have a maximum of 10 entries can be learned by ND snooping on ports 1 to 3:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config address_binding nd_snoop ports 1-3 max_entry 10
Command: config address_binding nd_snoop ports 1-3 max_entry 10
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

34-20 show address_binding nd_snoop

Description
This command is used to display the status of ND snooping on the Switch.

Format
show address_binding nd_snoop {ports <portlist>}

Parameters
ports – (Optional) Specifies the list of ports used for this display.
<portlist> - Enter the list of ports used for this display here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the ND snooping state:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding nd_snoop
Command: show address_binding nd_snoop
ND Snoop : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To show the ND snooping maximum entry information for ports 1-5:
34-21 show address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry

Description
This command is used to show the ND snooping binding entries on the Switch.

Format
show address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry {port <port>}

Parameters
port - (Optional) Specifies a port used for this display.
       <port> - Enter the port number used for this display here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the ND snooping binding entry:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry
Command: show address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry

S (Status) - A: Active, I: Inactive
Time - Left Time (sec)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>LT(sec)</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001:2222:1111:7777:5555:6666:7777:8888</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-02</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001::1</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-03-02</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
34-22  clear address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry ports
Description
This command is used to clear the ND snooping entries on specified ports.

Format
clear address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry ports [<portlist> | all]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the list of ports that you would like to clear the ND snoop learned entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>- Specifies to clear all ND snooping learned entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To clear ND snooping entry on ports 1-3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry ports 1-3
Command: clear address_binding nd_snoop binding_entry ports 1-3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-23  enable address_binding trap_log
Description
This command is used to send traps and logs when the IMPB module detects an illegal IP and MAC address.

Format
enable address_binding trap_log

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the IMPB traps and logs:
34-24 disable address_binding trap_log

Description
This command is used to disable the IMPB traps and logs.

Format
disable address_binding trap_log

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable IMPB traps and logs:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable address_binding trap_log
Command: disable address_binding trap_log
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-25 config address_binding recover_learning

Description
This command is used to recover IMPB checking.

Format
config address_binding recover_learning ports [<portlist> | all]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ports</th>
<th>Specifies the list of ports that need to recover the IMPB check.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the list of port used here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies that all the ports will be used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To recover IMPB checking for ports 6 to 7:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config address_binding recover_learning ports 6-7
Command: config address_binding recover_learning ports 6-7
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

34-26 debug address_binding

Description
This command is used to start the IMPB debug when the IMPB module receives an ARP/IP packet
or a DHCP packet.

Format
```
dump address_binding [event | dhcp | all] state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- **event** - Prints out the debug messages when IMPB module receives ARP/IP packets.
- **dhcp** - Prints out the debug messages when the IMPB module receives the DHCP packets.
- **all** - Prints out all debug messages.
- **state** - Specifies the IMPB debug state to be enabled or disabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies to enable the state.
  - **disable** - Specifies to disable the state.

Restrictions
Only Administrator users can issue this command.

Example
To print out all debug IMPB messages:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug address_binding all state enable
Command: debug address_binding all state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
**34-27 no debug address_binding**

**Description**
This command is used to stop the IMPB debug starting when the IMPB module receives an ARP/IP packet or a DHCP packet.

**Format**
no debug address_binding

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrator users can issue this command.

**Example**
To stop IMPB debug: starting when the IMPB module receives an ARP/IP or DHCP packet:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#no debug address_binding
Command: no debug address_binding
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**34-28 enable address_binding roaming**

**Description**
This command is used to enable the IMPB roaming.

**Format**
enable address_binding roaming

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable the IMPB roaming:
34-29 disable address_binding roaming

Description
This command is used to disable the IMPB roaming.

Format
disable address_binding roaming

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the IMPB roaming:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable address_binding roaming
Command: disable address_binding roaming
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 35  IPv6 Neighbor Discover
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>create ipv6 neighbor_cache</td>
<td>This command is used to add a static neighbor on an IPv6 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete ipv6 neighbor_cache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 neighbor_cache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config ipv6 nd ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 nd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35-1 create ipv6 neighbor_cache

Description
This command is used to add a static neighbor on an IPv6 interface.

Format
create ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif <ipif_name 12> <ipv6addr> <macaddr>

Parameters
- **ipif** - Specifies the interface’s name.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `<macaddr>` - Specifies the MAC address of the neighbor.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Create a static neighbor cache entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System 3ffc::1 00-01-02-03-04-05
Command: create ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System 3ffc::1 00-01-02-03-04-05
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
35-2 delete ipv6 neighbor_cache

Description
This command is used to delete a neighbor cache entry or static neighbor cache entries from the address cache or all address cache entries on this IP interface. Both static and dynamic entries can be deleted.

Format
delete ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all] [<ipv6addr> | static | dynamic | all]

Parameters
- **ipif**: Specifies the IPv6 interface name.
  - <ipif_name 12>: Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
  - all: Specifies that all the interfaces will be used in this configuration.
- **<ipv6addr>**: Specifies the neighbor’s IPv6 address.
- **static**: Deletes the static entry.
- **dynamic**: Deletes those dynamic entries.
- **all**: Deletes all entries include static and dynamic entries.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Delete a neighbor cache entry on IP interface “System”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System 3ffc::1
Command: delete ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System 3FFC::1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

35-3 show ipv6 neighbor_cache

Description
This command is used to display the neighbor cache entry for the specified interface. You can display a specific entry, all entries, or all static entries.

Format
show ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif [<ipif_name 12> | all] [ipv6address <ipv6addr> | static | dynamic | all]

Parameters
- **ipif**: Specifies the IPv6 interface name.
**<ipif_name 12>** - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

**all** - Specifies that all the interface will be displayed.

**ipv6address** - Specifies the neighbor’s address.

**<ipv6addr>** - Enter the IPv6 address here.

**static** - Static neighbor cache entry.

**dynamic** - Dynamic entries.

**all** - All entries include static and dynamic entries.

### Restrictions

None

### Example

Show all neighbor cache entries of IP interface “System”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System all
Command: show ipv6 neighbor_cache ipif System all

3FFC::1                                 State: Static
MAC Address : 00-01-02-03-04-05         Port : NA
Interface   : System                    VID  : 1
Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 35-4 config ipv6 nd ns retrans_time

**Description**

This command is used to configure the IPv6 ND neighbor solicitation retransmit time, which is between retransmissions of neighbor solicitation messages to a neighbor when resolving the address or when probing the reachability of a neighbor.

**Format**

```
config ipv6 nd ns ipif <ipif_name 12> retrans_time <millisecond 0-4294967295>
```

**Parameters**

- **ipif** - The IPv6 interface name.
  - **<ipif_name 12>** - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

- **retrans_time** - Neighbor solicitation’s re-transmit timer in millisecond.
  - **<millisecond 0-4294967295>** - Enter the re-transmit timer value here. This value must be between 0 and 4294967295 milliseconds.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the retrans_time of IPv6 ND neighbor solicitation:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ipv6 nd ns ipif Zira retrans_time 1000000
Command: config ipv6 nd ns ipif Zira retrans_time 1000000
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

35-5  show ipv6 nd
Description
This command is used to display information regarding neighbor detection on the Switch.

Format
show ipv6 nd {ipif <ipif_name 12>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipif</td>
<td>(Optional) The name of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipif_name 12&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If no IP interface is specified, it will show the IPv6 ND related configuration of all interfaces.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To show IPv6 ND related configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ipv6 nd ipif System
Command: show ipv6 nd ipif System

Interface Name : System
NS Retransmit Time : 0 (ms)
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 36 IPv6 Route Command List

36-1 create ipv6route

Description
This command is used to create an IPv6 default route. If the next hop is a global address, it is not needed to indicate the interface name. If the next hop is a link local address, then the interface name must be specified.

Format
create ipv6route [default] [<ipif_name 12> <ipv6addr> | <ipv6addr>] {<metric 1-65535>}

Parameters
- default - Specifies the default route.
- <ipif_name 12> - Specifies the interface for the route. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
- <ipv6addr> - Specifies the next hop address for this route.
- <metric 1-65535> - (Optional) Enter the metric value here. The default setting is 1. This value must between 1 and 65535.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create and IPv6 route:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create ipv6route default System 3FFC::1
Command: create ipv6route default System 3FFC::1
Success.
```

36-2 delete ipv6route

Description
This command is used to delete an IPv6 static route. If the next hop is a global address, it is not needed to indicate the interface name. If the next hop is a link local address, then the interface name must be specified.
Format
delete ipv6route [default] [<ipif_name 12>] <ipv6addr> | <ipv6addr> | all

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Specifies the default route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipif_name 12&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the IP interface name used here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the next hop address for the default route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies that all static created routes will be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Delete an IPv6 static route:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete ipv6route default System 3FFC::1
Command: delete ipv6route default System 3FFC::1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

36-3  show ipv6route
Description
This command is used to display IPv6 routes.

Format
show ipv6route

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
Show all the IPv6 routes:

```
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ipv6route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command: show ipv6route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Prefix: ::/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop : 3001::254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status : Inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 37  Japanese Web-Based Access Control (JWAC) Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable jwac</td>
<td>This command is used to enable the Japanese Web-based access control (JWAC) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable jwac</td>
<td>Using the JWAC function, PC users need to pass two stages of authentication. The first stage is to do the authentication with the quarantine server and the second stage is the authentication with the Switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Format
enable jwac

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable JWAC:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable jwac
Command: enable jwac
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-2 disable jwac

Description
This command is used to disable JWAC.

Format
disable jwac

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable JWAC:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable jwac
Command: disable jwac
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

37-3  config jwac
Description
This command is used to configure the quarantine server URL. If the redirection is enabled and the redirection destination is a quarantine server, when a HTTP request from an unauthenticated host which is not headed to a quarantine server reaches the Switch, the Switch will handle this HTTP packet and send back a message to the host to make it access the quarantine server with the configured URL. When the PC connected to the specified URL, the quarantine server will request the PC user to input the user name and password to authenticate.

Note: If the quarantine server is linked to the JWAC enabled port on the Switch, it must be added to the static FDB correctly before it can work properly.

Format
config jwac [quarantine_server_url <string 128> | clear_quarantine_server_url]

Parameters
quarantine_server_url - Specifies the entire URL of the authentication page on the quarantine server.
<string 128> - Specifies the entire URL of the authentication page on the quarantine server. The quarantine server URL can be up to 128 characters long.
clear_quarantine_server_url - Specifies to clear the current quarantine server URL.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the quarantine server URL::

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac quarantine_server_url http://10.90.90.88/authpage.html
Command: config jwac quarantine_server_url http://10.90.90.88/authpage.html
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

37-4  show jwac
Description
This command is used to display the JWAC configuration settings.
Format
show jwac

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the current JWAC configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac
Command: show jwac

State                   : Enabled
Enabled Ports           :
Virtual IP/URL          : 1.1.1.1/-
Switch HTTP Port        : 80 (HTTP)
UDP Filtering           : Enabled
Forcible Logout         : Enabled
Redirect State          : Enabled
Redirect Delay Time     : 1 Seconds
Redirect Destination    : Quarantine Server
Quarantine Server       : http://10.90.90.88/authpage.html
Q-Server Monitor        : Disabled
Q-Server Error Timeout  : 30 Seconds
RADIUS Auth-Protocol    : PAP
RADIUS Authorization    : Enabled
Local Authorization     : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-5 enable jwac redirect

Description
This command is used to enable JWAC redirect. When redirect quarantine_server is enabled, the unauthenticated host will be redirected to a quarantine server when it tries to access a random URL. When redirect jwac_login_page is enabled, the unauthenticated host will be redirected to the jwac_login_page on the Switch to finish authentication.

When enable redirect to quarantine server is in effect, a quarantine server must be configured first.

Format
enable jwac redirect
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable JWAC redirect:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable jwac redirect
Command: enable jwac redirect
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-6 disable jwac redirect

Description
This command is used to disable JWAC redirect. When redirect is disabled, only access to `quarantine_server` and the `jwac_login_page` from an unauthenticated host is allowed, all other Web access will be denied.

Format
disable jwac redirect

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable JWAC redirect:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable jwac redirect
Command: disable jwac redirect
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
37-7 config jwac redirect

Description
This command is used to configure redirect destination and delay time before an unauthenticated host is redirected to the quarantine server or the JWAC login web page. The unit of delay time is seconds. 0 means no delaying the redirect.

Format
config jwac redirect {destination [quarantine_server | jwac_login_page] | delay_time <sec 0-10>}(1)

Parameters
- **destination** - Specifies the destination which the unauthenticated host will be redirected to.
  - **quarantine_server** - Specifies the unauthenticated host will be redirected to the quarantine_server.
  - **jwac_login_page** - Specifies the unauthenticated host will be redirected to the jwac_login_page.
- **delay_time** - Specifies the time interval after which the unauthenticated host will be redirected. The delay time must be between 0 and 10 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure JWAC redirect destination to JWAC login web page and a delay time of 5 seconds:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac redirect destination jwac_login_page delay_time 5
Command: config jwac redirect destination jwac_login_page delay_time 5
Success.
```

37-8 enable jwac forcible_logout

Description
This command is used to enable JWAC forcible logout. When enabled, a Ping packet from an authenticated host to the JWAC Switch with TTL=1 will be regarded as a logout request, and the host will be moved back to unauthenticated state.

Format
enable jwac forcible_logout
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable JWAC forcible logout:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable_jwac_forcible_logout
Command: enable_jwac_forcible_logout
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-9  **disable jwac forcible_logout**

Description
This command is used to disable JWAC forcible logout.

Format
```
disable jwac_forcible_logout
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable JWAC forcible logout:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable_jwac_forcible_logout
Command: disable_jwac_forcible_logout
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
37-10 enable jwac udp_filtering

Description
This command is used to enable the JWAC UDP filtering function. When UDP filtering is enabled, all UDP and ICMP packets except DHCP and DNS packets from unauthenticated hosts will be dropped.

Format
enable jwac udp_filtering

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable JWAC UDP filtering:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable jwac udp_filtering
Command: enable jwac udp_filtering
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-11 disable jwac udp_filtering

Description
This command is used to disable JWAC UDP filtering.

Format
disable jwac udp_filtering

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To disable JWAC UDP filtering:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable jwac udp_filtering
Command: disable jwac udp_filtering
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-12 enable jwac quarantine_server_monitor

Description
This command is used to enable the JWAC quarantine server monitor. When enabled, the JWAC switch will monitor the quarantine server to ensure the server is okay. If the Switch detects no quarantine server, it will redirect all unauthenticated HTTP accesses to the JWAC Login Page forcibly if the redirect is enabled and the redirect destination is configured to be quarantine server.

Format
```
enable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable JWAC quarantine server monitoring:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
Command: enable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-13 disable jwac quarantine_server_monitor

Description
This command is used to disable JWAC quarantine server monitoring.

Format
```
disable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
```
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable JWAC quarantine server monitoring:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
Command: disable jwac quarantine_server_monitor
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-14 `config jwac quarantine_server_error_timeout`

Description
This command is used to set the quarantine server error timeout. When the quarantine server monitor is enabled, the JWAC switch will periodically check if the quarantine works okay. If the Switch does not receive any response from quarantine server during the configured error timeout, the Switch then regards it as not working properly.

Format

```
config jwac quarantine_server_error_timeout <sec 5-300>
```

Parameters

```
<sec 5-300> - Specifies the error timeout interval.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set the quarantine server error timeout:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac quarantine_server_error_timeout 60
Command: config jwac quarantine_server_error_timeout 60
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
37-15 config jwac virtual_ip

Description
This command is used to configure JWAC virtual IP addresses used to accept authentication requests from an unauthenticated host. The virtual IP of JWAC is used to accept authentication request from unauthenticated host. Only requests sent to this IP will get correct responses. This IP does not respond to ARP requests or ICMP packets.

Format
config jwac virtual_ip <ipaddr> {url [string 128] | clear}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address of the virtual IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the URL of the virtual IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;string 128&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the virtual IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>Specifies to clear the URL of the virtual IP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure a JWAC virtual IP address of 1.1.1.1 to accept authentication requests from an unauthenticated host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac virtual_ip 1.1.1.1
Command: config jwac virtual_ip 1.1.1.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-16 config jwac update_server

Description
This command is used to add or delete a server network address to which the traffic from an unauthenticated client host will not be blocked by the JWAC Switch. Any servers running ActiveX need to be able to have access to accomplish authentication. Before the client passes authentication, it should be added to the Switch with its IP address. For example, the client may need to access update.microsoft.com or some sites of the Anti-Virus software companies to check whether the OS or Anti-Virus software of the client are the latest; and so IP addresses of update.microsoft.com and of Anti-Virus software companies need to be added in the Switch.

Format
config jwac update_server [add | delete] ipaddress <network_address> {{tcp_port <port_number 1-65535> | udp_port <port_number 1-65535>}}
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Specifies to add a network address to which the traffic will not be blocked. Up to 100 network addresses can be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Specifies to delete a network address to which the traffic will not be blocked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipaddress</td>
<td>Specifies the network address to add or delete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;network_address&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the network address here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp_port</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a TCP port number between 1 and 65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;port_number 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a TCP port value between 1 and 65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp_port</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a UDP port number between 1 and 65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;port_number 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a UDP port value between 1 and 65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure the update servers:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac update_server add ipaddress 10.1.1.1/8
Command: config jwac update_server add ipaddress 10.1.1.1/8

    Update Server 10.0.0.0/8 is added.

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-17 config jwac switch_http_port

Description

This command is used to configure the TCP port which the JWAC switch listens to. This port number is used in the second stage of the authentication. PC users will connect to the page on the Switch to input the user name and password. If not specified, the default port number is 80. If no protocol is specified, the protocol is HTTP.

HTTP cannot run on TCP port 443, and HTTPS cannot run on TCP port 80.

Format

```
config jwac switch_http_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535> {http | https}
```

Parameters

- `<tcp_port_number 1-65535>` - Specifies a TCP port which the JWAC switch listens to and uses to finish the authenticating process.
- `http` - (Optional) Specifies the JWAC run HTTP protocol on this TCP port.
- `https` - (Optional) Specifies the JWAC run HTTPS protocol on this TCP port.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the TCP port which the JWAC switch listens to:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config jwac switch_http_port 8888 http
Command: config jwac switch_http_port 8888 http
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-18 config jwac ports

Description
This command is used to configure port state of JWAC.

Format
```
cconfig jwac ports [<portlist> | all] {state [enable | disable] | max_authenticating_host <value 0-50> | aging_time [infinite | <min 1-1440>] | idle_time [infinite | <min 1-1440>] | block_time [<sec 0-300>] | auth_mode [host_based | port_based]}(1)
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>`: Specifies a port range for setting the JWAC state.
- `all`: Specifies to configure all switch ports’ JWAC state.
- `state`: Specifies the port state of JWAC.
  - `enable`: Specifies to enable the JWAC port state.
  - `disable`: Specifies to disable the JWAC port state.
- `max_authenticating_host`: Specifies the maximum number of hosts that can process authentication on each port at the same time. The default value is 50.
  - `<value 0-50>`: Specifies the maximum number of authenticating hosts, between 0 and 50.
- `aging_time`: Specifies a time period during which an authenticated host will keep in authenticated state.
  - `infinite`: Specifies to indicate the authenticated host on the port will never ageout.
  - `<min 1-1440>`: Specifies an aging time between 1 and 1440 minutes. The default value is 1440 minutes.
- `idle_time`: If there is no traffic during idle time, the host will be moved back to unauthenticated state.
  - `infinite`: Specifies to indicate the idle state of the authenticated host on the port will never be checked. The default value is infinite.
  - `<min 1-1440>`: Specifies an idle time between 1 and 1440 minutes.
- `block_time`: If a host fails to pass the authentication, it will be blocked for a period specified by the blocking time. The default value is 60 seconds.
  - `<sec 0-300>`: Specifies a blocking time value between 0 and 300.
- `auth_mode`: Specifies the port authentication mode.
  - `host_based`: Specifies the port authentication mode as host-based.
  - `port_based`: Specifies the port authentication mode as port-based.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the JWAC port state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac ports 1-9 state enable
Command: config jwac ports 1-9 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-19 show jwac ports
Description
This command is used to display the port configuration of JWAC.

Format
```
show jwac ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a port range to show the configuration of JWAC.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display JWAC ports 1 to 4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac ports 1-4
Command: show jwac ports 1-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Aging Time (min)</th>
<th>Idle Time (min)</th>
<th>Block Time (sec)</th>
<th>Auth Mode</th>
<th>Max Hosts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Host-Based</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Host-Based</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Host-Based</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Infinite</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Host-Based</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

37-20 config jwac radius_protocol
Description
This command is used to specify the RADIUS protocol used by JWAC to complete RADIUS authentication.
JWAC shares other RADIUS configurations with 802.1X. When using this command to set the RADIUS protocol, make sure the RADIUS server added by the `config radius` command supports the protocol.

**Format**

```
config jwac radius_protocol [local | eap_md5 | pap | chap | ms_chap | ms_chapv2]
```

**Parameters**

- **local** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses the local user DB to complete the authentication.
- **eap_md5** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses EAP MD5 to communicate with the RADIUS server.
- **pap** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses PAP to communicate with the RADIUS server.
- **chap** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses CHAP to communicate with the RADIUS server.
- **ms_chap** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses MS-CHAP to communicate with the RADIUS server.
- **ms_chapv2** - Specifies the JWAC switch uses MS-CHAPv2 to communicate with the RADIUS server.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure the RADIUS protocol used by JWAC:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config jwac radius_protocol ms_chapv2
Command: config jwac radius_protocol ms_chapv2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 37-21 create jwac user

**Description**

This command is used to create JWAC users in the local database. When “local” is chosen while configuring the JWAC RADIUS protocol, the local database will be used.

**Format**

```
create jwac user <username 15> {vlan <vlanid 1-4094>}
```

**Parameters**

- **<username 15>** - Specifies the user name to be created.
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the target VLAN ID for the authenticated host which uses this user account to pass authentication.
- **<vlanid 1-4094>** - Specifies the target VLAN ID for the authenticated host which uses this user account to pass authentication. The VLAN ID value must be between 1 and 4094.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a JWAC user in the local database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create jwac user 112233
Command: create jwac user 112233

Enter a case-sensitive new password:******
Enter the new password again for confirmation:******
Success.
```

37-22 config jwac user

Description
This command is used to configure a JWAC user.

Format
```
config jwac user <username 15> {vlan <vlanid 1-4094>}
```

Parameters
- `<username 15>` - Specifies the user name to be configured.
- `vlan` - (Optional) Specifies the target VLAN ID for the authenticated host which uses this user account to pass authentication.
- `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Specifies the target VLAN ID for the authenticated host which uses this user account to pass authentication. The VLAN ID value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure a JWAC user:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac user 112233
Command: config jwac user 112233

Enter a old password:****
Enter a case-sensitive new password: ****
Enter the new password again for confirmation: ****
Success.
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin
37-23 delete jwac

**Description**
This command is used to delete JWAC users from the local database.

**Format**
delete jwac [user <username 15> | all_users]

**Parameters**
- **user** - Specifies the user name to be deleted.
  - `<username 15>` - Specifies the user name to be deleted. The user name can be up to 15 characters long.
- **all_users** - Specifies all user accounts in the local database will be deleted.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To delete a JWAC user from the local database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete jwac user 112233
Command: delete jwac user 112233
Success.
```

37-24 show jwac user

**Description**
This command is used to display JWAC users in the local database.

**Format**
show jwac user

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.
Example
To display the current JWAC local users:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac user
Command: show jwac user

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Password</th>
<th>VID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112233</td>
<td>112233</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2
```

37-25 clear jwac auth_state

Description
This command is used to clear authentication entries.

Format
```
clear jwac auth_state [ports [all | <portlist>] {authenticated | authenticating | blocked} | mac_addr <macaddr>]
```

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies the port range to delete hosts on.
  - **all** - Specifies to delete all ports.
  - **<portlist>** - Specifies range of ports to delete.
- **mac_addr** - Deletes a specified host with this MAC address.
  - **<macaddr>** - Enter the MAC address here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete authentication entries:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear jwac auth_state ports all blocked
Command: clear jwac auth_state ports all blocked

Success.
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
37-26 show jwac auth_state ports

Description
This command is used to display information for JWAC client hosts.

Format
show jwac auth_state ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

- <portlist> - (Optional) Specifies a port range to show the JWAC authentication entries.
  If no port is specified, the JWAC authentication state will be displayed for all ports.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display JWAC authentication entries for ports 1 to 4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac auth_state ports 1-4
Command: show jwac auth_state ports 1-4
Pri - Priority. State - A:Authenticated, B:Blocked, -:Authenticating
Time - Aging Time/Idle Time for authenticated entries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>VID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>IP</th>
<th>User Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-01</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1440/30</td>
<td>192.168.101.239</td>
<td>jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-02</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1440/30</td>
<td>172.18.61.242</td>
<td>tom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-03</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>172.18.61.243</td>
<td>user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-04</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-10(P)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1440/30</td>
<td>10.10.10.90</td>
<td>admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-20(P)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1440/30</td>
<td>10.10.10.131</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-21(P)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-/29</td>
<td>172.18.61.133</td>
<td>lina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-21(P)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1440/30</td>
<td>3000:2000:3000:aabb:bbcc:ccdd:deee:eff</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Authenticating Hosts : 2
Total Authenticated Hosts  : 4
Total Blocked Hosts       : 2
```

37-27 config jwac authorization attributes

Description
This command is used to enable or disable acceptance of authorized configuration. When the authorization is enabled for JWAC's RADIUS, the authorized data assigned by the RADUIS server will be accepted if the global authorization network is enabled. When the authorization is enabled for JWAC's local, the authorized data assigned by the local database will be accepted.
Format

config jwac authorization attributes {radius [enable | disable] | local [enable | disable]}(1)

Parameters

radius - If specifies to enable, the authorized data assigned by the RADUIS server will be accepted if the global authorization network is enabled. The default state is enabled.
  enable - Specifies to enable authorized data assigned by the RADUIS server to be accepted.
  disable - Specifies to disable authorized data assigned by the RADUIS server from being accepted.

local - If specifies to enable, the authorized data assigned by the local database will be accepted if the global authorization network is enabled. The default state is enabled.
  enable - Specifies to enable authorized data assigned by the local database to be accepted.
  disable - Specifies to disable authorized data assigned by the local database from being accepted.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To disable the configuration authorized from the local database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config jwac authorization attributes local disable
Command: config jwac authorization attributes local disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

37-28 show jwac update_server

Description

This command is used to display the JWAC update server.

Format

show jwac update_server

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

None.
Example
To display the JWAC update server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac update_server
Command: show jwac update_server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>IP</th>
<th>TCP/UDP</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>172.18.0.0/21</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>172.18.0.0/21</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>172.18.0.0/21</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

37-29 config jwac authentication_page element

Description
This command is used by administrators to customize the JWAC authenticate page.

Format
```
config jwac authentication_page element [japanese | english] [default | page_title <desc 128> | login_window_title <desc 32> | user_name_title <desc 16> | password_title <desc 16> | logout_window_title <desc 32> | notification_line <value 1-5> <desc 128>]
```

Parameters
- **japanese** - Specifies to change to the Japanese page.
- **english** - Specifies to change to the English page.
- **default** - Specifies to reset the page element to default.
- **page_title** - Specifies the title of the authenticate page.
  - `<desc 128>` - Specifies the title of the authenticate page. The page title description can be up to 128 characters long.
- **login_window_title** - Specifies the login window title of the authenticate page.
  - `<desc 32>` - Specifies the login window title of the authenticate page. The login window title description can be up to 32 characters long.
- **user_name_title** - Specifies the user name title of the authenticate page.
  - `<desc 16>` - Specifies the user name title of the authenticate page. The user name title description can be up to 16 characters long.
- **password_title** - Specifies the password title of the authenticate page.
  - `<desc 16>` - Specifies the password title of the authenticate page. The password title description can be up to 16 characters long.
- **logout_window_title** - Specifies the logout window title mapping of the authenticate page.
  - `<desc 32>` - Specifies the logout window title mapping of the authenticate page. The logout window title description can be up to 32 characters long.
- **notification_line** - Specifies this parameter to set the notification information by line in authentication Web pages.
  - `<value 1-5>` - Specifies a notification line value between 1 and 5.
  - `<desc 128>` - Specifies a notification line description up to 128 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To customize the authenticate page:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config jwac authenticate_page element japanese
page_title "ディーリンクジャパン株式会社" login_window_title "JWAC 认证"
user_name_title "ユーザ名" password_title "パスワード" logout_window_title "ログアウト"
```

```
Command: config jwac authenticate_page element japanese page_title "ディーリンクジャパン株式会社" login_window_title "JWAC 认证" user_name_title "ユーザ名" password_title "パスワード" logout_window_title "ログアウト"
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 37-30 config jwac authenticate_page

**Description**

This command is used by administrators to decide which authenticate page to use.

**Format**

```
config jwac authenticate_page [japanese | english]
```

**Parameters**

- **japanese** - Specifies to change to the Japanese page.
- **english** - Specifies to change to the English page. This is the default page.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To customize the authenticate page:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config jwac authenticate_page japanese
Command: config jwac authenticate_page japanese
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 37-31 show jwac authenticate_page

**Description**

This command is used to display the element mapping of the customized authenticate page.
Format
show jwac authenticate_page

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the element mapping of the customized authenticate page:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jwac authenticate_page
Command: show jwac authenticate_page

Current Page : English Version
English Page Element
-----------------------------------------------------------
Page Title             : 
Login Window Title     : Authentication Login
User Name Title       : User Name
Password Title        : Password
Logout Window Title   : Logout from the network
Notification          : 

Japanese Page Element
-----------------------------------------------------------
Page Title             : 
Login Window Title     : 社内LAN認証ログイン
User Name Title       : ユーザID
Password Title        : パスワード
CTRL+C | ESC | q | Quit | SPACE | Next Page | ENTER | Next Entry | All
```
Chapter 38  Jumbo Frame Command List

enable jumbo_frame
disable jumbo_frame
show jumbo_frame

38-1  enable jumbo_frame
Description
This command is used to configure the jumbo frame setting as enable.

Format
enable jumbo_frame

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the Jumbo frame:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable jumbo_frame
Command: enable jumbo_frame

The maximum size of jumbo frame is 12288 bytes.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

38-2  disable jumbo_frame
Description
This command is used to configure the jumbo frame setting as disable.

Format
disable jumbo_frame
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the Jumbo frame:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable jumbo_frame
Command: disable jumbo_frame
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

38-3 show jumbo_frame
Description
This command is used to display the current configuration of jumbo frame.

Format
show jumbo_frame

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the Jumbo frame:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show jumbo_frame
Command: show jumbo_frame

Jumbo Frame State : Disabled
Maximum Frame Size : 1536 Bytes

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 39  Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT) Command List

**enable l2protocol_tunnel**

Description
This command is used to enable the Layer 2 protocol tunneling function.

Format
```
enable l2protocol_tunnel
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the Layer 2 protocol tunneling function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable l2protocol_tunnel
Command: enable l2protocol_tunnel
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**disable l2protocol_tunnel**

Description
This command is used to disable the L2PT function globally on the Switch.

Format
```
disable l2protocol_tunnel
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To disable the Layer 2 protocol tunneling function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable l2protocol_tunnel
Command: disable l2protocol_tunnel
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the Layer 2 protocol tunneling function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable l2protocol_tunnel
Command: disable l2protocol_tunnel
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

39-3 config l2protocol_tunnel ports

Description
This command is used to configure Layer 2 protocol tunneling on ports. Layer 2 protocol tunneling is used to tunnel Layer 2 protocol packet. If a Layer 2 protocol is tunnel-enabled on an UNI, once received the PDU on this port, the multicast destination address of the PDU will be replaced by Layer 2 protocol tunneling multicast address. The Layer 2 protocol tunneling multicast address for STP is 01-05-5D-00-00-00, for GVRP is 01-05-5D-00-00-21, for Layer 2 protocols MAC 01-00-0C-CC-CC-CC is 01-05-5D-00-00-10 and for protocol MAC 01-00-0C-CC-CC-CD is 01-05-5D-00-00-11.

When QinQ is enabled, an S-TAG will be added to the Layer 2 PDU too. The S-TAG is assigned according QinQ VLAN configuration.

Format
```
config l2protocol_tunnel ports [<portlist> | all] type [uni tunneled_protocol [{stp | gvrp | protocol_mac [01-00-0C-CC-CC-CC | 01-00-0C-CC-CC-CD]}(1) | all] {threshold <value 0-65535>} | nni | none]
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a list of ports on which the Layer 2 protocol tunneling to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies to have all ports to be configured
- `type` - Specifies the type of the ports.
- `uni` - Specifies the ports as UNI ports.
- `tunneled_protocol` - Specifies tunneled protocols on the UNI ports.
  - `stp` - Specifies to use the STP protocol.
  - `gvrp` - Specifies to use the GVRP protocol.
- `protocol_mac` - Specifies the destination MAC address of the L2 protocol packets that will tunnel on these UNI ports.
  - `01-00-0C-CC-CC-CC` - Specifies the MAC address as 01-00-0C-CC-CC-CC.
01-00-0C-CC-CC-CD - Specifies the MAC address as 01-00-0C-CC-CC-CD.
all - All tunnel-abled Layer 2 protocols will be tunneled on the ports.
threshold - (Optional) Specifies the drop threshold for packets-per-second accepted on the UNI ports. The ports drop the PDU if the protocol's threshold is exceeded.
<value 0-65535> - The range of the threshold value is 0 to 65535 (packet/second). The value 0 means no limit. By default, the value is 0.
nni - Specifies the ports as NNI ports.
none - Disables tunnel on it.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the STP tunneling on ports 1-4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config l2protocol_tunnel ports 1-4 type uni
tunneled_protocol stp
Command: config l2protocol_tunnel ports 1-4 type uni tunneled_protocol stp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

39-4   show l2protocol_tunnel

Description
This command is used to display Layer 2 protocol tunneling information.

Format
show l2protocol_tunnel {{uni | nni}}

Parameters

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uni - (Optional) Specifies to show UNI detail information, include tunneled and dropped PDU statistic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nni - (Optional) Specifies to show NNI detail information, include de-capsulated Layer 2 PDU statistic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show Layer 2 protocol tunneling information summary:
To show Layer 2 protocol tunneling information summary:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show l2protocol_tunnel uni
Command: show l2protocol_tunnel uni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNI</th>
<th>Tunneled</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 40  Link Aggregation Command List

40-1  create link_aggregation group_id

Description
This command is used to create a link aggregation group on the Switch.

Format
create link_aggregation group_id <value> {type [lacp | static]}

Parameters
- **<value>** - Enter the group ID value here.
- **type** - (Optional) Specifies the group type is belong to static or LACP. If type is not specified, the default is static type.
  - **lacp** - Specifies to use LACP as the group type.
  - **static** - Specifies to use static as the group type.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create link aggregation group:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create link_aggregation group_id 1 type lacp
Command: create link_aggregation group_id 1 type lacp
Success.
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
40-2 delete link_aggregation group_id

Description
This command is used to delete a previously configured link aggregation group.

Format
delete link_aggregation group_id <value>

Parameters
- group_id - Specifies the group id. The number of link aggregation groups is project dependency. The group number identifies each of the groups.
- <value> - Enter the group ID value here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete link aggregation group:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete link_aggregation group_id 3
Command: delete link_aggregation group_id 3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

40-3 config link_aggregation group_id

Description
This command is used to configure a previously created link aggregation group.

Format
config link_aggregation group_id <value> {master_port <port> | ports <portlist> | state [enable | disable]}

Parameters
- group_id - Specifies the group ID. The group number identifies each of the groups.
- <value> - Enter the group ID value here. For the DGS-3000-10TC, this value must be between 1 and 5. For the DGS-3000-24TC, this value must be between 1 and 12. For the DGS-3000-26TC, this value must be between 1 and 13.
- master_port - (Optional) Master port ID. Specifies which port (by port number) of the link aggregation group will be the master port. All of the ports in a link aggregation group will share the port configuration with the master port.
- <port> - Enter the master port number here.
- ports - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports that will belong to the link aggregation group.
- <portlist> - Enter the list of port used for the configuration here.
**state** - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the specified link aggregation group. If not specified, the group will keep the previous state, the default state is disabled. If configure LACP group, the ports’ state machine will start.

enable - Enables the specified link aggregation group.
disable - Disables the specified link aggregation group.

### Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example

To define a load-sharing group of ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 5 ports 5-7

Command: config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 5 ports 5-7

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

---

40-4 config link_aggregation algorithm

**Description**

This command is used to configure the part of the packet examined by the Switch when selecting the egress port for transmitting load-sharing data. This feature is available using the address-based load-sharing algorithm, only.

**Format**

```
config link_aggregation algorithm [mac_source | mac_destination|mac_source_dest | ip_source | ip_destination | ip_source_dest]
```

**Parameters**

- **mac_source** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the MAC source address.
- **mac_destination** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the MAC destination address.
- **mac_source_dest** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the MAC source and destination address.
- **ip_source** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the IP source address.
- **ip_destination** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the IP destination address.
- **ip_source_dest** - Indicates that the Switch should examine the IP source address and destination address.

### Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example

To configure link aggregation algorithm for mac-source-dest:
40-5  show link_aggregation

Description
This command is used to display the current link aggregation configuration on the Switch.

Format
show link_aggregation {group_id <value> | algorithm}

Parameters

- **group_id** - (Optional) Specifies the group ID. The group number identifies each of the groups. 
  - `<value>` - Enter the group ID value here.

- **algorithm** - (Optional) Allows you to specify the display of link aggregation by the algorithm in use by that group.

  If no parameter specified, system will display all link aggregation information.

Restrictions
None.

Example
Link aggregation group enable:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation

Link Aggregation Algorithm = MAC-Source-Dest

Group ID  : 1
Type      : LACP
Master Port : 5
Member Port : 5-7
Active Port :
Status     : Enabled
Flooding Port : 7
Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

Link aggregation group enable and no member linkup:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation

Link Aggregation Algorithm = MAC-Source-Dest

Group ID  : 1
Type      : LACP
Master Port : 5
Member Port : 5-7
Active Port :
Status     : Enabled
Flooding Port : 7
Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation

Link Aggregation Algorithm = MAC-Source-Dest

Group ID      : 1
Type          : LACP
Master Port   : 5
Member Port   : 5-7
Active Port   :
Status        : Enabled
Flooding Port :

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

Link aggregation group disabled:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation

Link Aggregation Algorithm = MAC-Source-Dest

Group ID      : 1
Type          : LACP
Master Port   : 5
Member Port   : 5-7
Active Port   :
Status        : Disabled
Flooding Port : 7

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

40-6  config lacp_port

Description
This command is used to configure per-port LACP mode.

Format
config lacp_port <portlist> mode [active | passive]

Parameters
- **lacp_port**: Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- **<portlist>**: Enter the list of port used for the configuration here.
- **mode**: Specifies the LACP mode used.
  - **active**: Specifies to set the LACP mode as active.
passive - Specifies to set the LACP mode as passive.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To config port LACP mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lacp_port 1-12 mode active
command: config lacp_port 1-12 mode active
Success.
```

40-7  show lacp_port

Description
This command is used to display the current mode of LACP of the ports.

Format
show lacp_port <portlist>

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show port lacp mode:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lacp_port

Command: show lacp_port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 41  Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Command List

### enable lldp

**Description**

This command is used to globally enable the LLDP function.

When this function is enabled, the Switch can start to transmit LLDP packets and receive and process the LLDP packets. The specific function of each port will depend on the per-port LLDP setting.

For the advertisement of LLDP packets, the Switch announces the information to its neighbor through ports. For the receiving of LLDP packets, the Switch will learn the information from the LLDP packets advertised from the neighbor in the neighbor table. The default state for LLDP is disabled.
Format
enable lldp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable LLDP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable lldp
Command: enable lldp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-2 disable lldp

Description
This command is used to stop sending and receiving of LLDP advertisement packet.

Format
disable lldp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable LLDP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable lldp
Command: disable lldp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
41-3  config lldp

Description
This command is used to change the packet transmission interval.

Format
config lldp [message_tx_interval <sec 5-32768> | message_tx_hold_multiplier <int 2-10> | tx_delay <sec 1-8192> | reinit_delay <sec 1-10>]

Parameters
- **message_tx_interval** - Changes the interval between consecutive transmissions of LLDP advertisements on any given port. The default setting is 30 seconds. 
  - `<sec 5-32768>` - Enter the message transmit interval value here. This value must be between 5 and 32768 seconds.
- **message_tx_hold_multiplier** - Specifies to configure the message hold multiplier. The default setting is 4.
  - `<2-10>` - Enter the message transmit hold multiplier value here. This value must be between 2 and 10.
- **tx_delay** - Specifies the minimum interval between sending of LLDP messages due to constantly change of MIB content. The default setting is 2 seconds.
  - `<sec 1-8192>` - Enter the transmit delay value here. This value must be between 1 and 8192 seconds.
- **reinit_delay** - Specifies the the minimum time of re-initialization delay interval. The default setting is 2 seconds.
  - `<sec 1-10>` - Enter the re-initiate delay value here. This value must be between 1 and 10 seconds.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To change the packet transmission interval:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp message_tx_interval 30
Command: config lldp message_tx_interval 30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-4  config lldp notification_interval

Description
This command is used to configure the timer of notification interval for sending notification to configured SNMP trap receiver(s).

Format
config lldp notification_interval <sec 5-3600>
Parameters

- **notification_interval** - Specifies the timer of notification interval for sending notification to configured SNMP trap receiver(s). The default setting is 5 seconds.

  <sec 5-3600> - Enter the notification interval value here. This value must be between 5 and 3600 seconds.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To change the notification interval to 10 seconds:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp notification_interval 10
Command: config lldp notification_interval 10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-5  **config lldp ports**

Description

This command is used to configure each port for sending a notification to configure the SNMP trap receiver(s).

Format

```
config lldp ports [<portlist> | all] [notification [enable | disable] | admin_status [tx_only | rx_only | tx_and_rx | disable] | mgt_addr [ipv4 <ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>] [enable | disable] | basic_tlvs [{all} | {port_description | system_name | system_description | system_capabilities}] [enable | disable] | dot1_tlv_pvid [enable | disable] | dot1_tlv_protocol_vid [vlan [all | <vlan_name 32>] | vlanid <vidlist>] [enable | disable] | dot1_tlv_vlan_name [vlan [all | <vlan_name 32>] | vlanid <vidlist>] [enable | disable] | dot1_tlv_protocol_identity [all | {eapol | lacp | gvrp | stp}] [enable | disable] | dot3_tlvs [{all} | {mac_phy_configuration_status | link_aggregation | power_via mdi | maximum_frame_size}] [enable | disable]
```

Parameters

- **<portlist>** - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- **all** - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- **notification** - Enables or disables the SNMP trap notification of LLDP data changes detected on advertisements received from neighbor devices. The default notification state is disabled.
  
  - **enable** - Specifies that the SNMP trap notification of LLDP data changes detected will be enabled.
  
  - **disable** - Specifies that the SNMP trap notification of LLDP data changes detected will be disabled.
- **admin_status** - Specifies the per-port transmit and receive modes.
  
  - **tx_only** - Configure the specified port(s) to transmit LLDP packets.
### mgt_addr - Specifies the management address used.
- **ipv4** - Specifies the IPv4 address used.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **ipv6** - Specifies the IPv6 address used.
  - `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address used for this configuration here.
- **enable** - Specifies that the advertising indicated management address instance will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the advertising indicated management address instance will be disabled.

### basic_tlv - Specifies the basic TLV data types used from outbound LLDP advertisements.
- **all** - (Optional) Specifies that all the basic TLV data types will be used.
- **port_description** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type indicates that LLDP agent should transmit Port Description TLV on the port. The default state is disabled.
- **system_name** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type includes indicates that LLDP agent should transmit System Name TLV. The default state is disabled.
- **system_description** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type includes indicates that LLDP agent should transmit System Description TLV. The default state is disabled.
- **system_capabilities** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type includes indicates that LLDP agent should transmit System Capabilities TLV. The system capability will indicate whether the device provides repeater, bridge, or router function, and whether the provided functions are currently enabled. The default state is disabled.
- **enable** - Specifies that the basic TLV data types used from outbound LLDP advertisements will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the basic TLV data types used from outbound LLDP advertisements will be disabled.

### dot1_tlv_pvid - This TLV optional data type determines whether the IEEE 802.1 organizationally defined port VLAN ID TLV transmission is allowed on a given LLDP transmission capable port. The default state is disable.
- **enable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV PVID option will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV PVID option will be disabled.

### dot1_tlv_protocol_vid - This TLV optional data type determines whether the IEEE 802.1 organizationally defined port and protocol VLAN ID TLV transmission is allowed on a given LLDP transmission capable port. The default state is disable.
- **vlan** - Specifies the VLAN used for this configuration.
  - **all** - Specifies that all the configured VLANs will be used for this configuration.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the ID of the VLAN here.
- **enable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV protocol VID will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV protocol VID will be disabled.

### dot1_tlv_vlan_name - This TLV optional data type indicates whether the corresponding Local System's VLAN name instance will be transmitted on the port. If a port is associated with multiple VLANs, those enabled VLAN ID will be advertised. The default state is disable.
- **vlan** - Specifies the VLAN used for this configuration.
  - **all** - Specifies that all the configured VLANs will be used for this configuration.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the ID of the VLAN here.
- **enable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV VLAN name will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the Dot1 TLV VLAN name will be disabled.

### dot1_tlv_protocol_identity - This TLV optional data type indicates whether the corresponding Local System's Protocol Identity instance will be transmitted on the port. The Protocol Identity TLV provides a way for stations to advertise protocols that are important to the operation of the network. Such as Spanning Tree Protocol, the Link Aggregation Control Protocol, and numerous vendor proprietary variations are responsible for maintaining the topology and...
connectivity of the network. If EAPOL, GVRP, STP (including MSTP), and LACP protocol identity is enabled on this port and it is enabled to be advertised, then this protocol identity will be advertised. The default state is disabled.

**all** - Specifies that all the vendor proprietary protocols will be advertised.
**eapol** - (Optional) Specifies that the EAPOL protocol will be advertised.
**lacp** - (Optional) Specifies that the LACP protocol will be advertised.
**gvrp** - (Optional) Specifies that the GVRP protocol will be advertised.
**stp** - (Optional) Specifies that the STP protocol will be advertised.
**enable** - Specifies that the protocol identity TLV according to the protocol specified will be advertised.
**disable** - Specifies that the protocol identity TLV according to the protocol specified will not be advertised.

**dot3_tlvs** - Specifies that the IEEE 802.3 specific TLV data type will be configured.
**all** - (Optional) Specifies that all the IEEE 802.3 specific TLV data type will be used.
**mac_phy_configuration_status** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type indicates that LLDP agent should transmit MAC/PHY configuration/status TLV. This type indicates it is possible for two ends of an IEEE 802.3 link to be configured with different duplex and/or speed settings and still establish some limited network connectivity. More precisely, the information includes whether the port supported the auto-negotiation function, whether the function is enabled, the auto-negotiated advertised capability, and the operational MAU type. The default state is disabled.
**link_aggregation** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type indicates that LLDP agent should transmit Link Aggregation TLV. This type indicates the current link aggregation status of IEEE 802.3 MACs. More precisely, the information should include whether the port is capable of doing link aggregation, whether the port is aggregated in a aggregated link, and the aggregated port ID. The default state is disabled.
**power_via_mdi** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type indicates that LLDP agent should transmit Power via MDI TLV. Three IEEE 802.3 PMD implementations (10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, and 1000BASE-T) allow power to be supplied over the link for connected non-powered systems. The Power Via MDI TLV allows network management to advertise and discover the MDI power support capabilities of the sending IEEE 802.3 LAN station. The default state is disabled.
**maximum_frame_size** - (Optional) This TLV optional data type indicates that LLDP agent should transmit 'Maximum-frame-size TLV. The default state is disabled.
**enable** - Specifies that the IEEE 802.3 specific TLV data type selected will be advertised.
**disable** - Specifies that the IEEE 802.3 specific TLV data type selected will be not advertised.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable SNMP notifications from port 1-5:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports 1-5 notification enable
Command: config lldp ports 1-5 notification enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure port 1-5 to transmit and receive:
To enable ports 1-2 for manage address entry:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports 1-2 mgt_addr ipv4 10.90.90.90 enable
Command: config lldp ports 1-2 mgt_addr ipv4 10.90.90.90 enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure exclude the system name TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports all basic_tlvs system_name enable
Command: config lldp ports all basic_tlvs system_name enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure exclude the vlan name TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_pvid enable
Command: config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_pvid enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure exclude the port and protocol VLAN ID TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_protocol_vid vlanid 1-3 enable
Command: config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_protocol_vid vlanid 1-3 enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure exclude the VLAN name TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:
To configure exclude the protocol identity TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_protocol_identity all enable
Command: config lldp ports all dot1_tlv_protocol_identity all enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure exclude the MAC/PHY configuration/status TLV from the outbound LLDP advertisements for all ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp ports all dot3_tlvs
mac_phy_configuration_status enable
Command: config lldp ports all dot3_tlvs mac_phy_configuration_status enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 41-6 config lldp forward_message

**Description**

This command is used to configure forwarding of LLDP PDU packet when LLDP is disabled.

**Format**

```
config lldp forward_message [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure LLDP to forward LLDP PDUs:
41-7  show lldp

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s general LLDP configuration status.

Format
show lldp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the LLDP system level configuration status:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp
Command: show lldp

LLDP System Information
  Chassis ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Chassis ID        : 00-01-02-03-04-00
  System Name       :
  System Description: Gigabit Ethernet Switch
  System Capabilities: Repeater, Bridge

LLDP Configurations
  LLDP Status       : Enabled
  LLDP Forward Status: Enabled
  Message TX Interval: 30
  Message TX Hold Multiplier: 4
  ReInit Delay      : 2
  TX Delay          : 2
  Notification Interval: 5

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
41-8 show lldp mgt_addr

Description
This command is used to display the LLDP management address information.

Format
show lldp mgt_addr {[ipv4 <ipaddr> | ipv6 <ipv6addr>]} 

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv4</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the IPv4 address used for the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the IPv4 address used for this configuration here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the IPv6 address used for the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the IPv6 address used for this configuration here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display management address information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp mgt_addr ipv4 10.90.90.90
Command: show lldp mgt_addr ipv4 10.90.90.90

Address 1 :  
------------------------------------------
  Subtype             : IPv4
  Address             : 10.90.90.90
  IF Type             : IfIndex
  OID                 : 1.3.6.1.4.1.171.10.133.2.1
  Advertising Ports   : 1-2,5

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-9 show lldp ports

Description
This command is used to display the LLDP per port configuration for advertisement options.

Format
show lldp ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the port list is not specified, information for all the ports will be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the LLDP port 1 TLV option configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp ports 1
Command: show lldp ports 1

Port ID     : 1
-----------------------------------------------------------------
Admin Status: TX_and_RX
Notification Status: Enabled
Advertised TLVs Option :  
   Port Description                                      Disabled
   System Name                                           Enabled
   System Description                                    Disabled
   System Capabilities                                   Disabled
   Enabled Management Address                           10.90.90.90
   Port VLAN ID                                         Enabled
   Enabled Port_and_Protocol_VLAN_ID                    1, 2, 3
   Enabled VLAN Name                                    1-3
   Enabled Protocol_Identity                            (None)
   MAC/PHY Configuration/Status                         Disabled
   Power Via MDI                                        Disabled
   Link Aggregation                                     Disabled
   Maximum Frame Size                                   Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-10 show lldp local_ports

Description
This command is used to display the per-port information currently available for populating outbound LLDP advertisements.

Format
```
show lldp local_ports {<portlist>} {mode [brief | normal | detailed]}
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured. When port list is not specified, information for all ports will be displayed.
- `mode` - (Optional) Specifies the display mode.
brief - Displays the information in brief mode.

normal - Displays the information in normal mode. This is the default display mode.

detailed - Displays the information in detailed mode.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display outbound LLDP advertisements for port 1 in detailed mode. Port description on the display should use the same value as ifDescr.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp local_ports 1 mode detailed
Command: show lldp local_ports 1 mode detailed

Port ID : 1
---------------------------------------------------------------
Port ID Subtype : MAC Address
Port ID          : 00-01-02-03-04-01
Port Description : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
                 : Port 1
Port PVID        : 1
Management Address Count : 1
                      : Subtype : IPv4
                      : Address : 10.90.90.90
                      : IF Type : IfIndex
                      : OID     : 1.3.6.1.4.1.171.10.133.2.1
PPVID Entries Count : 0
                      : (None)
VLAN Name Entries Count : 1
                       : Entry 1 :
                       : VLAN ID : 1
                       : VLAN Name : default
Protocol Identity Entries Count : 0
```
To display outbound LLDP advertisements for port 1 in normal mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show lldp local_ports 1 mode normal
Command: show lldp local_ports 1 mode normal

Port ID : 1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port ID Subtype : MAC Address
Port ID : 00-01-02-03-04-01
Port Description : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
                   Port 1
Port VID : 1
Management Address Count : 1
PPVID Entries Count : 0
VLAN Name Entries Count : 1
Protocol Identity Entries Count : 0
MAC/PHY Configuration/Status : (See Detail)
Link Aggregation : (See Detail)
Maximum Frame Size : 1536

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To display outbound LLDP advertisements for port 1 in brief mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show lldp local_ports 1 mode brief
Command: show lldp local_ports 1 mode brief

Port ID : 1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Port ID Subtype : MAC Address
Port ID : 00-01-02-03-04-01
Port Description : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
                   Port 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-11 show lldp remote_ports

Description
This command is used to display the information learned from the neighbor parameters.

Format
```
show lldp remote_ports {<portlist>} {mode [brief | normal | detailed]}
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured. When port list is not specified, information for all ports will be displayed.
mode – (Optional) Specifies to display the information in various modes.

- **brief** - Displays the information in brief mode.
- **normal** - Displays the information in normal mode. This is the default display mode.
- **detailed** - Displays the information in detailed mode.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display remote table in brief mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp remote_ports 3 mode brief
Command: show lldp remote_ports 3 mode brief

Port ID : 3
---------------------------------------------------------------
Remote Entities Count : 1
Entity 1
  Chassis ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Chassis ID : 00-12-13-04-05-00
  Port ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Port ID : 00-12-13-04-05-03
  Port Description : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
                  | Port 3
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
To display remote table in normal mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show lldp remote_ports 3 mode normal
Command: show lldp remote_ports 3 mode normal

Port ID : 3
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Remote Entities Count : 1
Entity 1
  Chassis ID Subtype                      : MAC Address
  Chassis ID                             : 00-12-13-04-05-00
  Port ID Subtype                        : MAC Address
  Port ID                                : 00-12-13-04-05-03
  Port Description                      : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
                                         Port 3
  System Name                           :
  System Description                     : Fast Ethernet Switch
  System Capabilities                   : Repeater, Bridge
  Management Address Count              : 1
  Port PVID                             : 1
  PPVID Entries Count                   : 0
  VLAN Name Entries Count               : 0
  Protocol ID Entries Count             : 0
  MAC/PHY Configuration/Status          : (See Detail)
  Power Via MDI                         : (None)
  Link Aggregation                      : (See Detail)
  Maximum Frame Size                    : 1536
  Unknown TLVs Count                    : 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To display remote table in detailed mode:
DGS-3000-26TC: admin# show lldp remote_ports 3 mode detailed

Command: show lldp remote_ports 3 mode detailed

Port ID : 3

Remote Entities Count : 1

Entity 1
  Chassis ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Chassis ID : 00-12-13-04-05-00
  Port ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Port ID : 00-12-13-04-05-03
  Port Description : D-Link DGS-3000-26TC R1.01.001
  System Name : 
  System Description : Fast Ethernet Switch
  System Capabilities : Repeater, Bridge
  Management Address Count : 1
    Entry 1 :
      Subtype : IPv4
      Address : 10.90.90.90
      IF Type : IfIndex
      OID : 1.3.6.1.4.1.171.10.113.9.1
  Port PVID : 1
  PPVID Entries Count : 0
    (None)
  VLAN Name Entries Count : 0
    (None)
  Protocol ID Entries Count : 0
    (None)
  MAC/PHY Configuration/Status :
    Auto-Negotiation Support : Supported
    Auto-Negotiation Status : Enabled
    Auto-Negotiation Advertised Capability : 6c00(hex)
    Auto-Negotiation Operational MAU Type : 0010(hex)
  Power Via MDI : (None)
  Link Aggregation :
    Aggregation Capability : Aggregated
    Aggregation Status : Not Currently in Aggregation
    Aggregation Port ID : 0
  Maximum Frame Size : 1536
  Unknown TLVs Count : 0
    (None)

DGS-3000-26TC: admin#
41-12 show lldp statistics

Description
This command is used to display an overview of neighbor detection activity on the Switch.

Format
show lldp statistics

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display global statistics information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp statistics
Command: show lldp statistics

Last Change Time       : 1792
Number of Table Insert : 0
Number of Table Delete : 0
Number of Table Drop   : 0
Number of Table Ageout : 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-13 show lldp statistics ports

Description
This command is used to display per-port LLDP statistics

Format
show lldp statistics ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured. When port list is not specified, information for all ports will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.
Example
To display statistics information of port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp statistics ports 1
Command: show lldp statistics ports 1
Port ID : 1
-------------------------------------------------------
  LLDPStatsTXPortFramesTotal       : 23
  LLDPStatsRXPortFramesDiscardedTotal : 0
  LLDPStatsRXPortFramesErrors       : 0
  LLDPStatsRXPortFramesTotal        : 0
  LLDPStatsRXPortTLVsDiscardedTotal : 0
  LLDPStatsRXPortTLVsUnrecognizedTotal : 0
  LLDPStatsRXPortAgeoutsTotal       : 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-14 config lldp_med fast_start repeat_count

Description
This command is used to configure the fast start repeat count. When an LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV is detected for an MSAP identifier not associated with an existing LLDP remote system MIB, the application layer shall start the fast start mechanism and set the 'medFastStart' timer to 'medFastStartRepeatCount' times 1.

Format
```
config lldp_med fast_start repeat_count <value 1 - 10>
```

Parameters
```
<value 1-10> - Specifies a fast start repeat count value between 1 and 10. The default value is 4.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure a LLDP-MED fast start repeat count of 5:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp_med fast_start repeat_count 5
Command: config lldp_med fast_start repeat_count 5
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
41-15 config lldp_med log state

Description
This command is used to configure the log state of LLDP-MED events.

Format
config lldp_med log state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enable</th>
<th>Enables the log state for LLDP-MED events.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the log state for LLDP-MED events. The default is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the log state of LLDP-MED events:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp_med log state enable
Command: config lldp_med log state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-16 config lldp_med notification topo_change ports

Description
This command is used to enable or disable each port for sending topology change notification to configured SNMP trap receiver(s) if an endpoint device is removed or moved to another port.

Format
config lldp_med notification topo_change ports [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]

Parameters

| <portlist> | Specifies a range of ports to be configured. |
| all        | Specifies to set all ports in the system. |
| state      | Specifies to enable or disable the SNMP trap notification of topology change detected state. |
| enable     | Enables the SNMP trap notification of topology change detected. |
| disable    | Disables the SNMP trap notification of topology change detected. The default notification state is disabled. |
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable topology change notification on ports 1-2:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp_med notification topo_change ports 1-2 state enable
Command: config lldp_med notification topo_change ports 1-2 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-17 config lldp_med ports

Description
This command is used to enable or disable transmitting LLDP-MED TLVs. It effectively disables LLDP-MED on a per-port basis by disabling transmission of TLV capabilities. In this case, the remote table's objects in the LLDP-MED MIB corresponding to the respective port will not be populated.

Format
```
config lldp_med ports [<portlist> | all] med_transmit_capabilities [all | {capabilities | network_policy | power_pse | inventory}(1)] state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies to set all ports in the system.
- `med_transmit_capabilities` - Specifies to send the LLDP-MED TLV capabilities.
  - `all` - Specifies to send capabilities, network policy, and inventory.
  - `capabilities` - Specifies that the LLDP agent should transmit LLDP-MED capabilities TLV. If a user wants to transmit LLDP-MED PDU, this TLV type should be enabled. Otherwise, this port cannot transmit LLDP-MED PDU.
  - `network_policy` - Specifies that the LLDP agent should transmit LLDP-MED network policy TLV.
  - `power_pse` - Specifies that the LLDP agent should transmit LLDP-MED extended Power via MDI TLV, if the local device is a PSE device.
  - `inventory` - Specifies that the LLDP agent should transmit “LLDP-MED inventory TLV.”
- `state` - Specifies to enable or disable the transmitting of LLDP-MED TLVs.
  - `enable` - Enables the transmitting of LLDP-MED TLVs.
  - `disable` - Disables the transmitting of LLDP-MED TLVs.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To enable transmitting all capabilities on all ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config lldp_med ports all med_transmit_capabilities all state enable
Command: config lldp_med ports all med_transmit_capabilities all state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-18 show lldp_med ports

Description
This command is used to display LLDP-MED per port configuration for advertisement options.

Format
```
show lldp_med ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
  - If a port list is not specified, information for all ports will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display LLDP-MED configuration information for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp_med ports 1
Command: show lldp_med ports 1

Port ID : 1
------------------------------------------------------------------
Topology Change Notification Status :Enabled
LLDP-MED Capabilities TLV :Enabled
LLDP-MED Network Policy TLV :Enabled
LLDP-MED Extended Power Via MDI PSE TLV :Enabled
LLDP-MED Inventory TLV :Enabled
------------------------------------------------------------------
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

41-19 show lldp_med

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s general LLDP-MED configuration status.
Format
show lldp_med

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the Switch’s general LLDP-MED configuration status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp_med
Command: show lldp_med

LLDP-MED System Information:
   Device Class : Network Connectivity Device
   Hardware Revision : A1
   Firmware Revision : 1.00.001
   Software Revision : 1.01.001
   Serial Number :
   Manufacturer Name : D-Link
   Model Name : DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet S
   Asset ID :

LLDP-MED Configuration:
   Fast Start Repeat Count : 4

LLDP-MED Log State:Enabled
```

`41-20 show lldp_med local_ports`

Description
This command is used to display the per-port LLDP-MED information currently available for populating outbound LLDP-MED advertisements.

Format
show lldp_med local_ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;portlist&gt;</code></td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display LLDP-MED information currently available for populating outbound LLDP-MED
advertisements for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show lldp_med local_ports 1
Command: show lldp_med local_ports 1

Port ID                 : 1
-----------------------------------------------------------------
LLDP-MED Capabilities Support:
  Capabilities               :Support
  Network Policy             :Support
  Location Identification    :Not Support
  Extended Power Via MDI PSE :Not Support
  Extended Power Via MDI PD  :Not Support
  Inventory                  :Support

Network Policy:
  None

Extended Power Via MDI:
  None

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#```

41-21 show lldp_med remote_ports

Description
This command is used to display LLDP-MED information learned from neighbors.

Format
show lldp_med remote_ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

| <portlist> - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed. |

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display remote entry information:
Command: show lldp_med remote_ports 1

Port ID : 1

Remote Entities Count : 1

Entity 1
  Chassis ID Subtype : MAC Address
  Chassis ID : 00-01-02-03-04-00
  Port ID Subtype : Net Address
  Port ID : 172.18.10.11

LLDP-MED capabilities:
  LLDP-MED Device Class: Endpoint Device Class III
  LLDP-MED Capabilities Support:
    Capabilities : Support
    Network Policy : Support
    Location Identification : Support
    Extended Power Via MDI : Support
    Inventory : Support
  LLDP-MED Capabilities Enabled:
    Capabilities : Enabled
    Network Policy : Enabled
    Location Identification : Enabled
    Extended Power Via MDI : Enabled
    Inventory : Enabled

Network Policy:
  Application Type : Voice
    VLAN ID :
    Priority :
    DSCP :
    Unknown : True
    Tagged :
  Application Type : Softphone Voice
    VLAN ID : 200
    Priority : 7
    DSCP : 5
    Unknown : False
    Tagged : True

Location Identification:
  Location Subtype: CoordinateBased
    Location Information :
  Location Subtype: CivicAddress
    Location Information :

Extended Power Via MDI
  Power Device Type: PD Device
    Power Priority : High
    Power Source : From PSE
Power Request: 8 Watts

Inventory Management:
- Hardware Revision:
- Firmware Revision:
- Software Revision:
- Serial Number:
- Manufacturer Name:
- Model Name:
- Asset ID:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 42  Loop Back Detection (LBD)

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config loopdetect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config loopdetect ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable loopdetect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable loopdetect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show loopdetect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show loopdetect ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config loopdetect trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config loopdetect log</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42-1  config loopdetect

Description
This command is used to setup the loop-back detection function (LBD) for the entire Switch.

Format

```
config loopdetect {recover_timer [<value 0> | <sec 60-1000000>] | interval <sec 1-32767> | mode [port-based | vlan-based]}
```

Parameters

- **recover_timer** - (Optional) The time interval (in seconds) used by the Auto-Recovery mechanism to decide how long to check before determining that the loop status has gone. The valid range is from 60 to 1000000. 0 is a special value that specifies that the auto-recovery mechanism should be disabled. When the auto-recovery mechanism is disabled, a user would need to manually recover a disabled port. The default value for the recover timer is 60 seconds.

- **<value 0>** - 0 is a special value that specifies that the auto-recovery mechanism should be disabled. When the auto-recovery mechanism is disabled, a user would need to manually recover a disabled port.

- **<sec 60-1000000>** - Enter the recovery timer value here. This value must be between 60 and 1000000 seconds.

- **interval** - (Optional) The time interval (in seconds) that the device will transmit all the CTP (Configuration Test Protocol) packets to detect a loop-back event. The default setting is 10 seconds. The valid range is from 1 to 32767 seconds.

- **<sec - 1-32767>** - Enter the time interval value here. This value must be between 1 and 32767 seconds.

- **mode** - (Optional) Specifies the loop-detection operation mode. In port-based mode, the port will be shut down (disabled) when loop has been detected. In VLAN-based mode, the port cannot process the packets of the VLAN that has detected the loop.

- **port-based** - Specifies that the loop-detection operation mode will be set to port-based mode.

- **vlan-based** - Specifies that the loop-detection operation mode will be set to vlan-based mode.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To set the auto-recover time to 0, which disables the auto-recovery mechanism, the interval to 20 seconds and specify VLAN-based mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config loopdetect recover_timer 0 interval 20 mode vlan-based
Command: config loopdetect recover_timer 0 interval 20 mode vlan-based
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

42-2 config loopdetect ports

Description
This command is used to setup the loop-back detection function for the interfaces on the Switch.

Format
config loopdetect ports [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]

Parameters

- **ports** - Specifies the range of ports that LBD will be configured on.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports
  - `all` - Specifies to set all ports in the system.

- **state** - Specifies whether the LBD function should be enabled or disabled on the ports specified in the port list. The default state is disabled.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable the LBD function.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable the LBD function.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the LBD function on ports 1-5:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config loopdetect ports 1-5 state enable
Command: config loopdetect ports 1-5 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

42-3 enable loopdetect

Description
This command is used to enable the LBD function globally on the Switch. The default state is disabled.
Format
enable loopdetect

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the LBD function globally:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable loopdetect
Command: enable loopdetect
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

42-4 disable loopdetect

Description
This command is used to disable the LBD function globally on the Switch.

Format
disable loopdetect

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the LBD function globally:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable loopdetect
Command: disable loopdetect
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

42-5  show loopdetect

Description
This command is used to display the LBD global configuration.

Format
show loopdetect

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the LBD global settings:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show loopdetect
Command: show loopdetect

LBD Global Settings
-------------------------
Status : Disabled
Mode : Port-based
Interval : 10 sec
Recover Time : 60 sec
Trap State : None
Log State : Enabled
Function Version : 4.04

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

42-6  show loopdetect ports

Description
This command is used to display the LBD per-port configuration.
Format

```
show loopdetect ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters

- **ports** - Specifies the range of member ports that will display the LBD settings.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of port to be configured here.

If no port is specified, the configuration for all ports will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show the LBD settings on ports 1-9:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show loopdetect ports 1-9
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Loopdetect State</th>
<th>Loop Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Loop!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Loop!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

42-7  **config loopdetect trap**

Description

This command is used to configure the trap modes for LBD.

Format

```
config loopdetect trap [none | loop_detected | loop_cleared | both]
```

Parameters

- **none** - There is no trap in the LBD function.
- **loop_detected** - Trap will only be sent when the loop condition is detected.
- **loop_cleared** - Trap will only be sent when the loop condition is cleared.
- **both** - Trap will either be sent when the loop condition is detected or cleared.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To specify that traps will be sent when the loop condition is detected or cleared:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config loopdetect trap both
Command: config loopdetect trap both
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

42-8  `config loopdetect log`

Description
This command is used to configure the log state for LBD. The default value is enabled.

Format
```
config loopdetect log state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters

state - Specifies the state of the LBD log feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enable</th>
<th>Enables the LBD log feature.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the LBD log feature. All LBD-related logs will not be recorded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the log state for LBD:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config loopdetect log state enable
Command: config loopdetect log state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 43  MAC Notification Command List

enable mac_notification
disable mac_notification
config mac_notification {interval <sec 1-2147483647> | historysize <int 1-500>}
config mac_notification ports <portlist> | all | [enable | disable]
show mac_notification
show mac_notification ports <portlist>

43-1  enable mac_notification

Description
This command is used to enable global MAC address table notification on the Switch.

Format
enable mac_notification

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable mac_notification function:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable mac_notification
Command: enable mac_notification
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

43-2  disable mac_notification

Description
This command is used to disable global MAC address table notification on the Switch.

Format
disable mac_notification
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable mac_notification function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable mac_notification
Command: disable mac_notification
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

43-3  config mac_notification

Description
This command is used to configure the Switch’s MAC address table notification global settings.

Format
`config mac_notification {interval <sec 1-2147483647> | historysize <int 1-500>}`

Parameters
- **interval** - (Optional) Specifies the time in seconds between notifications. `<sec 1-2147483647>` - Enter the interval time here. This value must be between 1 and 2147483647 seconds.
- **historysize** - (Optional) Specifies the maximum number of entries listed in the history log used for notification. Up to 500 entries can be specified. `<int 1-500>` - Enter the history log size here. This value must be between 1 and 500.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To config the Switch’s Mac address table notification global settings:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_notification interval 1 historysize 500
Command: config mac_notification interval 1 historysize 500
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
43-4  config mac_notification ports

Description
This command is used to configure the port’s MAC address table notification status settings.

Format
config mac_notification ports [<portlist> | all] [enable | disable]

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `enable` - Enables the port’s MAC address table notification.
- `disable` - Disables the port’s MAC address table notification.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable 7th port’s mac address table notification:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_notification ports 7 enable
Command: config mac_notification ports 7 enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

43-5  show mac_notification

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s Mac address table notification global settings.

Format
show mac_notification

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.
Example
To show the Switch's Mac address table notification global settings:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mac_notification
Command: show mac_notification

Global MAC Notification Settings

State        : Disabled
Interval     : 1
History Size : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

43-6  show mac_notification ports

Description
This command is used to display the port’s Mac address table notification status settings.

Format
show mac_notification ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display all port’s Mac address table notification status settings:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mac_notification ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Address Table Notification State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CTRL+C  ESC  q  Quit  SPACE  p  Next Page  n  Previous Page  r  Refresh
## Chapter 44  MAC-based Access Control

### Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable mac_based_access_control</code></td>
<td>Enables MAC-based Access Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable mac_based_access_control</code></td>
<td>Disables MAC-based Access Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config mac_based_access_control password &lt;passwd 16&gt;</code></td>
<td>Sets the password for MAC-based Access Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control method [local</td>
<td>radius]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config mac_based_access_control guest_vlan ports &lt;portlist&gt;</code></td>
<td>Configures guest VLAN and port settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create mac_based_access_control [guest_vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>guest_vlanid &lt;vlanid 1-4094&gt;]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`delete mac_based_access_control [guest_vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>guest_vlanid &lt;vlanid 1-4094&gt;]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`clear mac_based_access_control auth_state [ports all</td>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create mac_based_access_control_local mac &lt;macaddr&gt; {vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>vlanid &lt;vlanid 1-4094&gt;}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`delete mac_based_access_control_local [mac &lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control_local mac &lt;macaddr&gt; {vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>vlanid &lt;vlanid 1-4094&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control_local authorization attributes {radius [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show mac_based_access_control [ports {&lt;portlist&gt;}]</code></td>
<td>Displays MAC-based Access Control information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show mac_based_access_control_local [{mac &lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>vlan &lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show mac_based_access_control auth_state ports {&lt;portlist&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Displays authentication state for ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control max_users [&lt;value 1-1000&gt;</td>
<td>no_limit]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control trap state [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config mac_based_access_control log state [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 44-1  enable mac_based_access_control

**Description**

This command is used to enable MAC-based Access Control.

**Format**

`enable mac_based_access_control`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To enable the MAC-based Access Control global state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable mac_based_access_control
Command: enable mac_based_access_control
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-2 disable mac_based_access_control

Description
This command is used to disable MAC-based Access Control.

Format
```
disable mac_based_access_control
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the MAC-based Access Control global state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable mac_based_access_control
Command: disable mac_based_access_control
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-3 config mac_based_access_control password

Description
This command is used to configure the RADIUS authentication password for MAC-based Access Control.

Format
```
config mac_based_access_control password <passwd 16>
```
Parameters

password - In RADIUS mode, the Switch will communicate with the RADIUS server using this password. The maximum length of the key is 16.

<password> - Enter the password used here. The default password is "default".

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To set the MAC-based Access Control password:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control password switch
Command: config mac_based_access_control password switch
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-4  config mac_based_access_control method

Description

This command is used to configure the MAC-based Access Control authentication method.

Format

config mac_based_access_control method [local | radius]

Parameters

- local - Specifies to authenticate via the local database.
- radius - Specifies to authenticate via a RADIUS server.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To set the MAC-based Access Control authentication method as local:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control method local
Command: config mac_based_access_control method local
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
44-5 config mac_based_access_control guest_vlan

Description
This command is used to assign a specified port list to the MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN. Ports that are not contained in port list will be removed from the MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN.

For detailed information on the operation of MAC-based Access Control guest VLANs, please see the description for the “config mac_based_access_control ports” command.

Format
config mac_based_access_control guest_vlan ports <portlist>

Parameters
- ports - Specifies MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN membership.
- <portlist> - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set the MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN membership:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control guest_vlan ports 1-8
Command: config mac_based_access_control guest_vlan ports 1-8
Success.
```

44-6 config mac_based_access_control ports

Description
This command is used to configure MAC-based Access Control port’s setting.

When the MAC-based Access Control function is enabled for a port and the port is not a MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN member, the user who is attached to this port will not be forwarded unless the user passes the authentication.

- A user that does not pass the authentication will not be serviced by the Switch.
- If the user passes the authentication, the user will be able to forward traffic operated under the assigned VLAN.

When the MAC-based Access Control function is enabled for a port, and the port is a MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN member, the port(s) will be removed from the original VLAN(s) member ports, and added to MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN member ports.
• Before the authentication process starts, the user is able to forward traffic under the guest VLAN.
• After the authentication process, the user will be able to access the assigned VLAN.

If the port authorize mode is port based mode, when the port has been moved to the authorized VLAN, the subsequent users will not be authenticated again. They will operate in the current authorized VLAN.

If the port authorize mode is host based mode, then each user will be authorized individually and be capable of getting its own assigned VLAN.

If port's block time is set to "infinite", it means that a failed authentication client will never be blocked. Block time will be set to “0”.

**Format**

```
config mac_based_access_control ports [<portlist> | all] {state [enable | disable] | mode [port_based | host_based] | aging_time [infinite | <min 1-1440>] | block_time <sec 0-300> | max_users [<value 1-1000> | no_limit]}(1)
```

**Parameters**

- **port** - Specifies a range of ports for configuring the MAC-based Access Control function parameters.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies all existed ports of switch for configuring the MAC-based Access Control function parameters.

- **state** - (Optional) Specifies whether the port’s MAC-based Access Control function is enabled or disabled.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the port's MAC-based Access Control states will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the port's MAC-based Access Control states will be disabled.

- **mode** - (Optional) Specifies the MAC-based access control port mode used.
  - `port_based` - Specifies that the MAC-based access control port mode will be set to port-based.
  - `host_based` - Specifies that the MAC-based access control port mode will be set to host-based.

- **aging_time** - (Optional) A time period during which an authenticated host will be kept in an authenticated state. When the aging time has timed-out, the host will be moved back to unauthenticated state.
  - `infinite` - Specifies that the authorized clients will not be aged out automatically.
  - `<min 1-1440>` - Enter the aging time value here. This value must be between 1 and 1440 minutes.

- **block_time** - (Optional) If a host fails to pass the authentication, the next authentication will not start within the block time unless the user clears the entry state manually. If the block time is set to 0, it means do not block the client that failed authentication.
  - `<sec 0-300>` - Enter the block time value here. This value must be between 0 and 300 seconds.

- **max_users** - (Optional) Specifies maximum number of users per port.
  - `<value 1-1000>` - Enter the maximum number of users per port here. This value must be between 1 and 1000.
  - `no_limit` - Specifies to not limit the maximum number of users on the port. The default value is 128.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure an unlimited number of maximum users for MAC-based Access Control on ports 1 to 8:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control ports 1-8 max_users no_limit
Command: config mac_based_access_control ports 1-8 max_users no_limit
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the MAC-based Access Control timer parameters to have an infinite aging time and a block time of 120 seconds on ports 1 to 8:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control ports 1-8 aging_time infinite block_time 120
Command: config mac_based_access_control ports 1-8 aging_time infinite block_time 120
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-7 create mac_based_access_control

Description
This command is used to assign a static 802.1Q VLAN as a MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN.

Format
```
create mac_based_access_control [guest_vlan <vlan_name 32> | guest_vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]
```

Parameters
- `guest_vlan` - Specifies MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN by name, it must be a static 1Q VLAN.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `guest_vlanid` - Specifies MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN by VID, it must be a static 1Q VLAN.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To create a MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create mac_based_access_control guest_vlan VLAN8
Command: create mac_based_access_control guest_vlan VLAN8
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-8 delete mac_based_access_control

Description
This command is used to remove a MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN.

Format
```
delete mac_based_access_control [guest_vlan <vlan_name 32> | guest_vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]
```

Parameters
- `guest_vlan` - Specifies the name of the MAC-based Access Control’s guest VLAN.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `guest_vlanid` - Specifies the VID of the MAC-based Access Control’s guest VLAN.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete the MAC-based Access Control guest VLAN called default:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mac_based_access_control guest_vlan default
Command: delete mac_based_access_control guest_vlan default
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-9 clear mac_based_access_control auth_state

Description
This command is used to clear the authentication state of a user (or port). The port (or the user) will return to an un-authenticated state. All the timers associated with the port (or the user) will be reset.
Format
```
clear mac_based_access_control auth_state [ports [all | <portlist>]] | mac_addr <macaddr>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ports</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the port range to delete MAC addresses on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all</strong></td>
<td>Specifies to delete the MAC addresses of all MAC-based Access Control enabled ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;portlist&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mac_addr</strong></td>
<td>Specifies to delete a specified host with this MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;macaddr&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Enter the MAC address used here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To clear MAC-based Access Control clients' authentication information for all ports:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear mac_based_access_control auth_state ports all
Command: clear mac_based_access_control auth_state ports all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To delete the MAC-based Access Control authentication information for the host that has a MAC address of 00-00-00-47-04-65:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear mac_based_access_control auth_state mac_addr 00-00-00-47-04-65
Command: clear mac_based_access_control auth_state mac_addr 00-00-00-47-04-65
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

44-10 `create mac_based_access_control_local`

Description

This command is used to create a MAC-based Access Control local database entry that will be used for authentication. This command can also specify the VLAN that an authorized host will be assigned to.

Format
```
create mac_based_access_control_local mac <macaddr> {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>)}
```
**Parameters**

- **mac**: Specifies the MAC address that can pass local authentication.
  - `<macaddr>`: Enter the MAC address used here.
- **vlan**: (Optional) Specifies the target VLAN by using the VLAN name. When this host is authorized, it will be assigned to this VLAN.
  - `<vlan_name 32>`: Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid**: (Optional) Specifies the target VLAN by using the VID. When this host is authorized, it will be assigned to this VLAN if the target VLAN exists.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>`: Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

If no `vlanid` or `vlan` parameter is specified, not specify the target VLAN for this host.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To create one MAC-based Access Control local database entry for MAC address 00-00-00-00-00-01 and specify that the host will be assigned to the “default” VLAN after the host has been authorized:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 vlan default
Command: create mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 vlan default
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**44-11 config mac_based_access_control_local**

**Description**

This command is used to configure a MAC-based Access Control local database entry.

**Format**

```
config mac_based_access_control_local mac <macaddr> [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094> | clear_vlan]
```

**Parameters**

- **mac**: Specifies the authenticated host’s MAC address.
  - `<macaddr>`: Enter the MAC address used here.
- **vlan**: Specifies the target VLAN by VLAN name. When this host is authorized, the host will be assigned to this VLAN.
  - `<vlan_name 32>`: Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid**: Specifies the target VLAN by VID. When this host is authorized, the host will be assigned to this VLAN if the target VLAN exists.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>`: Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.
- **clear_vlan**: Not specify the target VLAN. When this host is authorized, will not assign target VLAN.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the target VLAN “default” for the MAC-based Access Control local database entry 00-00-00-00-00-01:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 vlan default
Command: config mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01 vlan default
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

```
44-12 delete mac_based_access_control_local
```

Description
This command is used to delete a MAC-based Access Control local database entry.

Format
```
delete mac_based_access_control_local [mac <macaddr> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]
```

Parameters
- **mac** - Deletes local database entry by specific MAC address.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used here.
- **vlan** - Deletes local database entries by specific target VLAN name.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Deletes local database entries by specific target VLAN ID.
  - `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete the MAC-based Access Control local database entry for MAC address 00-00-00-00-00-01:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01
Command: delete mac_based_access_control_local mac 00-00-00-00-00-01
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
To delete the MAC-based Access Control local database entry for the VLAN name VLAN3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mac_based_access_control_local vlan VLAN3
Command: delete mac_based_access_control_local vlan VLAN3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 44-13 config mac_based_access_control authorization attributes

**Description**

This command is used to enable or disable the acceptance of an authorized configuration.

When authorization is enabled for MAC-based Access Controls with RADIUS authentication, the authorized attributes (for example VLAN, 802.1p default priority, and ACL) assigned by the RADIUS server will be accepted if the global authorization status is enabled.

When authorization is enabled for MAC-based Access Controls with local authentication, the authorized attributes assigned by the local database will be accepted.

**Format**

```
config mac_based_access_control authorization attributes {radius [enable | disable] | local [enable | disable]}(1)
```

**Parameters**

- **radius** - (Optional) If specified to enable, the authorized attributes (for example VLAN, 802.1p default priority, and ACL) assigned by the RADIUS server will be accepted if the global authorization status is enabled. The default state is enabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies that the radius attributes will be enabled.
  - **disable** - Specifies that the radius attributes will be disabled.
- **local** - (Optional) If specified to enable, the authorized attributes assigned by the local database will be accepted if the global authorization status is enabled. The default state is enabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies that the local attributes will be enabled.
  - **disable** - Specifies that the local attributes will be disabled.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

The following example will disable the configuration authorized from the local database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control authorization attributes
       local disable
Command: config mac_based_access_control authorization attributes local disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
44-14 show mac_based_access_control

Description
This command is used to display the MAC-based Access Control setting.

Format
show mac_based_access_control {ports {<portlist>}}

Parameters
- ports – (Optional) Displays the MAC-based Access Control settings for a specific port or range of ports.
- <portlist> - (Optional) Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the MAC-based Access Control port configuration for ports 1 to 4:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mac_based_access_control ports 1-4
Command: show mac_based_access_control ports 1-4

Port    State     Aging Time   Block Time  Auth Mode    Max User
-------  --------   ----------   ---------   ----------   --------
1       Disabled   1440         300         Host-based   128
2       Disabled   1440         300         Host-based   128
3       Disabled   1440         300         Host-based   128
4       Disabled   1440         300         Host-based   128
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

44-15 show mac_based_access_control_local

Description
This command is used to display the MAC-based Access Control local database entry(s).

Format
show mac_based_access_control_local {{mac <macaddr> | vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>}}

Parameters
- mac - (Optional) Displays MAC-based Access Control local database entries for a specific MAC
address.
<macaddr> - Enter the MAC address used here.

*vlan* - (Optional) Displays MAC-based Access Control local database entries for a specific target VLAN name.
<vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

*vlanid* - (Optional) Displays MAC-based Access Control local database entries for a specific target VLAN ID.
<vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

If the parameter is no specified, displays all MAC-based Access Control local database entries.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show MAC-based Access Control local database for the VLAN called ‘default’:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mac_based_access_control_local vlan default
Command: show mac_based_access_control_local vlan default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>VID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-00-00-00-00-04</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries:2
```

44-16  show mac_based_access_control auth_state

Description
This command is used to display the MAC-based Access Control authentication status.

Format
show mac_based_access_control auth_state ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ports</th>
<th>Displays authentication status by specific port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>(Optional) Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If not specified port(s), it will display all of MAC-based Access Control ports authentication status.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the MAC-based Access Control authentication status on port 1-4
44-17 config mac_based_access_control max_users

Description
This command is used to configure the maximum number of authorized clients.

Format
config mac_based_access_control max_users [<value 1-1000> | no_limit]

Parameters
- **max_users** - Specifies to set the maximum number of authorized clients on the whole device.
- **<value 1-1000>** - Enter the maximum users here. This value must be between 1 and 1000.
- **no_limit** - Specifies to not limit the maximum number of users on the system. By default, there is no limit on the number of users.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the maximum number of users of the MAC-based Access Control system supports to 128:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control max_users 128
Command: config mac_based_access_control max_users 128
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
**44-18 config mac_based_access_control trap state**

**Description**
This command is used to enable or disable sending of MAC-based Access Control traps.

**Format**
```
config mac_based_access_control trap state [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**
- **enable** - Enables trap for MAC-based Access Control. The trap of MAC-based Access Control will be sent out.
- **disable** - Disables trap for MAC-based Access Control.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable trap state of MAC-based Access Control:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control trap state enable
Command: config mac_based_access_control trap state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**44-19 config mac_based_access_control log state**

**Description**
This command is used to enable or disable generating of MAC-based Access Control logs.

**Format**
```
config mac_based_access_control log state [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**
- **enable** - Enables log for MAC-based Access Control. The log of MAC-based Access Control will be generated.
- **disable** - Disables log for MAC-based Access Control.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To disable log state of MAC-based Access Control:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mac_based_access_control log state disable
Command: config mac_based_access_control log state disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 45  MAC-based VLAN Command List

create mac_based_vlan mac_address <macaddr> [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]

delete mac_based_vlan {mac_address <macaddr> [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]}

show mac_based_vlan {mac_address <macaddr> | [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]}]

45-1  create mac_based_vlan mac_address

Description
This command is used to create a static MAC-based VLAN entry.
This command only needs to be supported by the model which supports MAC-based VLAN.
There is a global limitation of the maximum entries supported for the static MAC-based entry.

Format
create mac_based_vlan mac_address <macaddr> [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]

Parameters

mac_address - Specifies the MAC address used.
     <macaddr> - Enter the MAC address here.

vlan - The VLAN to be associated with the MAC address.
     <vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlanid - Specifies the VLAN by VLAN ID.
     <vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a static MAC-based VLAN entry:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create mac_based_vlan mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 vlanid 100
Command: create mac_based_vlan mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 vlanid 100
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
45-2  delete mac_based_vlan

Description
This command is used to delete the static MAC-based VLAN entry.

Format
delete mac_based_vlan {mac_address <macaddr> [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]}

Parameters
- **mac_address** - (Optional) Specifies the MAC address used.
  <macaddr> - Enter the MAC address used here.
- **vlan** - (Optional) The VLAN to be associated with the MAC address.
  <vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN by VLAN ID.
  <vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a static MAC-based VLAN entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mac_based_vlan mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 vlanid 100
Command: delete mac_based_vlan mac_address 00-11-22-33-44-55 vlanid 100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

45-3  show mac_based_vlan

Description
This command is used to display the static or dynamic MAC-Based VLAN entry. If the MAC address and VLAN is not specified, all static and dynamic entries will be displayed.

Format
show mac_based_vlan {mac_address <macaddr> | [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]}

Parameters
- **mac_address** - (Optional) Specifies the entry that you would like to display.
  <macaddr> - Enter the MAC address used here.
**vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN that you would like to display.

  `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN by VLAN ID.

  `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

In the following example, MAC address “00-80-c2-33-c3-45” is assigned to VLAN 300 by manual config. It is assigned to VLAN 400 by Voice VLAN. Since Voice VLAN has higher priority than manual configuration, the manual configured entry will become inactive. To display the MAC-based VLAN entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mac_based_vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>VLAN ID</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-80-e0-14-a7-57</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-80-c2-33-c3-45</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-80-c2-33-c3-45</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Voice VLAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 3
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 46  Mirror Command List

| config mirror port <port> {[add | delete] source ports <portlist> [rx | tx | both]} |
| enable mirror |
| disable mirror |
| show mirror |

46-1  config mirror

Description
This command is used to configure a mirror port – source port pair on the Switch. Traffic from any source port to a target port can be mirrored for real-time analysis. A logic analyzer or an RMON probe then can be attached to study the traffic crossing the source port in a completely unobtrusive manner. If the target port is operating at a lower speed, the source port will be forced to drop its operating speed to match that of the target port.

Format
config mirror port <port> {[add | delete] source ports <portlist> [rx | tx | both]}

Parameters
- **port** - The port that will receive the packets duplicated at the mirror port.
  - **<port>** - Enter the port number to be configured here.
- **add** - (Optional) The mirror entry to be added.
- **delete** - (Optional) The mirror entry to be deleted.
- **source ports** - (Optional) The port that will be mirrored. All packets entering and leaving the source port can be duplicated in the mirror port.
  - **<portlist>** - Enter the list of port to be configured here.
- **rx** - (Optional) Allows the mirroring packets received (flowing into) the port or ports in the port list.
- **tx** - (Optional) Allows the mirroring packets sent (flowing out of) the port or ports in the port list.
- **both** - (Optional) Mirrors all the packets received or sent by the port or ports in the port list.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To add the mirroring ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mirror port 3 add source ports 7-12 both
Command: config mirror port 3 add source ports 7-12 both
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
46-2 enable mirror

Description
This command is used to enable mirror function without having to modify the mirror session configuration.

Format
enable mirror

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable mirroring function:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable mirror
Command: enable mirror
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

46-3 disable mirror

Description
This command is used to disable mirror function without having to modify the mirror session configuration.

Format
disable mirror

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
**Example**

To disable mirroring function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable mirror
Command: disable mirror
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**46-4  show mirror**

**Description**

This command is used to display the current mirror function state and mirror session configuration on the Switch.

**Format**

```
show mirror
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display mirroring configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mirror
Command: show mirror

Current Settings
Mirror Status: Enabled
Target Port : 3
Mirrored Port
    RX: 7-12
    TX: 7-12

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 47  MLD Snooping Command List

The Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners on a directly attached link, much as IGMP is used in IPv4. The protocol is embedded in ICMPv6 instead of using a separate protocol. MLDv1 is similar to IGMPv2 and MLDv2 similar to IGMPv3.

- **config mld_snooping**
  - **config mld_snooping [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid _list> | all] [state [enable | disable] | fast_done [enable | disable] | report_suppression [enable | disable] | proxy_reporting [state [enable | disable] | source_ip <ipv6addr>](1)](1)
  - **config mld_snooping querier**
    - **(query_interval <sec 1-65535> | max_response_time <sec 1-25> | robustness_variable <value 1-7> | last_listener_query_interval <sec 1-25> | state [enable | disable] | version <value 1-2>](1)
  - **config mld_snooping mrouter_ports**
    - **[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] [add | delete] <portlist>
  - **config mld_snooping mrouter_ports_forbidden**
    - **[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | add | delete] <portlist>
  - **enable mld_snooping**
  - **disable mld_snooping**
  - **show mld_snooping**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]}**
  - **show mld_snooping group**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>]**
      - **{<ipv6addr>}}**
      - **{data_driven}}**
  - **show mld_snooping forwarding**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]}**
  - **show mld_snooping mrouter_ports**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] [static | dynamic | forbidden]}
  - **create mld_snooping static_group**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr>**
  - **delete mld_snooping static_group**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr>**
  - **config mld_snooping static_group**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr> [add | delete] <portlist>
  - **show mld_snooping static_group**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr>**
  - **config mld_snooping data_driven_learning**
    - **[all | vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [state [enable | disable] | aged_out [enable | disable] | expiry_time <sec 1-65535>](1)
  - **config mld_snooping data_driven_learning maxLearnedEntry**
    - **<value 1-1024>**
  - **clear mld_snooping data_driven_group**
    - **[all | [vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]**
      - **[<ipv6addr> [all]]
  - **show mld_snooping statistic counter**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>]**
      - **clear mld_snooping statistics counter**
  - **config mld_snooping rate_limit**
    - **{[ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [<value 1-1000> | no_limit]**
  - **show mld_snooping rate_limit**
    - **{[ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list]}
  - **show mld_snooping host**
    - **{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist> | group <ipv6addr>])**

47-1  config mld_snooping

Description

This command is used to configure MLD snooping on the Switch.
Format

```
config mld_snooping [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all ] {state [enable | disable] | fast_done [enable | disable] | report_suppression [enable | disable] | proxy_reporting {state [enable | disable] | source_ip <ipv6addr>}(1)}(1)
```

Parameters

- **vlan_name** - Specifies the name of the VLAN for which MLD snooping is to be configured.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which MLD snooping is to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

- **all** - Specifies all VLANs for which MLD snooping is to be configured.

- **state** - Specifies to enable or disable MLD snooping for the chosen VLAN.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable MLD snooping for the chosen VLAN.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable MLD snooping for the chosen VLAN.

- **fast_done** - Specifies to enable or disable MLD snooping fast_leave function.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable MLD snooping fast_leave function. If enable, the membership is immediately removed when the system receive the MLD leave message.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable MLD snooping fast_leave function.

- **report_suppression** - Specifies wheather to send the first MLD report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers.
  - `enable` - When MLD report suppression is enabled, the Switch sends the first MLD report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers. The Switch does not send the remaining MLD reports for the group to the multicast routers. If the multicast router query includes requests only for MLDv1 reports, the Switch forwards only the first MLDv1 report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers. If the multicast router query also includes requests for MLDv2 reports, the Switch forwards all MLDv2 reports for a group to the multicast devices. This is the default.
  - `disable` - Specifies not to send any MLD report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers.

- **proxy_reporting** - Specifies MLD proxy reporting.
  - `state` - Specifies to enable or disable the proxy reporting.
    - `enable` - Enables the proxy reporting.
    - `disable` - Disables the proxy reporting.
  - `source_ip` - Specifies the source IP of proxy reporting integrated report. Default value is zero IP.
    - `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the Ipv6 address.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure MLD snooping:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config mld_snooping vlan_name default state enable
Command: config mld_snooping vlan_name default state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
47-2  config mld_snooping querier

Description
This command is used to configure the timer in seconds between general query transmissions, the maximum time in seconds to wait for reports from listeners, and the permitted packet loss that is guaranteed by MLD snooping.

Format
config mld_snooping querier [vlan_name <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all]
{query_interval <sec 1-65535> | max_response_time <sec 1-25> | robustness_variable <value 1-7> | last_listener_query_interval <sec 1-25> | state [enable | disable] | version <value 1-2>}

Parameters
vlan_name - Specifies the name of the VLAN for which MLD snooping querier is to be configured.
   <vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
vlvid - Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which MLD snooping querier is to be configured.
   <vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
   all - Specifies all VLANs for which MLD snooping querier is to be configured.
query_interval - Specifies the amount of time in seconds between general query transmissions. The default setting is 125 seconds.
   <sec 1-65535> - Enter the query interval value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.
max_response_time - Specifies the maximum time in seconds to wait for reports from listeners. The default setting is 10 seconds.
   <sec 1-25> - Enter the maximum response time value here. This value must be between 1 and 25 seconds.
robustness_variable - Provides fine-tuning to allow for expected packet loss on a subnet. The value of the robustness variable is used in calculating the following MLD message intervals:
   <value 1-7> - Enter the robustness variable value here. This value must be between 1 and 7.
   • Group listener interval—Amount of time that must pass before a multicast router decides there are no more listeners of a group on a network. This interval is calculated as follows: (robustness variable * query interval) + (1 * query response interval).
   • Other querier present interval—Amount of time that must pass before a multicast router decides that there is no longer another multicast router that is the querier. This interval is calculated as follows: (robustness variable * query interval) + (0.5 * query response interval).
   • Last listener query count—Number of group-specific queries sent before the router assumes there are no local listeners of a group. The default number is the value of the robustness variable.
   • By default, the robustness variable is set to 2. You might want to increase this value if you expect a subnet to be loosely.
last_listener_query_interval - (Optional) Specifies the maximum amount of time between group-specific query messages, including those sent in response to done-group messages. You might lower this interval to reduce the amount of time it takes a router to detect the loss of the last listener of a group. The default setting is 1 second.
   <sec 1-25> - Enter the last listener query interval value here. This value must be between 1 and 25 seconds.
state - (Optional) This allows the Switch to be specified as an MLD Querier (sends MLD query packets) or a Non-Querier (does not send MLD query packets). Set to enable or disable.
   enable - Enables the MLD querier state.
   disable - Disables the MLD querier state.
**version** - (Optional) Specifies the version of MLD packet that will be sent by the Switch.
    <value 1-2> - Enter the version number value here. This value must be between 1 and 2.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To configure the MLD snooping querier:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mld_snooping querier vlan_name default
query_interval 125 state enable
Command: config mld_snooping querier vlan_name default query_interval 125 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 47-3  config mld_snooping router_ports

**Description**
This command is used to designate a range of ports as being connected to multicast-enabled routers. This will ensure that all packets with such a router as its destination will reach the multicast-enabled router, regardless of protocol, etc.

**Format**
```
cfg mld_snooping mrouter_ports [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [add | delete] <portlist>
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlan</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlanid</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vlanid_list&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the VLAN ID list here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>add</strong></td>
<td>Specifies to add the router ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>delete</strong></td>
<td>Specifies to delete the router ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Specifies a range of ports to be configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To set up static router ports:
47-4 config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden

Description
This command is used to designate a range of ports as being not connected to multicast-enabled routers. This ensures that the forbidden router port will not propagate routing packets out.

Format
config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [add | delete] <portlist>

Parameters
- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the forbidden router port resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the forbidden router port resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **add** - Specifies to add the forbidden router ports.
- **delete** - Specifies to delete the forbidden router ports.
- **<portlist>** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set up port 11 as the forbidden router port of the default VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden vlan default add 11
Command: config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden vlan default add 11
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

47-5 enable mld_snooping

Description
This command is used to enable MLD snooping on the Switch. MLD snooping is disabled by default. When the Switch receives an MLD report packet from a port, this port will be learned as a member port of the multicast group that the port is reported, and the router will be a default

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden vlan default add 11
Command: config mld_snooping router_ports_forbidden vlan default add 11
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
member of this multicast group. The multicast packet destined for this multicast group will be forwarded to all the members of this multicast group.

**Format**

`enable mld_snooping`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable MLD snooping on the Switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable mld_snooping
Command: enable mld_snooping
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 47-6 disable mld_snooping

**Description**

This command is used to disable MLD snooping on the Switch. Disabling MLD snooping allows all MLD and IP multicast traffic to flood within a given IP interface. Note that disabling MLD snooping will also disable the forward multicast router only function.

**Format**

`disable mld_snooping`

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To disable MLD snooping on the Switch:
**47-7 show mld_snooping**

**Description**
This command is used to display the current MLD snooping configuration on the Switch.

**Format**

show mld_snooping {{[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>}}

**Parameters**

- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view the MLD snooping configuration.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view the MLD snooping configuration.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

If VLAN is not specified, the system will display all current MLD snooping configurations.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show MLD snooping:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping
Command: show mld_snooping

MLD Snooping Global State : Disabled
Multicast router Only : Disabled
Data Driven Learning Max Entries : 256

VLAN Name : default
Query Interval : 125
Max Response Time : 10
Robustness Value : 2
Last Member Query Interval : 1
Querier State : Disabled
Querier Role : Non-Querier
Querier IP :
Querier Expiry Time : 100 secs
State : Disabled
```
Fast Leave : Enabled
Rate Limit : 100
Report Suppression : Disabled
Porxy Reporting : Disabled
Porxy Reporting Source IP : ::
Version : 3
Data Driven Learning State : Disabled
Data Driven Learning Aged Out : Disabled

VLAN Name : vlan2
Query Interval : 125
Max Response Time : 10
Robustness Value : 2
Last Member Query Interval : 1
Querier State : Disabled
Querier Role : Non-Querier
Querier IP : ::
Querier Expiry Time : 100 secs
State : Disabled
Fast Leave : Enabled
Rate Limit : No Limit
Report Suppression : Enabled
Porxy Reporting : Disabled
Porxy Reporting Source IP : ::
Version : 3
Data Driven Learning State : Disabled
Data Driven Learning Aged Out : Disabled

47-8 show mld_snooping group

Description
This command is used to display the current MLD snooping group information on the Switch.

Format
show mld_snooping group {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>}{<ipv6addr>}} {data_driven}

Parameters

vlan - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view MLD snooping group information. If VLAN and ports and IP address are not specified, the system will display all current MLD snooping group information.

<vlan_name 32> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlanid - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view MLD snooping group information.

<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

ports - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports for which you want to view MLD snooping group information.
<portlist> - Enter the list of port here.
<ipv6addr> - (Optional) Specifies the group IPv6 address for which you want to view MLD snooping group information.
data_driven - (Optional) Displays the data driven groups.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show an MLD snooping group when MLD v2 is supported:
The first two items mean that for ports 1-2 / port 3, the data from the FE1E::1 will be forwarded.
The third item means that for ports 4-5, the data from FE1E::2 will be forwarded.
The fourth item is a data-driven learned entry. The member port list is empty. The multicast packets will be forwarded to the router ports. If the router port list is empty, the packet will be dropped.
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command: show mld_snooping group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source/Group</strong> : 2001::1/FE1E::1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN Name/VID</strong> : default/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member Ports</strong> : 1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UP Time</strong> : 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expiry Time</strong> : 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter Mode</strong> : INCLUDE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Source/Group** : 2002::2/FE1E::1 |
| **VLAN Name/VID** : default/1 |
| **Member Ports** : 3 |
| **UP Time** : 29 |
| **Expiry Time** : 247 |
| **Filter Mode** : EXCLUDE |

| **Source/Group** : NULL/FE1E::2 |
| **VLAN Name/VID** : default/1 |
| **Member Ports** : 4-5 |
| **UP Time** : 40 |
| **Expiry Time** : 205 |
| **Filter Mode** : EXCLUDE |

| **Source/Group** : NULL/FF1E::5 |
| **VLAN Name/VID** : default/1 |
| **Member Ports** : 24 |
| **UP Time** : 100 |
| **Expiry Time** : 200 |
| **Filter Mode** : EXCLUDE |

Total Entries : 4

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command: show mld_snooping group data_driven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source/Group</strong> : NULL/FF1E::5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN Name/VID</strong> : default/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member Ports</strong> : 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Router Ports</strong> : 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UP Time</strong> : 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expiry Time</strong> : 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter Mode</strong> : EXCLUDE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
47-9  show mld_snooping forwarding

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s current MLD snooping forwarding table. It provides an easy way for users to check the list of ports that the multicast group that comes from specific sources will be forwarded to. The packet comes from the source VLAN. They will be forwarded to the forwarding VLAN.

Format
show mld_snooping forwarding {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>}}

Parameters
- **vlan**: (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN for which you want to view MLD snooping forwarding table information.
  - `<vlan_name 32>`: Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid**: (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN for which you want to view MLD snooping forwarding table information.
  - `<vlanid_list>`: Enter the VLAN ID list here.

If no parameter is specified, the system will display all current MLD snooping forwarding table entries of the Switch.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show all MLD snooping forwarding entries located on the Switch.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping forwarding
Command: show mld_snooping forwarding

VLAN Name : default
Source IP  : *
Multicast Group: FE1E::1
Port Member : 2,7

VLAN Name : default
Source IP  : *
Multicast Group: FF1E::1
Port Member : 5

Total Entries : 2
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
47-10 show mld_snooping mrouter_ports

Description
This command is used to display the currently configured router ports on the Switch.

Format
show mld_snooping mrouter_ports [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | all] [static | dynamic | forbidden]

Parameters
- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the router port resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **all** - Specifies all VLANs on which the router port resides.
- **static** - (Optional) Displays router ports that have been statically configured.
- **dynamic** - (Optional) Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.
- **forbidden** - (Optional) Displays forbidden router ports that have been statically configured.

If no parameter is specified, the system will display all currently configured router ports on the Switch.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the mld_snooping mrouter ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping mrouter_ports vlan default
Command: show mld_snooping mrouter_ports vlan default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN Name</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static Router Port</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Router Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router IP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbidden Router Port</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Entries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

47-11 create mld_snooping static_group

Description
This command is used to create an MLD snooping static group. Member ports can be added to the static group. The static member and the dynamic member ports form the member ports of a group.
The static group will only take effect when MLD snooping is enabled on the VLAN. An active static group must be equal to a static MLD group with a link-up member port. For those static member ports, the device needs to emulate the MLD protocol operation to the querier, and forward the traffic destined to the multicast group to the member ports.

The Reserved IP multicast addresses FF0x::/16 must be excluded from the configured group.

The VLAN must be created first before a static group can be created.

**Format**

```
create mld_snooping static_group [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr>
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

- **<ipv6addr>** - Specifies the multicast group IPv6 address.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To create an MLD snooping static group for VLAN 1, group FF1E::1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create mld_snooping static_group vlan default FF1E::1
Command: create mld_snooping static_group vlan default FF1E::1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**47-12 delete mld_snooping static_group**

**Description**

This command is used to delete a MLD Snooping multicast static group.

**Format**

```
delete mld_snooping static_group [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr>
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
<ipv6addr> - Specifies the multicast group IP address.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete an MLD snooping static group for VLAN 1, group FF1E::1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mld_snooping static_group vlan default FF1E::1
Command: delete mld_snooping static_group vlan default FF1E::1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

47-13  config mld_snooping static_group

Description
This command is used to configure an MLD snooping multicast group static member port. When a port is configured as a static member port, the MLD protocol will not operate on this port. For example, suppose that a port is a dynamic member port learned by MLD. If this port is configured as a static member later, then the MLD protocol will stop operating on this port. The MLD protocol will resume once this port is removed from static member ports.

Format
config mld_snooping static_group [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <ipv6addr> [add | delete] <portlist>

Parameters
- **vlan** - Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - *<vlan_name 32>* - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - *<vlanid_list>* - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **ipv6addr** - Specifies the multicast group IPv6 address.
- **add** - Specifies to add the member ports.
- **delete** - Specifies to delete the member ports.
- **<portlist>** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To unset port range 9-10 from MLD snooping static member ports for group FF1E::1 on default VLAN:
47-14 show mld_snooping static_group

Description
This command used to display the MLD snooping multicast group static members.

Format
show mld_snooping static_group {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list>}} <ipv6addr>

Parameters

- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN on which the static group resides.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

- **<ipv6addr>** - (Optional) Specifies the multicast group IPv6 address.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display all the MLD snooping static groups:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping static_group
VLAN ID/Name   IP Address         Static Member Ports
--------------   ------------------    ------------------------
1 / Default     FF1E ::1           9-10

Total Entries : 1
```

47-15 config mld_snooping data_driven_learning

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the data-driven learning of an MLD snooping group.

When data-driven learning is enabled for the VLAN, when the Switch receives the IP multicast traffic, on this VLAN, an MLD snooping group will be created. That is, the learning of an entry is not activated by MLD membership registration, but activated by the traffic. For an ordinary MLD
snooping entry, the MLD protocol will take care the aging out of the entry. For a data-driven entry, the entry can be specified not to be aged out or to be aged out by the aged timer.

When the data driven learning is enabled, and the data driven table is not full, the multicast filtering mode for all ports is ignored. That is, the multicast packets will be forwarded to router ports. If the data driven learning table is full, the multicast packets will be forwarded according to the multicast filtering mode.

Note that if a data-driven group is created and MLD member ports are learned later, the entry will become an ordinary MLD snooping entry. That is, the aging out mechanism will follow the ordinary MLD snooping entry.

Format

```
config mld_snooping data_driven_learning [all | vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] {state [enable | disable] | aged_out [enable | disable] | expiry_time <sec 1-65535>}(1)
```

Parameters

- **all** - Specifies that all VLANs are to be configured.
- **vlan_name** - Specifies the VLAN name to be configured.
  - `<vlan_name>` - Enter the VLAN name here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID to be configured.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **state** - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the data driven learning of MLD snooping groups. By default, the state is enabled.
  - **enable** - Enter enable to enable the data driven learning state.
  - **disable** - Enter disable to disable the data driven learning state.
- **aged_out** - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the aging out of entries. By default, the state is disabled.
  - **enable** - Specifies to enable the aged out option.
  - **disable** - Specifies to disable the aged out option.
- **expiry_time** - (Optional) Specifies the data driven group lifetime, in seconds. This parameter is valid only when aged_out is enabled.
  - `<sec 1-65535>` - Enter the expiry time value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To enable the data driven learning of an MLD snooping group on the default VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config mld_snooping data_driven_learning vlan default state enable
Command: config mld_snooping data_driven_learning vlan default state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
47-16 config mld_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry

Description
This command is used to configure the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven.

When the table is full, the system will stop the learning of the new data-driven groups. Traffic for the new groups will be dropped.

Format
config mld_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry <value 1-1024>

Parameters

max_learned_entry - Specifies the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven. The default setting is 128.
<value 1-1024> - Enter the maximum learned entry value here. This value must be between 1 and 1024.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set the maximum number of groups that can be learned by data driven:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mld_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry 50
Command: config mld_snooping data_driven_learning max_learned_entry 50
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

47-17 clear mld_snooping data_driven_group

Description
This command is used to delete the MLD snooping groups learned by data driven.

Format
clear mld_snooping data_driven_group [all | [vlan_name <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] [<ipv6addr> | all]]

Parameters

all - Specifies all VLANs to which MLD snooping groups will be deleted.
 vlan_name - Specifies the VLAN name.
<vlan_name> - Enter the VLAN name here.

<vlanid> - Specifies the VLAN ID.

<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

<ipv6addr> - Specifies the group’s IP address learned by data driven.

all - Specifies to clear all data driven groups of the specified VLAN.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To clear all the groups learned by data-driven:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear mld_snooping data_driven_group all
Command: clear mld_snooping data_driven_group all
Success.

47-18 show mld_snooping statistic counter

Description

This command is used to display the statistics counter for MLD protocol packets that are received by the Switch since MLD snooping was enabled.

Format

show mld_snooping statistic counter [vlan <vlan_name> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist>]

Parameters

vlan - Specifies a VLAN to be displayed.

<vlan_name> - Enter the VLAN name here.

vlanid - Specifies a list of VLANs to be displayed.

<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

ports - Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.

<portlist> - Enter the list of port here.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show MLD snooping statistics counters:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping statistic counter vlanid 1

Command: show mld_snooping statistic counter vlanid 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN name</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receive Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Query</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v2 Query</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Rate Limitation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Multicast VLAN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report &amp; Done</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Report</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v2 Report</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Done</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Rate Limitation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Max Group Limitation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Group Filter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped By Multicast VLAN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmit Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Query</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v2 Query</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report &amp; Done</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Report</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v2 Report</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD v1 Done</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 1

47-19 clear mld_snooping statistics counter

Description

This command is used to clear MLD snooping statistics counters.
Format

clear mld_snooping statistics counter

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To clear MLD snooping statistics counter:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear mld_snooping statistics counter
Command: clear mld_snooping statistics counter
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

47-20 config mld_snooping rate_limit

Description

This command is used to configure the rate limit of MLD control packets that are allowed by each port or VLAN.

Format

config mld_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] <value 1-1000> | no_limit

Parameters

ports - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
<portlist> - Enter the range of ports to be configured here.

vlanid - Specifies a range of VLANs to be configured.
<vlanid_list> - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

<value 1-1000> - Configures the rate limit of MLD control packets that the Switch can process on a specific port or VLAN. The rate is specified in packet per second. The packets that exceed the limited rate will be dropped.

no_limit - Configures the rate limit of MLD control packets that the Switch can process on a specific port or VLAN. The rate is specified in packet per second. The packets that exceed the limited rate will be dropped. The default setting is no_limit.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure the MLD snooping per port rate limit:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mld_snooping rate_limit ports 1 100
Command: config mld_snooping rate_limit ports 1 100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

47-21 show mld_snooping rate_limit

Description
This command is used to display the rate limit of MLD control packets that are allowed by each port or VLAN.

Format
```
show mld_snooping rate_limit [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>]
```

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies a list of ports.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the range of ports to be configured here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies a list of VLANs.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the MLD snooping rate limit from port 1 to 5:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping rate_limit ports 1-5
Command: show mld_snooping rate_limit ports 1-5
Port      Rate Limit
--------  ---------------
 1         100
 2         No Limit
 3         No Limit
 4         No Limit
 5         No Limit
Total Entries: 5
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
47-22 show mld_snooping host

Description
This command is used to display the MLD hosts that have joined groups on specific ports or specific VLANs.

Format
show mld_snooping host {{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid_list> | ports <portlist> | group <ipv6addr>}}

Parameters
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID here.
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies that list of port that will be displayed.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports here.
- **group** - (Optional) Specifies the group.
  - `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the group IPv6 address here.

If no parameter is specified, all joining hosts will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the host IP information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mld_snooping host vlan default
Command: show mld_snooping host vlan default

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::1
Port:    2
Host: 2001::1

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::2
Port:    3
Host: 2001::1

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::3
Port:    4
Host: 2001::1

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::1
Port:    5
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host: 2001::2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Entries : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC:admin#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To display the host's IP information for the group "FF1E::1":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show mld_snooping host group FF1E::1
Command: show mld_snooping host group FF1E::1

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::1
Port:    2
Host: 2001::1

VLAN ID:    1
Group:    FF1E::1
Port:    5
Host: 2001::2

Total Entries: 2
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 48 Mstp debug enhancement

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp config ports</code></td>
<td>Configures per-port STP debug level on specified ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp show information</code></td>
<td>Shows STP debug information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp show flag</code></td>
<td>Shows STP debug flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp show counter</code></td>
<td>Shows STP debug counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp clear counter</code></td>
<td>Clears STP debug counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>debug stp state</code></td>
<td>Enables or disables STP debug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48-1 debug stp config ports

Description
This command is used to configure per-port STP debug level on the specified ports.

Format
```
dump stp config ports <portlist> | all | event | bpdu | state_machine | all | state [disable | brief | detail]
```

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies the STP port range to debug.
- `all` - Specifies to debug all ports on the Switch.
- `event` - Specifies to debug the external operation and event processing.
- `bpdu` - Specifies to debug the BPDU’s that have been received and transmitted.
- `state_machine` - Specifies to debug the state change of the STP state machine.
- `all` - Specifies to debug all of the above.
- `state` - Specifies the state of the debug mechanism.
  - `disable` - Disables the debug mechanism.
  - `brief` - Sets the debug level to brief.
  - `detail` - Sets the debug level to detail.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure all STP debug flags to brief level on all ports:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug stp config ports all all state brief
Command: debug stp config ports all all state brief
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
48-2 debug stp show information

Description
This command is used to display STP detailed information, such as the hardware tables, the STP state machine, etc.

Format
d debug stp show information

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To show STP debug information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug stp show information
Warning: only support local device.
Spanning Tree Debug Information:
----------------------------------------
Port Status In Hardware Table:
  Instance 0:
    Port 1  : FOR  Port 2  : FOR  Port 3  : FOR  Port 4  : FOR  Port 5  : FOR
    Port 6  : FOR
    Port 7  : FOR  Port 8  : FOR  Port 9  : FOR  Port 10 : FOR  Port 11 : FOR
    Port 12 : FOR
    Port 13 : FOR  Port 14 : FOR  Port 15 : FOR  Port 16 : FOR  Port 17 : FOR
    Port 18 : FOR
    Port 24 : FOR
    Port 25 : FOR  Port 26 : FOR
----------------------------------------
Root Priority And Times:
  Instance 0:
    Designated Root Bridge : 36795/FD-7F-C3-FF-EF-12
    External Root Cost    : -139756361
    Regional Root Bridge  : 65447/3D-D5-7D-35-D8-FF
    Internal Root Cost    : 1466613107
    Designated Bridge     : 61882/9F-F3-FF-C7-EB-B5
```

CTRL+C  ESC  Quit SPACE  Next Page ENTER  Next Entry  All
**48-3 debug stp show flag**

**Description**
This command is used to display the STP debug level on specified ports.

**Format**
`debug stp show flag {ports <portlist>}`

**Parameters**
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies the STP ports to display.
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

If no parameter is specified, all ports on the Switch will be displayed.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**
To display the debug STP levels on all ports:
48-4  debug stp show counter

Description

This command is used to display the STP counters.

Format

ddebug stp show counter {ports [<portlist> | all]}

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies the STP ports for display.

<portlist> - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

all - Display all port's counters.

If no parameter is specified, display the global counters.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To show the STP counters for port 9:

```
DGS-3000-26TC#debug stp show counter ports 9
Command: debug stp show counter ports 9

STP Counters
--------------------------------------
Port 9    :
Receive:                                   Transmit:
Total STP Packets         : 0              Total STP Packets  : 0
Configuration BPDU        : 0              Configuration BPDU : 0
TCN BPDU                  : 0              TCN BPDU           : 0
RSTP TC-Flag              : 0              RSTP TC-Flag       : 0
RST BPDU                  : 0              RST BPDU           : 0
Discard:
Total Discarded BPDU      : 0
Global STP Disabled       : 0
Port STP Disabled         : 0
Invalid packet Format     : 0
Invalid Protocol          : 0
Configuration BPDU Length : 0
TCN BPDU Length           : 0
RST BPDU Length           : 0
Invalid Type              : 0
Invalid Timers            : 0
```

48-5  debug stp clear counter

Description
This command is used to clear the STP counters.

Format
```
dependent stp clear counter {ports[<portlist> | all]}
```

Parameters
- **ports** – (Optional) Specifies the port range.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.
  - `all` - Clears all port counters.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To clear all STP counters on the Switch:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug stp clear counter ports all
Command: debug stp clear counter ports all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

48-6  debug stp state

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the STP debug state.

Format
ddebug stp state [enable | disable]

Parameters
- **state** - Specifies the STP debug state.
  - **enable** - Enables the STP debug state.
  - **disable** - Disables the STP debug state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the STP debug state to enable, and then disable the STP debug state:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug stp state enable
Command: debug stp state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#debug stp state disable
Command: debug stp state disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
# Chapter 49 Multicast Filter Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`create mcast_filter_profile {[ipv4</td>
<td>ipv6]} profile_id &lt;value 1-24&gt; profile_name &lt;name 1-32&gt;`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters**

- **ipv4** - (Optional) Adds an IPv4 multicast profile.
- **ipv6** - (Optional) Adds an IPv6 multicast profile.
- **profile_id** - The ID of the profile.
  - `<value 1-24>` - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
- **profile_name** - Provides a meaningful description for the profile.
  - `<name 1-32>` - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To create a multicast address profile with a profile ID of 2 and a profile name of MOD:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create mcast_filter_profile profile_id 2 profile_name MOD
Command: create mcast_filter_profile profile_id 2 profile_name MOD
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

49-2  config mcast_filter_profile
Description
This command is used to add or delete a range of multicast IP addresses to or from the profile.

Format
config mcast_filter_profile [profile_id <value 1-24> | profile_name <name 1-32>] {profile_name <name 1-32> | [add | delete] <mcast_address_list>}(1)

Parameters
- profile_id - ID of the profile. <value 1-24> - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
- profile_name - Provides a meaningful description for the profile. <name 1-32> - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.
- profile_name - (Optional) Provides a meaningful description for the profile. <name 1-32> - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.
- add - (Optional) Specifies to add a multicast address.
- delete - (Optional) Specifies to delete a multicast address.
- <mcast_address_list> - (Optional) List of the multicast addresses to be put in the profile. You can either specify a single multicast IP address or a range of multicast addresses using `^-`.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add the multicast address range 225.1.1.1 to 225.1.1.10 to the profile:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config mcast_filter_profile profile_id 2 add 225.1.1.1 - 225.1.1.10
Command: config mcast_filter_profile profile_id 2 add 225.1.1.1 - 225.1.1.10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
49-3 config mcast_filter_profile ipv6

Description
This command is used to add or delete a range of IPv6 multicast addresses to the profile.

Format
config mcast_filter_profile ipv6 [profile_id <value 1-24> | profile_name <name 1-32>] {profile_name <name 1-32> | [add | delete] <mcastv6_address_list>}(1)

Parameters
- **profile_id** - ID of the profile.
- **<value 1-24>** - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
- **profile_name** - Provides a meaningful description for the profile.
- **<name 1-32>** - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **add** - (Optional) Specifies to add an IPv6 multicast address.
- **delete** - (Optional) Specifies to delete an IPv6 multicast address.
- **<mcastv6_address_list>** - (Optional) Lists the IPv6 multicast addresses to put in the profile. You can either specify a single IPv6 multicast IP address or a range of IPv6 multicast addresses connected by '-'.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add the IPv6 multicast address range FFF0E::100:0:0:20 – FFF0E::100:0:0:22 to profile ID 3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config mcast_filter_profile ipv6 profile_id 3 add FFF0E::100:0:0:20– FFF0E::100:0:0:22
Command: config mcast_filter_profile ipv6 profile_id 3 add FFF0E::100:0:0:20– FFF0E::100:0:0:22
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

49-4 delete mcast_filter_profile

Description
This command is used to delete a multicast address profile. If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

Format
delete mcast_filter_profile {{ipv4 | ipv6}} [profile_id [<value 1-24> | all] | profile_name <name 1-32>]}
**Parameters**

- **ipv4** - (Optional) Specifies to delete an IPv4 multicast profile.
- **ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies to delete an IPv6 multicast profile.
- **profile_id** - Specifies the ID of the profile
  - `<value 1-24>` - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
  - `all` - All multicast address profiles will be deleted.
- **profile_name** - Specifies to display a profile based on the profile name.
  - `<name 1-32>` - Enter the profile name value here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To delete the multicast address profile with a profile ID of 3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mcast_filter_profile profile_id 3
Command: delete mcast_filter_profile profile_id 3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To delete the multicast address profile called MOD:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete mcast_filter_profile profile_name MOD
Command: delete mcast_filter_profile profile_name MOD

Total entries: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**49-5  show mcast_filter_profile**

**Description**

This command is used to display the defined multicast address profiles. If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

**Format**

```
show mcast_filter_profile {[ipv4 | ipv6]} {[profile_id <value 1-24> | profile_name <name 1-32>]}  
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4** - (Optional) Specifies to display an IPv4 multicast profile.
- **ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies to display an IPv6 multicast profile.
- **profile_id** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the profile
  - `<value 1-24>` - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
- **profile_name** - (Optional) Specifies to display a profile based on the profile name.
  - `<name 1-32>` - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display all the defined multicast address profiles:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show mcast_filter_profile
Command: show mcast_filter_profile

Profile ID       Name        Multicast Addresses
----  ----------------  ----------------  ----------------
1                MOD        234.1.1.1 - 238.244.244.244
                    234.1.1.1 - 238.244.244.244
2              customer     224.19.62.34 - 224.19.162.200

Total Entries : 2
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

49-6  config limited_multicast_addr

Description
This command is used to configure the multicast address filtering function on a port or VLAN. When there are no profiles specified with a port or VLAN, the limited function is not effective. When the function is configured on a port, it limits the multicast group operated by the IGMP or MLD snooping function. When this function is configured on a VLAN, the multicast group is limited to only operate the IGMP or MLD layer 3 functions. If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

Format
```
config limited_multicast_addr [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] ([ipv4 | ipv6]) ([add | delete] [profile_id <value 1-24> | profile_name <name 1-32> ] | access [permit | deny])
```

Parameters
- `ports` - Specifies the range of ports to configure the multicast address filtering function.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port to be configured here.
- `vlanid` - Specifies the VLAN ID of the VLAN that the multicast address filtering function will be configured on.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- `ipv4` - (Optional) Specifies the IPv4 multicast profile.
- `ipv6` - (Optional) Specifies the IPv6 multicast profile.
- `add` - (Optional) Adds a multicast address profile to a port.
- `delete` - (Optional) Deletes a multicast address profile to a port.
- `profile_id` - (Optional) A profile to be added to or deleted from the port.
  - `<value 1-24>` - Enter the profile ID value here. This value must be between 1 and 24.
- `profile_name` - (Optional) Specifies the profile name used.
  - `<name 1-32>` - Enter the profile name here. The profile name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `access` - (Optional) Specifies the access of packets matching the addresses defined in the
profiles.

**permit** - Specifies that packets matching the addresses defined in the profiles will be permitted. The default mode is permit.

**deny** - Specifies that packets matching the addresses defined in the profiles will be denied.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To add multicast address profile 2 to ports 1 and 3:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config limited_multicast_addr ports 1,3 add profile_id 2
Command: config limited_multicast_addr ports 1,3 add profile_id 2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 49-7 config max_mcast_group

**Description**

This command is used to configure the maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join.

If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

When the joined groups for a port or a VLAN have reached the maximum number, the newly learned group will be dropped if the action is specified as drop. The newly learned group will replace the eldest group if the action is specified as replace.

**Format**

```
config max_mcast_group [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list] {ipv4 | ipv6} {max_group [<value 1-1024> | infinite] | action [ drop | replace]}(1)
```

**Parameters**

- **ports** - Specifies the range of ports to configure the max_mcast_group.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.

- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID to configure max_mcast_group.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

- **ipv4** - (Optional) Specifies that the maximum number of IPv4 learned addresses should be limited.

- **ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies that the maximum number of IPv6 learned addresses should be limited.

- **max_group** - (Optional) Specifies the maximum number of multicast groups.
  - `<value 1-1024>` - Enter the maximum group value here. This value must be between 1 and 1024.
  - **infinite** - Specifies that the maximum group value will be set to infinite. Infinite means that the maximum number of multicast groups per port or VLAN is not limited by the Switch.

- **action** - (Optional) Specifies the action for handling newly learned groups when the register is full.
  - **drop** - The new group will be dropped.
replace - The new group will replace the eldest group in the register table.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the maximum number of multicast group that ports 1 and 3 can join to 100:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config max_mcast_group ports 1, 3 max_group 100
Command: config max_mcast_group ports 1, 3 max_group 100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

49-8 show max_mcast_group

Description
This command is used to display the maximum number of multicast groups that a port can join. If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

Format
```
show max_mcast_group [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] {ipv4 | ipv6}
```

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies the range of ports for displaying information about the maximum number of multicast groups that the specified ports can join.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID for displaying the maximum number of multicast groups.
- **<vlanid_list>** - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **ipv4** - (Optional) Specifies to display the maximum number of IPv4 learned addresses.
- **ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies to display the maximum number of IPv6 learned addresses.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the maximum number of multicast groups that ports 1 and 2 can join:
To display the maximum number of multicast groups that VLANs 1 and 2 can join:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show max_mcast_group vlanid 1-2
Command: show max_mcast_group vlanid 1-2

VLAN     Max Multicast Group Number  Action
--------- ----------------------------  -----
1         Infinite                    Drop
2         10                          Drop

Total Entries: 2
```

49-9  show limited_multicast_addr

Description

This command is used to display the multicast address range by port or by VLAN.

When the function is configured on a port, it limits the multicast groups operated by the IGMP or MLD snooping function and layer 3 functions. When the function is configured on a VLAN, it limits the multicast groups operated by the IGMP or MLD layer 3 functions.

If the IPv4 or IPv6 option is not specified, IPv4 is implied.

Format

```
show limited_multicast_addr [ports <portlist> | vlanid <vlanid_list>] {ipv4 | ipv6}
```

Parameters

- **ports** - Specifies the range of ports that require information displaying about the multicast address filtering function.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port to be configured here.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN ID of VLANs that require information displaying about the multicast address filtering function.
  - `<vlanid_list>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- **ipv4** - (Optional) Specifies to display the IPv4 multicast profile associated with the port.
- **ipv6** - (Optional) Specifies to display the IPv6 multicast profile associated with the port.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the limited multicast address range on ports 1 and 3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show limited_multicast_addr ports 1,3
Command: show limited_multicast_addr ports 1,3

Port    : 1
Access  : Deny

Profile ID      Name                 Multicast Addresses
-----------    -----------        ----------------------------
1              customer             224.19.62.34 - 224.19.162.200

Port    : 3
Access  : Deny

Profile ID      Name                 Multicast Addresses
-----------    ----------------   ----------------------------
1              customer          224.19.62.34 - 224.19.162.200
```

To show the limited multicast settings configured on VLAN 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show limited_multicast_addr vlan 1
Command: show limited_multicast_addr vlan 1

VLAN ID     : 1
Access      : Deny

Profile ID      Name               Multicast Addresses
----------  -----------------    -----------------------------
1           customer               224.19.62.34 - 224.19.162.200

Success.
```

49-10 config cpu_filter l3_control_pkt
Description
This command is used to configure the port state for the Layer 3 control packet filter.
Format

        config cpu_filter l3_control_pkt <portlist> [(dvmrp|pim|igmp_query|ospf|rip|vrrp)|all]
        state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<portlist> - Specifies the port list to filter control packets.
    dvmrp – (Optional) Specifies to filter the DVMRP control packets.
    pim - (Optional) Specifies to filter the PIM control packets.
    igmp_query - (Optional) Specifies to filter the IGMP query control packets.
    ospf - (Optional) Specifies to filter the OSPF control packets.
    rip - (Optional) Specifies to filter the RIP control packets.
    vrrp - (Optional) Specifies to filter the VRRP control packets.
    all - Specifies to filter all the L3 protocol control packets.

state - Specifies the filter function status. The default is disabled.
    enable - Enables the filtering function.
    disable - Disables the filtering function.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To filter the DVMRP control packets on ports 1 to 2:

        DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config cpu_filter l3_control_pkt 1-2 dvmrp state enable
        Command: config cpu_filter l3_control_pkt 1-2 dvmrp state enable
        Success.
        DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

49-11 show cpu_filter l3_control_pkt ports

Description

This command is used to display the L3 control packet CPU filtering state.

Format

        show cpu_filter l3_control_pkt ports {<portlist>}

Parameters

<portlist> - (Optional) Specifies the port list to display the L3 control packet CPU filtering state.

Restrictions

None.
Example

To display the filtering status for port 1 and 2:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show cpu_filter l3_control_pkt ports 1-2
Command: show cpu_filter l3_control_pkt ports 1-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>IGMP Query</th>
<th>DVMRP</th>
<th>PIM</th>
<th>OSPF</th>
<th>RIP</th>
<th>VRRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

49-12 config control_pkt

Description

This command is used to change the priority and/or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) fields for specific control packets which are forwarded by software.

Format

```
config control_pkt [ipv4 [(igmp | vrrp | rip | pim | dvmrp | ospf]{1} | all] | ipv6 [{mld | pim | ospf | ripng | nd}{1} | all]] replace {priority [<value 0-7> | none] | dscp [<value 0-63> | none]{1}
```

Parameters

**ipv4** - Specifies IPv4 protocols.

- `igmp` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) field within each packet.
- `vrrp` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) field within each packet.
- `rip` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) field within each packet.
- `pim` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) field within each packet.
- `dvmrp` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) field within each packet.
- `ospf` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) field within each packet.

**all** - Specifies that the Switch will examine all above field within each packet.

**ipv6** - Specifies the IPv6 protocols.

- `mld` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) field within each packet.
- `pim` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) field within each packet.
- `ospf` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) field within each packet.
- `ripng` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the IP Version 6 (IPv6) Routing Information Protocol - next generation (RIPng) field within each packet.
- `nd` - Specifies that the Switch will examine the IP Version 6 (IPv6) Neighbor Discovery (ND) field within each packet.
**all** - Specifies that the Switch will examine all above field within each packet.

**replace** - Specifies to change the priority or DSCP.

  **priority** - Specifies the priority value
  <value 0-7> - Enter the value between 0 and 7.
  none - Specifies not to change the priority.

  **dscp** - Specifies the DSCP.
  <value 0-63> - Enter the value between 0 and 63
  none - Specifies not to change the DSCP.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To change the priority of DVMRP packets to 3:

```
DGSE3000-26TC:admin#config control_pkt ipv4 dvmrp replace priority 3
Command: config control_pkt ipv4 dvmrp replace priority 3
Success.
```

**49-13 show control_pkt**

**Description**
This command is used to display the priority and DSCP values configured for specific control packets.

**Format**

```
show control_pkt {ipv4|ipv6}
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4** - Displays the IPv4 protocols.
- **ipv6** - Displays the IPv6 protocols.

If no parameter is specified the system will display all protocols.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display the priority and DSCP values configured for all protocols:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show control_pkt

Command: show control_pkt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>DSCP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igmp</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrrp</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvmrp</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mld</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 pim</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 ospf</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripng</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nd</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 50  Multicast VLAN Command List

50-1  create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

Description
This command is used to create a multicast VLAN and implements relevant parameters as specified. More than one multicast VLANs can be configured. The maximum number of configurable VLANs is 5.

Newly created IGMP snooping multicast VLANs must use a unique VLAN ID and name, i.e. they cannot use the VLAN ID or name of any existing 802.1q VLAN.

Also keep in mind the following conditions:

- Multicast VLANs cannot be configured or displayed using 802.1Q VLAN commands.
- An IP interface cannot be bound to a multicast VLAN.
- The multicast VLAN snooping function co-exists with the 802.1q VLAN snooping function.

Format
create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan <vlan_name 32> <vlanid 2-4094> {remap_priority [<value 0-7> | none] {replace_priority}}
<vlanid 2-4094> - The VLAN ID of the multicast VLAN to be created. This value must be between 2 and 4094.

remap_priority - (Optional) The remap priority (0 to 7) to be associated with the data traffic to be forwarded on the multicast VLAN. If none is specified, the packet's original priority will be used. The default setting is none.

<value 0-7> - Enter the remap priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

none - Specifies that the remap priority value will be set to none.

replace_priority - (Optional) Specifies that packet's priority will be changed by the Switch, based on the remap priority. This flag will only take effect when the remap priority is set.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create an IGMP snooping multicast VLAN with the VLAN name mv1 and the VID 2:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create igmp_snoop multicast_vlan mv1 2
Command: create igmp_snoop multicast_vlan mv1 2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

50-2 config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

Description

This command is used to add member ports and source ports to a list of multicast VLAN member ports. Member ports automatically become untagged members of the multicast VLAN and source ports automatically become tagged members of the multicast VLAN. However, member ports of one multicast VLAN are allowed to overlap with member ports on a different multicast VLAN.

A multicast VLAN must first be created using the create igmp_snoop multicast_vlan command before the multicast VLAN can be configured.

Format

```
config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan <vlan_name 32> {
  [add | delete] [member_port <portlist> | [source_port <portlist> | untag_source_port <portlist>] | tag_member_port <portlist> | state [enable|disable] | replace_source_ip <ipaddr> | remap_priority [<value 0-7> | none] {replace_priority}}(1)
```

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the multicast VLAN here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `add` - Specifies that the port will be added to the specified multicast VLAN.
- `delete` - Specifies that the port will be deleted from the specified multicast VLAN.
- `member_port` - A member port or range of member ports to be added to the multicast VLAN.
- `source_port` - A port or range of ports to be added to the multicast VLAN.
<portlist> - Enter the list of port to be configured here.

untag_source_port - Specifies the source port or range of source ports as untagged members of the multicast VLAN. The PVID of the untagged source port is automatically changed to the multicast VLAN. Source ports must be either tagged or untagged for any single multicast VLAN, i.e. both types cannot be members of the same multicast VLAN.

<portlist> - Enter the list of port to be configured here.

tag_member_port - Specifies the port or range of ports that will become tagged members of the multicast VLAN.

<portlist> - Enter the list of port to be configured here.

state - Specifies that the multicast VLAN for a chosen VLAN should be enabled or disabled.

enable - Specifies to enable the multicast VLAN for a chosen VLAN.

disable - Specifies to disable the multicast VLAN for a chosen VLAN.

replace_source_ip - Before forwarding the report packet sent by the host, the source IP address in the join packet must be replaced by this IP address. If 0.0.0.0 is specified, the source IP address will not be replaced.

<ipaddr> - Enter the replace source IP address here.

remap_priority - The remap priority value to be associated with the data traffic to be forwarded on the multicast VLAN. If none is specified, the packet's original priority is used. The default setting is none.

<value 0-7> - Enter the remap priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

none - Specifies that the remap priority value will be set to none.

replace_priority - (Optional) Specifies that the packet priority will be changed to the remap_priority, but only if remap_priority is set.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure an IGMP snooping multicast VLAN with the name “v1”, make ports 1 and 3 members of the VLAN, and set the state to enable:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan mv1 add member_port 1,3
state enable
Command: config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan mv1 add member_port 1,3 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

50-3 create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile

Description

This command is used to create an IGMP snooping multicast group profile on the Switch.

Format

create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile <profile_name 1-32>

Parameters

<profile_name 1-32> - Enter the multicast VLAN group profile name here. The name can be up
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create an IGMP snooping multicast group profile with the name “test”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile test
Command: create igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile test
Success.
```

50-4 config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile

Description
This command is used to configure an IGMP snooping multicast group profile on the Switch and add or delete multicast addresses for the profile.

Format
```
config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile <profile_name 1-32> [add | delete] <mcast_address_list>
```

Parameters

- **multicast_vlan_group_profile** - Specifies the multicast VLAN profile name. The maximum length is 32 characters.
- **<profile_name 1-32>** - Enter the multicast VLAN group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **add** - Adds a multicast address list to or from this multicast VLAN profile.
- **delete** - Deletes a multicast address list to or from this multicast VLAN profile.
- **<mcast_address_list>** - Enter the multicast VLAN IP address here. It can be a continuous single multicast address, such as 225.1.1.1, 225.1.1.3, 225.1.1.8, a multicast address range, such as 225.1.1.1-225.1.1.32, or both of types, such as 225.1.1.1-225.1.1.8-225.1.1.16.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add the single multicast address 225.1.1.1 to the IGMP snooping multicast VLAN profile named “test”:

```
50-5  **delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile**

**Description**
This command is used to delete an IGMP snooping multicast group profile on the Switch. Specifies a profile name to delete it. Specifies all to remove all profiles along with the groups that belong to that profile.

**Format**
delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile [profile_name <profile_name 1-32> | all]

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profile_name</td>
<td>Specifies the multicast VLAN profile name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;profile_name 1-32&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the multicast VLAN profile name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies to delete all the multicast VLAN profiles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To delete an IGMP snooping multicast group profile with the name “MOD”:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile profile_name MOD
Command: delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile profile_name MOD
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

50-6  **show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile**

**Description**
This command is used to show the IGMP snooping multicast group profiles.

**Format**
show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile {< profile_name 1-32>}

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile test add 225.1.1.1
Command: config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile test add 225.1.1.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#"
Parameters

<profile_name 1-32> - (Optional) Enter the multicast VLAN group profile name here. The name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display all IGMP snooping multicast VLAN profiles:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile
Command: show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group_profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile Name</th>
<th>Multicast Addresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>234.1.1.1 - 238.244.244.244 239.1.1.1 - 239.2.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>224.19.62.34 - 224.19.162.200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 2
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

50-7 config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group

Description
This command is used to configure the multicast group learned with the specific multicast VLAN. The following cases can be considered for examples:

Case 0- If the IGMP Snooping is enabled on the VLAN of the join packet, the multicast VLAN won’t process the packet.

Case 1- The multicast group is not configured, multicast VLANs do not have any member ports overlapping and the join packet received by the member port is learned on only the multicast VLAN that this port is a member of.

Case 2- The join packet is learned with the multicast VLAN that contains the destination multicast group. If the destination multicast group of the join packet cannot be classified into any multicast VLAN to which this port belongs, it will be forwarded or dropped according to forward unmatched mode.

Note that a profile cannot overlap in different multicast VLANs. Multiple profiles can be added to a multicast VLAN.

Format
```
config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group <vlan_name 32> [add | delete] profile_name <profile_name 1-32>
```
Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the multicast VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `add` - Specifies to associate a profile to a multicast VLAN.
- `delete` - Specifies to de-associate a profile from a multicast VLAN.
- `profile_name` - Specifies the multicast VLAN profile name.
- `<profile_name 1-32>` - Enter the multicast VLAN profile name here. The name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To add an IGMP snooping profile to a multicast VLAN group with the name "v1":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group v1 add profile_name channel_1
Command: config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group v1 add profile_name channel_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

50-8  show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group

Description

This command is used to show an IGMP snooping multicast VLAN group.

Format

```
show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan_group {<vlan_name 32>}
```

Parameters

- `<vlan_name 32>` - (Optional) Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show all IGMP snooping multicast VLAN groups setup on the Switch:
**50-9 delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan**

**Description**

This command is used to delete an IGMP snooping multicast VLAN.

**Format**

```
delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan <vlan_name 32>
```

**Parameters**

- **multicast_vlan** - The name of the multicast VLAN to be deleted.
- **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To delete an IGMP snooping multicast VLAN called “v1”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan v1
Command: delete igmp_snooping multicast_vlan v1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**50-10 enable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan**

**Description**

This command is used to control the status of the multicast VLAN function.

**Format**

```
enable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
```
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the IGMP snooping multicast VLAN function globally:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
Command: enable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

50-11 disable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

Description
This command is used to disable the IGMP multicast VLAN function. The command disable igmp_snooping is used to disable the ordinary IGMP snooping function. By default, the multicast VLAN is disabled.

Format
disable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the IGMP snooping multicast VLAN function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
Command: disable igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
50-12 config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan forward_unmatched

Description
This command is used to configure the forwarding mode for multicast VLAN unmatched packets. When the Switch receives an IGMP snooping packet, it will match the packet against the multicast profile to determine which multicast VLAN to associate with. If the packet does not match all profiles, the packet will be forwarded or dropped based on this setting.

By default, the packet will be dropped.

Format
config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan forward_unmatched [enable | disable]

Parameters
enable - The packet will be flooded on the VLAN.
disable - The packet will be dropped.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the forwarding mode for multicast VLAN unmatched packets:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan forward_unmatched enable
Command: config igmp_snooping multicast_vlan forward_unmatched enable

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

50-13 show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

Description
This command is used to display information for IGMP snooping multicast VLANs.

Format
show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan {<vlan_name 32>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;vlan_name 32&gt;</th>
<th>(Optional) Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

477
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display all IGMP snooping multicast VLANs:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan
Command: show igmp_snooping multicast_vlan

IGMP Multicast VLAN Global State : Enabled
IGMP Multicast VLAN Forward Unmatched : Disabled

VLAN Name : test
VID : 100

Member(Untagged) Ports : 1
Tagged Member Ports :
Source Ports : 3
Untagged Source Ports :
Status : Enabled
Replace Source IP : 0.0.0.0
Remap Priority : None

Total Entries: 1
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 51  Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enable stp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable stp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp {maxage &lt;value 6-40&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show stp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create stp instance_id &lt;value 1-7&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp instance_id &lt;value 1-7&gt; [add_vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete stp instance_id &lt;value 1-7&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp mst_config_id {revision_level &lt;int 0-65535&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show stp mst_config_id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp mst_ports &lt;portlist&gt; instance_id &lt;value 0-7&gt; { internalCost [auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show stp ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp priority &lt;value 0-61440&gt; instance_id &lt;value 0-7&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config stp version [mstp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show stp instance {&lt;value 0-7&gt;}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51-1  enable stp

Description
This command is used to enable STP globally.

Format
enable stp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable STP:
51-2 disable stp

Description
This command is used to disable STP globally.

Format
disable stp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable STP:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable stp
Command: disable stp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

51-3 config stp

Description
This command is used to configure the bridge parameters global settings.

Format
config stp {maxage <value 6-40> | maxhops <value 6-40> | hellotime <value 1-2> | forwarddelay <value 4-30> | txholdcount <value 1-10> | fbpdu [enable | disable] | nni_bpdu_addr [dot1d | dot1ad]}

Parameters
maxage - (Optional) Specifies to determine if a BPDU is valid. The default value is 20.
<value 6-40> - Enter the maximum age value here. This value must be between 6-40.

maxhops - (Optional) Specifies to restrict the forwarded times of one BPDU. The default value is 20.
<value 6-40> - Enter the maximum hops value here. This value must be between 6 and 40.

hello_time - (Optional) The time interval for sending configuration BPDU by the Root Bridge.
The default value is 2 seconds. This parameter is for STP and RSTP version. MSTP version uses per-port hello time parameter.
<value 1-2> - Enter the hello time value here. This value must be between 1 and 2.

forwarddelay - (Optional) The maximum delay time for one BPDU to be transmitted by a bridge and received from another bridge. The default value is 15.
<value 4-30> - Enter the maximum delay time here. This value must be between 4 and 30.

txholdcount - (Optional) Specifies to restrict the numbers of BPDU transmitted in a time interval.
<value 1-10> - Enter the transmitted BPDU restriction value here. This value must be between 1 and 10.

fbpdu - (Optional) Specifies whether the bridge will flood STP BPDU when STP functionality is disabled.
   enable - Specifies that the bridge will flood STP BPDU when STP functionality is disabled
   disable - Specifies that the bridge will not flood STP BPDU when STP functionality is disabled

nni_bpdu_addr - (Optional) Specifies to determine the BPDU protocol address for GVRP in service provide site. It can use 802.1d GVRP address, 802.1ad service provider GVRP address or an user defined multicast address. The range of the user defined address is 0180C2000000 - 0180C2FFFFFF.
   dot1d - Specifies that the NNI BPDU protocol address value will be set to Dot1d.
   dot1ad - Specifies that the NNI BPDU protocol address value will be set to Dot1ad.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure STP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config stp maxage 25
Command: config stp maxage 25
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

51-4  show stp

Description
This command is used to show the bridge parameters global settings.

Format
show stp

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show STP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show stp
Command: show stp

STP Bridge Global Settings
-----------------------------
STP Status : Enabled
STP Version : RSTP
Max Age : 25
Hello Time : 2
Forward Delay : 15
Max Hops : 20
TX Hold Count : 6
Forwarding BPDU : Disabled
NNI BPDU Address : dot1d
```

51-5  create stp instance_id

Description
This command is used to create an MST Instance without mapping the corresponding VLANs.

Format
create stp instance_id <value 1-7>

Parameters

| instance_id | Specifies the MSTP instance ID. Instance 0 represents for default instance, CIST. <value 1-7> | Enter the MSTP instance ID here. This value must be between 1 and 7. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create MSTP instance:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create stp instance_id 2
Command: create stp instance_id 2
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

51-6 config stp instance_id

Description
This command is used to map or remove the VLAN range of the specified MST instance for the existed MST instances.

Format
config stp instance_id <value 1-7> [add_vlan | remove_vlan] <vidlist>

Parameters

- **instance_id** - Specifies the MSTP instance ID. Instance 0 represents for default instance, CIST.
- **<value 1-7>** - Enter the MSTP instance ID here. This value must be between 1 and 7.
- **add_vlan** - Specifies to map the specified VLAN list to an existing MST instance.
- **remove_vlan** - Specifies to delete the specified VLAN list from an existing MST instance.
- **<vidlist>** - Specifies a list of VLANs by VLAN ID.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To map a VLAN ID to an MSTP instance:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config stp instance_id 2 add_vlan 1-3
Command: config stp instance_id 2 add_vlan 1-3
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To remove a VLAN ID from an MSTP instance:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config stp instance_id 2 remove_vlan 2
Command: config stp instance_id 2 remove_vlan 2
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
51-7  delete stp instance_id

Description
This command is used to delete an MST Instance.

Format
delete stp instance_id <value 1-7>

Parameters

**instance_id** - Specifies the MSTP instance ID. Instance 0 represents for default instance, CIST.

<value 1-7> - Enter the MSTP instance ID here. This value must be between 1 and 7.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete an MSTP instance:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete stp instance_id 2
Command: delete stp instance_id 2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

51-8  config stp mst_config_id

Description
This command is used to change the name or the revision level of the MST configuration identification.

Format
config stp mst_config_id {revision_level <int 0-65535> | name <string>}

Parameters

**name** - (Optional) Specifies the name given for a specific MST region.

<string> - Enter the MST region name here.

**revision_level** - (Optional) The same given name with different revision level also represents different MST regions.

<int 0-65535> - Enter the revision level here. This value must be between 0 and 65535.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To change the name and revision level of the MST configuration identification:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config stp mst_config_id name R&D_BlockG revision_level 1
Commands: config stp mst_config_id name R&D_BlockG revision_level 1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

51-9  show stp mst_config_id

Description
This command is used to show the MST configuration identification.

Format
show stp mst_config_id

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
show STP MST configuration ID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show stp mst_config_id
Command: show stp mst_config_id

Current MST Configuration Identification
-------------------------------------

Configuration Name : 00-22-22-22-22-00 Revision Level :0
MSTI ID    Vid list
---------    -----------
CIST 1-4094

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

51-10  config stp mst_ports

Description
This command is used to configure the ports management parameters.
Format
```
cfg stp mst_ports <portlist> instance_id <value 0-7> {internalCost [auto | <value 1-200000000>] | priority <value 0-240>}
```

Parameters
- **mst_ports** - Specifies to be distinguished from the parameters of ports only at CIST level.
- **<portlist>** - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- **instance_id** - Specifies the instance ID used.
  - **<value 0-7>** - Enter the instance ID used here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
- **internalCost** - (Optional) Specifies the port path cost used in MSTP.
  - **<value 1-200000000>** - Enter the internal cost value here. This value must be between 1 and 200000000.
- **priority** - (Optional) Specifies the port priority value.
  - **<value 0-240>** - Enter the port priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 240.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure STP MST ports:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config stp mst_ports 1 instance_id 0 internalCost auto
Command: config stp mst_ports 1 instance_id 0 internalCost auto
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

51-11 config stp ports

Description
This command is used to configure all the parameters of ports, except for Internal Path Cost and Port Priority.

Format
```
```

Parameters
- **<portlist>** - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- **external_cost** - (Optional) The path cost between MST regions from the transmitting Bridge to the CIST Root Bridge. It is only used at CIST level.
  - **auto** - Specifies that the external cost value will be set to automatic.
  - **<value 1-200000000>** - Enter the external cost value here. This value must be between 1 and 200000000.
**helloTime** - (Optional) The default value is 2. This parameter is for MSTP version. For STP and RSTP version, uses the per system helloTime parameter.

<value 1-2> - Enter the hello time value here. This value must be between 1 and 2.

**migrate** - (Optional) Operation of management in order to specify the port to send MSTP BPDU for a delay time.

   yes - Specifies that the MSTP BPDU for a delay time will be sent.

   no - Specifies that the MSTP BPDU for a delay time will not be sent.

**edge** - (Optional) To decide if this port is connected to a LAN or a Bridged LAN.

   true - Specifies that the specified port(s) is edge.

   false - Specifies that the specified port(s) is not edge.

   auto - In auto mode, the bridge will delay for a period to become edge port if no bridge BPUD is received. The default is auto mode.

**p2p** - (Optional) To decide if this port is in Full-Duplex or Half-Duplex mode.

   true - Specifies that the port(s) is in Full-Duplex mode.

   false - Specifies that the port(s) is in Half-Duplex mode.

   auto - Specifies that the port(s) is in Full-Duplex and Half-Duplex mode.

**state** - (Optional) To decide if this port supports the STP functionality.

   enable - Specifies that STP functionality on the port(s) is enabled.

   disable - Specifies that STP functionality on the port(s) is disabled.

**restricted_role** - (Optional) To decide if this port not to be selected as Root Port. The default value is false.

   true - Specifies that the port can be specified as the root port.

   false - Specifies that the port can not be specified as the root port.

**restricted_tcn** - (Optional) To decide if this port not to propagate topology change. The default value is false.

   true - Specifies that the port can be set to propagate a topology change.

   false - Specifies that the port can not be set to propagate a topology change.

**fbpdu** - (Optional) To decide if this port will flood STP BPDU when STP functionality is disabled. When the state is set to enable, the received BPDU will be forwarded. When the state is set to disable, the received BPDU will be dropped.

   enable - Specifies that the port can be set to flood the STP BPDU when the STP functionality is disabled.

   disable - Specifies that the port can not be set to flood the STP BPDU when the STP functionality is disabled.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure STP ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config stp ports 1 externalCost auto
Command: config stp ports 1 externalCost auto

Success.
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**51-12 show stp ports**

**Description**

This command is used to show the port information includes parameters setting and operational value.
Format
show stp ports `<portlist>`

Parameters
- **ports** - Displays parameters of the designated port numbers, to be distinguished from showing parameters of the bridge.
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show STP ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show stp ports
Command: show stp ports

MSTP Port Information
----------------------
Port Index     : 1     , Hello Time: 2 /2 , Port STP : Enabled  ,
External PathCost : Auto/200000   , Edge Port : Auto /No , P2P : Auto /Yes
Port RestrictedRole : False,  Port RestrictedTCN : False
Port Forward BPDU : Disabled
MSTI   Designated Bridge   Internal PathCost  Prio  Status      Role
-----  ------------------  -----------------  ----  ----------  ----------
0      N/A                 200000             128   Forwarding  NonStp
```

51-13 config stp priority

Description
This command is used to configure the instance priority.

Format
config stp priority `<value 0-61440>` instance_id `<value 0-7>`
### Parameters

**priority** - Specifies the bridge priority value. This value must be divisible by 4096.
*<value 0-61440>* - Enter the bridge priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 61440.

**instance_id** - Identifier to distinguish different STP instances.
*<value 0-7>* - Enter the STP instance ID here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

### Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example
To configure the STP instance ID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config stp priority 61440 instance_id 0
Command: config stp priority 61440 instance_id 0
Success.
```

### 51-14 config stp version

**Description**
This command is used to configure the STP version.

**Format**
```
config stp version [mstp | rstp | stp]
```

**Parameters**

**version** - Specifies to decide to run under which version of STP.
* mstp - Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.
* rstp - Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol. This is the default option.
* stp - Spanning Tree Protocol.

### Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

### Example
To configure STP version:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config stp version mstp
Command: config stp version mstp
Success.
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
To config STP version with the same value of old configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config stp version mstp
Command: config stp version mstp
Configure value is the same with current value.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 51-15 show stp instance

**Description**

This command is used to display each instance parameters settings. Value means the instance ID, if there is no input of this value, all instance will be shown.

**Format**

```
show stp instance {<value 0-7>}
```

**Parameters**

- `instance` - Specifies the MSTP instance ID.
- `<value 0-7>` - (Optional) Enter the MSTP instance ID value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show STP instance:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show stp instance

Command: show stp instance

**STP Instance Settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance Type</th>
<th>CIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instance Status</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance Priority</td>
<td>32768 (bridge priority: 32768, sys ID ext: 0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STP Instance Operational Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated Root Bridge</th>
<th>32768/00-22-22-22-22-00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Root Cost</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Root Bridge</td>
<td>32768/00-22-22-22-22-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Root Cost</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Bridge</td>
<td>32768/00-22-22-22-22-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Age</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Delay</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Topology Change</td>
<td>2430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Changes Count</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 52  Network Load Balancing (NLB) Command List

52-1  create nlb unicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to create the NLB unicast FDB entry.

The network load balancing command set is used to support the Microsoft server load balancing application where multiple servers can share the same IP address and MAC address. The requests from clients will be forwarded to all servers, but will only be processed by one of them. The server can work in two different modes – unicast mode and multicast mode. In unicast mode, the client use unicast MAC address as the destination MAC to reach the server. In multicast mode, the client use the multicast MAC address as the destination MAC to reach the server. Regarding of the mode, this destination Mac is the named the shared MAC. The server uses its own MAC address (rather than the shared MAC) as the source MAC address of the reply packet.

Format
create nlb unicast_fdb <macaddr>

Parameters

<macaddr> - Specifies the MAC address of the NLB unicast FDB entry to be created.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create an NLB unicast MAC forwarding entry, for the product that support the VLAN information on the unicast forwarding:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create nlb unicast_fdb 02-bf-01-01-01-01
Command: create nlb unicast_fdb 02-BF-01-01-01-01
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
52-2  config nlb unicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to add or delete the forwarding ports for the specified NLB unicast FDB entry.

Format
config nlb unicast_fdb <macaddr>[add|delete]<portlist>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address of the NLB unicast FDB entry to be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>Specifies to add the ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Specifies to delete the ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a list of forwarding ports to be added or removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure NLB unicast FDB entry, for the product that support the VLAN information on the unicast forwarding:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config nlb unicast_fdb 02-bf-01-01-01-01 add 1-5
Command: config nlb unicast_fdb 02-BF-01-01-01-01 add 1-5
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

52-3  delete nlb unicast_fdb

Description
This command is used to delete the NLB unicast FDB entry.

Format
delete nlb unicast_fdb <macaddr>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;macaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address of the NLB unicast FDB entry to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To delete the NLB unicast FDB entry, for the product that support the VLAN information on the unicast forwarding:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete nlb unicast_fdb 02-bf-01-01-01-01
Command: delete nlb unicast_fdb 02-BF-01-01-01-01
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

52-4 create nlb multicast_fdb

Description

This command is used to create a NLB multicast FDB entry. The NLB multicast FDB entry will be mutual exclusive with the L2 multicast entry.

Format

```
create nlb multicast_fdb [vlan_name | vlanid <vlanid>] <macaddr>
```

Parameters

```
<vlan_name> - Enter the VLAN name here. The VLAN name can be up to 32 characters long.
<vlanid> - Specifies the VLAN by the VLAN ID.
<macaddr> - Specifies the MAC address of the NLB multicast FDB entry to be created.
```

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To create a NLB multicast FDB entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01
Command: create nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

52-5 config nlb multicast_fdb

Description

This command is used to add or delete the forwarding ports for the specified NLB multicast FDB entry.
Format

config nlb multicast_fdb [vlan_name | vlanid <vlanid>] <macaddr> [add | delete] <portlist>

Parameters

- `<vlan_name | vlanid>` - Specifies the VLAN of the NLB multicast FDB entry to be configured.
- `<macaddr>` - Specifies the MAC address of the NLB multicast FDB entry to be configured.
- `add` - Specifies a list of forwarding ports to be added.
- `delete` - Specifies a list of forwarding ports to be deleted.
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure NLB multicast MAC forwarding database:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01 add 1-5
Command: config nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01 add 1-5
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

52-6 delete nlb multicast_fdb

Description

This command is used to delete the NLB multicast FDB entry.

Format

delete nlb multicast_fdb [vlan_name | vlanid <vlanid>] <macaddr>

Parameters

- `<vlan_name | vlanid>` - Specifies the VLAN of the NLB multicast FDB entry to be deleted.
- `<macaddr>` - Specifies the MAC address of the NLB multicast FDB entry to be deleted.
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To delete NLB multicast FDB entry:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01
Command: delete nlb multicast_fdb default 03-bf-01-01-01-01
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

52-7 show nlb fdb

Description
This command is used to show the NLB Configured entry.

Format
```
show nlb fdb
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the NLB forwarding table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show nlb fdb
Command: show nlb fdb

 MAC Address     VLAN ID   Egress Ports
          ----------------- ----------- -----------------------------
02-BF-01-01-01-01 -            1-5
Total Entries :1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 53  Network Monitoring
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>show packet ports &lt;portlist&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show error ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show utilization [cpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show utilization dram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show utilization flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear counters (ports &lt;portlist&gt;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53-1  show packet ports

Description
This command is used to display statistics about the packets sent and received by the Switch.

Format
show packet ports <portlist>

Parameters

- **<portlist>** - Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the packets analysis for port 7:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show packet ports 7
Command: show packet ports 7

Port Number : 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame Size/Type</th>
<th>Frame Counts</th>
<th>Frames/sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-127</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128-255</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256-511</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512-1023</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024-1518</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicast RX</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast RX</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast RX</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total/sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RX Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX Frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX Bytes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX Frames</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CTRL+C  ESC  q  SPACE  n  Next Page  r  Previous Page  Refresh

53-2  show error ports

Description
This command is used to display the error statistics for a range of ports.

Format
show errors ports <portlist>

Parameters
- <portlist> - Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the errors of the port:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show error ports 3
Command: show error ports 3

Port Number : 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RX Frames</th>
<th>TX Frames</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC Error</td>
<td>Excessive Deferral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undersize</td>
<td>CRC Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversize</td>
<td>Late Collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment</td>
<td>Excessive Collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabber</td>
<td>Single Collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop Pkts</td>
<td>Collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol Error</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53-3 show utilization

Description
This command is used to display real-time CPU or port utilization statistics.

Format
show utilization [cpu | ports]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>Specifies to display information regarding the CPU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ports</td>
<td>Specifies all ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the ports utilization:
To display the CPU utilization:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show utilization ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>TX/sec</th>
<th>RX/sec</th>
<th>Util</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
53-4  show utilization dram

Description
This command is used to show DRAM memory utilization.

Format
show utilization dram

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display DRAM utilization:
53-5  show utilization flash

Description
This command is used to show the flash memory utilization.

Format
show utilization flash

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display FLASH utilization:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show utilization flash
Command: show utilization flash

Flash Memory Utilization :
          Total Flash     : 29618     KB
            Used Flash      : 5784      KB
                Utilization  : 19 %
```

53-6  clear counters

Description
This command is used to clear the Switch's statistics counters.
Format

`clear counters {ports <portlist>}`

Parameters

- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.

If no parameter is specified, system will display counters of all the ports.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To clear the Switch's statistics counters:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear counters ports 7-9
Command: clear counters ports 7-9
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 54  OAM Commands

config ethernet_oam ports [<portlist> | all] [mode [active | passive] | state [enable | disable] | link_monitor [error_symbol {threshold <range 0-4294967295> | window <millisecond 1000-60000> | notify_state [enable | disable]](1) | error_frame {threshold <range 0-4294967295> | window <millisecond 1000-60000> | notify_state [enable | disable]](1) | error_frame_seconds {threshold <range 1-900> | window <millisecond 1000-900000> | notify_state [enable | disable]](1) | notify_state [enable | disable]](1) | critical_link_event [dying_gasp | critical_event] notify_state [enable | disable] | remote_loopback [start | stop] | received_remote_loopback [process | ignore]]

show ethernet_oam ports (<portlist>) [status | configuration | statistics | event_log {index <value_list>}]}

clear ethernet_oam ports [<portlist> | all] [event_log | statistics]

54-1  config ethernet_oam ports

Description

This command is used to configure Ethernet OAM. The parameter to configure port Ethernet OAM mode operates in active or passive mode. The following two actions are allowed by ports in active mode, but disallowed by ports in passive mode: Initiate OAM discovery and start or stop remote loopback. Note that when a port is OAM-enabled, changing the OAM mode will cause the OAM discovery to be re-started.

The command used to enable or disable port’s Ethernet OAM function. The parameter enabling a port’s OAM will cause the port to start OAM discovery. If a port’s is active, it initiates the discovery. Otherwise it reacts to the discovery received from peer. Disabling a port’s OAM will cause the port to send out a dying gasp event to peers and then disconnect the established OAM link.

The link monitoring parameter is used to configure port Ethernet OAM link monitoring error symbols. The link monitoring function provides a mechanism to detect and indicate link faults under a variety of conditions. OAM monitors the statistics on the number of frame errors as well as the number of coding symbol errors. When the number of symbol errors is equal to or greater than the specified threshold in a period and the event notification state is enabled, it generates an error symbol period event to notify the remote OAM peer. The Ethernet OAM link monitoring error frames parameter provides a mechanism to detect and indicate link faults under a variety of conditions. OAM monitors the counter on the number of frame errors as well as the number of coding symbol errors. When the number of frame errors is equal to or greater than the specified threshold in a period and the event notification state is enabled, it generates an error frame event to notify the remote OAM peer.

The link event parameter configures the capability of the Ethernet OAM critical link event. If the capability for an event is disabled, the port will never send out the corresponding critical link event. The command is used to configure the client to process or to ignore the received Ethernet OAM remote loopback command. In remote loopback mode, all user traffic will not be processed. Ignoring the received remote loopback command will prevent the port from entering remote loopback mode.
Format

cfg ethernet_oam ports [<portlist> | all] [mode [active | passive] | state [enable | disable] | link_monitor [error_symbol {threshold <range 0-4294967295> | window <millisecond 1000-60000> | notify_state [enable | disable]}(1) | error_frame {threshold <range 0-4294967295> | window <millisecond 1000-60000> | notify_state [enable | disable]}(1) | error_frame_seconds {threshold <range 1-900> | window <millisecond 10000-900000> | notify_state [enable | disable]}(1) | critical_link_event [dying_gasp | critical_event notify_state [enable | disable]] | remote_loopback [start | stop] | received_remote_loopback [process | ignore]]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies all ports to be configured.
- `mode` - Specifies the operation mode. The default mode is active.
  - `active` - Specifies to operate in active mode.
  - `passive` - Specifies to operate in passive mode.
- `state` - Specifies the OAM function status.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable the OAM function.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable the OAM function.
- `link_monitor` - Specifies to detect and indicate link faults under a variety of conditions.
- `error_symbol` - Specifies to generate an error symbol period event to notify the remote OAM peer.
  - `threshold` - Specifies the number of symbol errors in the period that is required to be equal to or greater than in order for the event to be generated. The default value of threshold is 1 symbol error.
    - `<range 0-4294967295>` - Specifies the range from 0 to 4294967295.
  - `window` - The range is 1000 to 60000 ms. The default value is 1000ms.
  - `<millisecond 1000-60000>` - The range is 1000 to 60000 ms.
  - `notify_state` - Specifies the event notification status. The default state is enable.
    - `enable` - Specifies to enable event notification.
    - `disable` - Specifies to disable event notification.
- `error_frame` - Specifies the error frame.
  - `threshold` - Specifies a threshold range.
    - `<range 0-4294967295>` - Specifies a threshold range between 0 and 4294967295.
    - `window` - The range is 1000 to 60000 ms. The default value is 1000ms.
    - `<millisecond 1000-60000>` - The range is 1000 to 60000 ms.
  - `notify_state` - Specifies the event notification status. The default state is enable.
    - `enable` - Specifies to enable event notification.
    - `disable` - Specifies to disable event notification.
- `error_frame_seconds` - Specifies error frame time.
  - `threshold` - Specifies a threshold range between 1 and 900.
    - `<range 1-900>` - Specifies a threshold range between 1 and 900.
    - `window` - The range is 1000 to 900000 ms.
    - `<millisecond 10000-900000>` - The range is 1000 to 900000 ms.
  - `notify_state` - Specifies the event notification status. The default state is enable.
    - `enable` - Specifies to enable event notification.
    - `disable` - Specifies to disable event notification.
- `error_frame_period` - Specifies error frame period.
  - `threshold` - Specifies a threshold range between 0 and 4294967295.
    - `<range 0-4294967295>` - Specifies a threshold range between 0 and 4294967295.
    - `window` - The range is 148810 to 100000000 ms.
    - `<number 148810-100000000>` - The range is 148810 to 100000000 ms.
  - `notify_state` - Specifies the event notification status. The default state is enable.
    - `enable` - Specifies to enable event notification.
    - `disable` - Specifies to disable event notification.
critical_link_event – Specifies critical link event.

dying_gasp - An unrecoverable local failure condition has occurred.
critical_event - An unspecifed critical event has occurred.
notify_state - Specifies the event notification status. The default state is enable.
    enable - Specifies to enable event notification.
    disable - Specifies to disable event notification.

remote_loopback - Specifies remote loop.
    start - If start is specified, it will request the peer to change to the remote loopback mode.
    stop - If stop is specified, it will request the peer to change to the normal operation mode.

received_remote_loopback - Specifies receive remote loopback.
    process - Specifies to process the received Ethernet OAM remote loopback command.
    ignore - Specifies to ignore the received Ethernet OAM remote loopback command. The default method is "ignore".

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To configure Ethernet OAM on ports 1 to 2 in active mode:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1-2 mode active
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1-2 mode active
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To enable Ethernet OAM on port 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 state enable
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure the error symbol threshold to 2 and period to 1000ms for port 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_symbol threshold 2 window 1000 notify_state enable
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_symbol threshold 2 window 1000 notify_state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To configure the error frame threshold to 2 and period to 1000 ms for port 1:
To configure the error frame seconds threshold to 2 and period to 10000 ms for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_frame_seconds threshold 2 window 10000 notify_state enable
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_frame_seconds threshold 2 window 10000 notify_state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the error frame threshold to 10 and period to 1000000 ms for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_frame_period threshold 10 window 1000000 notify_state enable
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 link_monitor error_frame_period threshold 10 window 1000000 notify_state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure a dying gasp event for port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 critical_link_event dying_gasp notify_state enable
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 critical_link_event dying_gasp notify_state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To start remote loopback on port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ethernet_oam ports 1 remote_loopback start
Command: config ethernet_oam ports 1 remote_loopback start
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the method of processing the received remote loopback command as “process” on port 1:
54-2  show ethernet_oam ports

Description
This command is used to display Ethernet OAM information, including status, configuration, statistics, and event log, on specified ports.

The status information includes:
1) OAM administration status: enabled or disabled.
2) OAM operation status. It maybe the below value:
   • Disable: OAM is disabled on this port.
   • LinkFault: The link has detected a fault and is transmitting OAMPDUs with a link fault indication.
   • PassiveWait: The port is passive and is waiting to see if the peer device is OAM capable.
   • ActiveSendLocal: The port is active and is sending local information.
   • SendLocalAndRemote: The local port has discovered the peer but has not yet accepted or rejected the configuration of the peer.
   • SendLocalAndRemoteOk: The local device agrees the OAM peer entity.
   • PeeringLocallyRejected: The local OAM entity rejects the remote peer OAM entity.
   • PeeringRemotelyRejected: The remote OAM entity rejects the local device.
   • Operational: The local OAM entity learns that both it and the remote OAM entity have accepted the peering.
   • NonOperHalfDuplex: Since Ethernet OAM functions are not designed to work completely over half-duplex port. This value indicates Ethernet OAM is enabled but the port is in half-duplex operation.
3) OAM mode: passive or active.
4) Maximum OAMPDU size: The largest OAMPDU that the OAM entity supports. OAM entities exchange maximum OAMPDU sizes and negotiate to use the smaller of the two maximum OAMPDU sizes between the peers.
5) OAM configuration revision: The configuration revision of the OAM entity as reflected in the latest OAMPDU sent by the OAM entity. The config revision is used by OAM entities to indicate that configuration changes have occurred, which might require the peer OAM entity to re-evaluate whether OAM peering is allowed.
6) OAM mode change.
7) OAM Functions Supported: The OAM functions supported on this port. These functions include:
   1. Unidirectional: It indicates that the OAM entity supports the transmission of OAMPDUs on links that are operating in unidirectional mode (traffic flowing in one direction only).
   2. Loopback: It indicates that the OAM entity can initiate and respond to loopback commands.
   3. Link Monitoring: It indicates that the OAM entity can send and receive Event Notification OAMPDUs.
4. Variable: It indicates that the OAM entity can send and receive variable requests to monitor the attribute value as described in the IEEE 802.3 Clause 30 MIB.

The event log displays Ethernet OAM event log information. The switch can buffer 1000 event logs. The event log is different from sys-log as it provides more detailed information than sys-log. Each OAM event will be recorded in both OAM event log and syslog.

**Format**

`show ethernet_oam ports {<portlist>} [status | configuration | statistics | event_log {index <value_list>}]`

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies the range of ports to display.
- `status` - Specifies to display the Ethernet OAM status.
- `configuration` - Specifies to display the Ethernet OAM configuration.
- `statistics` - Specifies to display Ethernet OAM statistics.
- `event_log` - Specifies to display the Ethernet OAM event log information.
  - `index` - (Optional) Specifies an index range to display.
  - `<value_list>` - (Optional) Specifies an index range to display.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To display Ethernet OAM statistics information for port 1:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ethernet_oam ports 1 statistics

Command: show ethernet_oam ports 1 statistics

Port 1
------------------------------------------------------------
Information OAMPDU TX : 0
Information OAMPDU RX : 0
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU RX : 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX: 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU RX: 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU TX : 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU RX : 0
Variable Request OAMPDU TX : 0
Variable Request OAMPDU RX : 0
Variable Response OAMPDU TX : 0
Variable Response OAMPDU RX : 0
Organization Specific OAMPDUs TX : 0
Organization Specific OAMPDUs RX : 0
Unsupported OAMPDU TX : 0
Unsupported OAMPDU RX : 0
Frames Lost Due To OAM : 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

54-3 clear ethernet_oam ports

Description
This command is used to clear Ethernet OAM information.

Format
clear ethernet_oam ports [<portlist> | all] [event_log | statistics]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of Ethernet OAM ports to be cleared.
- `all` - Specifies to clear all Ethernet OAM ports.
- `event_log` - Specifies to clear Ethernet OAM event log information.
- `statistics` - Specifies to clear Ethernet OAM statistics.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To clear port 1 OAM statistics:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# clear ethernet_oam ports 1 statistics
Command: clear ethernet_oam ports 1 statistics
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To clear port 1 OAM events:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin# clear ethernet_oam ports 1 event_log
Command: clear ethernet_oam ports 1 event_log
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 55  Peripherals Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show device_status</td>
<td>This command is used to display current status of power(s) and fan(s) on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show environment</td>
<td>This command is used to display the power and temperature status of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config temperature</td>
<td>Threshold parameters can be configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55-1  show device_status

Description
This command is used to display current status of power(s) and fan(s) on the system.

Within fan(s) status display, for example, there are three fans on the left of the Switch, if three fans is working normally, there will display "OK" in the Left Fan field. If some fans work failed, such as fan 1,3 , there will only display the failed fans in the Left Fan field, such as “1,3 Fail”.

In the same way, the Right Fan, Back Fan is same to Left Fan. Because there is only one CPU Fan, if it is working failed, display “Fail”, otherwise display “OK”.

Format
show device_status

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show device status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show device_status
Command: show device_status

   Internal Power: OK
   External Power: None
   Right Fan     : OK

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

55-2  show environment

Description
This command is used to display the power and temperature status of the system.
Format
show environment

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the device environment:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show environment
Command: show environment

Temperature Trap State : Enabled
Temperature Log State  : Enabled
Internal Power        : Active
External Power        : None
Current Temperature(Celsius) : 32
High Warning Temperature Threshold(Celsius) : 79
Low Warning Temperature Threshold(Celsius)  : 11

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

55-3  config temperature threshold

Description
This command is used to configure the warning threshold for high and low temperature.

Format
config temperature threshold {high <temperature -500-500> | low <temperature -500-500>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high</th>
<th>(Optional) Specifies to configure high threshold value. The high threshold must bigger than the low threshold. &lt;temperature -500-500&gt; - Enter the high threshold temperature.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies to configure low threshold value. &lt;temperature -500-500&gt; - Enter the low threshold temperature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.
Example
To configure the warning temperature threshold:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config temperature threshold high 80
Command: config temperature threshold high 80
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

55-4  config temperature

Description
This command is used to configure the trap state for temperature warning event.

Format
```
config temperature [trap | log] state [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- **trap state** - Specifies the trap state for the warning temperature event.
  - **enable** - Enable trap state for warning temperature event. The default state is enabled.
  - **disable** - Disable trap state for warning temperature event.
- **log state** - Specifies the log state for the warning temperature event.
  - **enable** - Enable log state for warning temperature event. The default state is enabled.
  - **disable** - Disable log state for warning temperature event.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the warning temperature trap state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config temperature trap state enable
Command: config temperature trap state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 56  Ping Command List

ping [<ipaddr> | <domain_name 255>] {times <value 1-255> | timeout <sec 1-99>}

ping6 [<ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>] {times <value 1-255> | size <value 1-6000> | timeout <sec 1-99>}

56-1 ping

Description
This command is used to send Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo messages to a remote IP address. The remote IP address will then "echo" or return the message. This is used to confirm connectivity between the Switch and the remote device.

Format
ping [<ipaddr> | <domain_name 255>] {times <value 1-255> | timeout <sec 1-99>}

Parameters
- <ipaddr> - Specifies the IP address of the host.
- <domain_name 255> - Specifies the domain name of the host.
- times - (Optional) The number of individual ICMP echo messages to be sent. A value of 0 will send an infinite ICMP echo messages. The maximum value is 255. The default is 0, indicating infinity. Press the "CTRL+C" to break the ping test.
- <value 1-255> - Enter the number of individual ICMP echo messages to be sent here. This value must be between 1 and 255.
- timeout - (Optional) Defines the time-out period while waiting for a response from the remote device. A value of 1 to 99 seconds can be specified. The default is 1 second.
- <sec 1-99> - Enter the time-out period here. This value must be between 1 and 99 seconds.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To send ICMP echo message to "10.51.17.1" for 4 times:
56-2 ping6

Description
This command is used to send IPv6 Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) echo messages to a remote IPv6 address. The remote IPv6 address will then "echo" or return the message. This is used to confirm the IPv6 connectivity between the Switch and the remote device.

Format
ping6 [<ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>] {times <value 1-255> | size <value 1-6000> | timeout <sec 1-99>}

Parameters
- <ipv6addr> - Enter the IPv6 address here.
- <domain_name 255> - Specifies the domain name of the host.
- times - (Optional) The number of individual ICMPv6 echo messages to be sent. A value of 0 will send an infinite ICMPv6 echo messages. The maximum value is 255. The default is 0, indicating infinity. Press the "CTRL+C" to break the ping test.
- <value 1-255> - Enter the number of individual ICMPv6 echo messages to be sent here. This value must be between 1 and 255.
- size - (Optional) Size of the test packet.
- <value 1-6000> - Enter the size of the test packet here. This value must be between 1 and 6000.
- timeout - (Optional) Defines the time-out period while waiting for a response from the remote device.
- <sec 1-99> - Enter the time-out period here. This value must be between 1 and 99 seconds. The default is 1 second.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To send ICMPv6 echo message to “3000::1” for 4 times:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#ping6 3000::1 times 4
Command: ping6 3000::1 times 4

Reply from 3000::1, bytes=200, time<10ms
Reply from 3000::1, bytes=200, time<10ms
Reply from 3000::1, bytes=200, time<10ms
Reply from 3000::1, bytes=200, time<10ms

Ping Statistics for 3000::1
Packets: Sent =4, Received =4, Lost =0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 57  Port Security Command List

57-1  config port_security system max_learning_addr

Description
This command is used to set the maximum number of port security entries that can be authorized system wide.

There are four levels of limitations on the learned entry number; for the entire system, for a port, for a VLAN, and for a specific VLAN on a port. If any limitation is exceeded, the new entry will be discarded.

The setting for system level maximum learned users must be greater than the total of maximum learned users allowed on all ports.

Format
config port_security system max_learning_addr [max_lock_no 1-3328] | no_limit]

Parameters
<max_lock_no 1-3328> - Specifies the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned by the system. If the setting is smaller than the number of current learned entries on all enabled ports, the command will be rejected. This value must be between 1 and 3328.

no_limit - No limitation on the number of port security entries that can be learned by the system. By default, the number is set to no_limit.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the maximum number of port security entries on the Switch to be 256:
57-2  config port_security ports

Description
This command is used to configure the admin state, the maximum number of addresses that can be learnt and the lock address mode.

There are four levels that limit the number of learned entries; the entire system, a port, a VLAN, and a specific VLAN on a port. If any limitation is exceeded, the new entry will be discarded.

Format
config port_security ports [<portlist> | all] [(admin_state [enable | disable] | max_learning_addr < max_lock_no 0-3328> | lock_address_mode [permanent | deleteontimeout | deleteonreset]) (1)] [vlan [<vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>] max_learning_addr [<max_lock_no 0-3328> | no_limit](1)]

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.
- `all` - Specifies that all ports will be configured.
- `admin_state` - (Optional) Specifies the state of the port security function on the port.
  - `enable` - Specifies to enable the port security function on the port.
  - `disable` - Specifies to disable the port security function on the port. By default, the setting is disabled.
- `max_learning_addr` - (Optional) Specifies the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned on this port. If the value is set to 0, it means that no user can be authorized by the port security function on this port. If the setting is smaller than the number of current learned entries on the port, the command will be rejected. The default value is 32.
- `<max_lock_no 0-3328>` - Enter the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned here. This value must be between 0 and 3328.
- `lock_address_mode` - (Optional) Indicates the lock address mode. The default mode is deleteonreset.
  - `permanent` - The address will never be deleted unless the user removes it manually, the VLAN of the entry is removed, the port is removed from the VLAN, or port security is disabled on the port where the address resides.
  - `deleteontimeout` - This entry will be removed if the entry is idle for the specified aging time.
  - `deleteonreset` - This address will be removed if the Switch is reset or rebooted. Events that cause permanent entries to be deleted also apply to the deleteonreset entries.
- `vlan` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN name used here.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
  - `vlanid` - (Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID used here.
    - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here.
- `max_learning_addr` - (Optional) Specifies the maximum learning address value.
  - `<max_lock_no 0-3328>` - Enter the maximum learning address value here. This value must be between 0 and 3328.
  - `no_limit` - Specifies that the maximum learning address value will be set to no limit.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the port-based port security setting so that the maximum number of port security entries is restricted to 10, and the lock_address mode is set to permanent on port 6:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config port_security ports 6 admin_state enable
max_learning_addr 10 lock_address_mode permanent
Command: config port_security ports 6 admin_state enable max_learning_addr 10
lock_address_mode permanent
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

57-3 config port_security vlan

Description
This command is used to set the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned on a specific VLAN.

There are four levels that limit the number of learned entries; the entire system, a port, a VLAN, and a specific VLAN on a port. If any limitation is exceeded, the new entry will be discarded.

Format
```
config port_security vlan [vlan_name 32 | vlanid <vidlist>] max_learning_addr
[<max_lock_no 0-3328> | no_limit]
```

Parameters
- `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - Specifies a list of VLANs by VLAN ID.
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.
- `max_learning_addr` - Specifies the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned by this VLAN. If this parameter is set to 0, it means that no user can be authorized on this VLAN. If the setting is lower than the number of current learned entries on the VLAN, the command will be rejected. The default value is "no_limit".
- `<max_lock_no 0-3328>` - Enter the maximum number of port security entries that can be learned here. This value must be between 0 and 3328.
- `no_limit` - No limitation on the number of port security entries that can be learned by a specific VLAN.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the maximum number of VLAN-based port security entries on VLAN 1 to be 64:
57-4  delete port_security_entry

Description
This command is used to delete a port security entry.

Format
delete port_security_entry [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>] mac_address <macaddr>

Parameters
- **vlan** - Specifies the VLAN by VLAN name.
  - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - Specifies the VLAN by VLAN ID.
  - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.
- **mac_address** - Specifies the MAC address of the entry.
  - `<macaddr>` - Enter the MAC address used here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete the port security entry with a MAC address of 00-00-00-00-00-01 on VLAN 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete port_security_entry vlanid 1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-01
Command: delete port_security_entry vlanid 1 mac_address 00-00-00-00-00-01
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

57-5  clear port_security_entry

Description
This command is used to clear the MAC entries learned by the port security function.

Format
```bash
clear port_security_entry [ports [portlist] | all] [{vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>}]}
```
Parameters

**ports** - (Optional) Specifies the range of ports to be configured.
   - `<portlist>` - The port security entries learned on the specified port will be cleared.
   - `all` - All the port security entries learned by the system will be cleared.

**vlan** - (Optional) The port security entries learned on the specified VLANs will be cleared.
   - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies a list of VLANs by VLAN ID.
   - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To clear the port security entries on port 6:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#clear port_security_entry ports 6
Command: clear port_security_entry ports 6
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

57-6  **show port_security_entry**

Description

This command is used to display the port security entries.

If more than one parameter is selected, only the entries matching all the selected parameters will be displayed.

If the user specifies ports and VLAN (either the VLAN name or VLAN ID list), only the entries matching all the parameters will be displayed.

Format

```
show port_security_entry {ports {<portlist>} {[vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>]|[}
```

Parameters

**ports** - (Optional) Specifies the range of ports that will display the port security entries. While this parameter is null, to show the entries on all of the ports.
   - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

**vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN that the port security settings will be displayed for.
   - `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

**vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN that the port security entries will be displayed for.
   - `<vidlist>` - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

Restrictions

None.
Example

To show all the port security entries:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show port_security_entry
Command: show port_security_entry

MAC Address          VID   Port   Lock Mode
-----------------  ----  -----  ---------------
00-00-00-00-00-01  1      25     DeleteOnTimeout

Total Entries: 1
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

57-7 show port_security

Description

This command is used to display the port security related information, including state, maximum learned addresses and lock address mode on a port and/or on a VLAN.

If both ports and vlanid (or vlan_name) are specified, configurations matching any of these parameters will be displayed.

Format

```
show port_security {ports {<portlist>}} {vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vidlist>}}
```

Parameters

- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies the range of ports that will show their configuration. While this parameter is null, to show the entries on all of the ports.
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.
- **vlan** - (Optional) Specifies the name of the VLAN that will show its configuration.
- **<vlan_name 32>** - Enter the VLAN name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **vlanid** - (Optional) Specifies the ID of the VLAN that will show its configuration.
- **<vidlist>** - Enter the VLAN ID list here.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the global configuration of port security:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

57-8 enable port_security trap_log

Description
This command is used to enable port security traps/logs. When this command is enabled, if there's a new MAC that violates the pre-defined port security configuration, a trap will be sent out with the MAC and port information and the relevant information will be logged.

Format
enable port_security trap_log

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable a port security trap:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable port_security trap_log
Command: enable port_security trap_log
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

57-9 disable port_security trap_log

Description
This command is used to disable a port security trap/log. If the port security trap is disabled, no trap will be sent out for MAC violations, and no log will be recorded.

Format

disable port_security trap_log

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To prevent a port security trap from being sent from the switch:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable port_security trap_log
Command: disable port_security trap_log
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
**Chapter 58  Power Saving Command List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `config power_saving mode {length_detection | link_detection | led | port | hibernation} [enable | disable]` | This command is used to set the power saving state. For link detection and length detection function, they apply to the ports with copper media. If the power saving link detection state is enabled, the power is saved by following mechanisms:  
| config power_saving hibernation [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range] |  
| config power_saving led [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range] |  
| config power_saving port [[<portlist> | all] [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range] |  
| show power_saving {length_detection | link_detection | led | port | hibernation} |  
| config led state [enable | disable] |  
| show led |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

### 58-1 config power_saving mode

**Description**

This command is used to set the power saving state. For link detection and length detection function, they apply to the ports with copper media. If the power saving link detection state is enabled, the power is saved by following mechanisms:

- When no links are detected on the port, the port will automatically turn off and will only wake up the second a single link pulse is sent. While the port is turned off, a simple energy-detect circuit will continuously monitor energy on the cable. The moment energy is detected, the port will turn on fully as to the IEEE specification’s requirements. The power saving function is performed while no link is detected and it will not affect the port capabilities while the link is up.

- When a link is detected on the port, for a shorter cable, the power consumption will be reduced by lowering the signal amplitude, since the signal attenuation is proportional to the cable length. The port will adjust the power based on the cable length and still maintain error free applications from both sides of the link. This mechanism is only available using the hardware support cable diagnostics function.

If the power saving state of port is disabled, all power saving schedules of port will not take effect.

If the power saving state of port LED is disabled, all power saving schedules of port LED will not take effect.

If the power saving state of system hibernation is disabled, all power saving schedules of system hibernation will not take effect.

**Format**

```
config power_saving mode {length_detection | link_detection | led | port | hibernation} [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**

- `length_detection` - (Optional) Specifies the power saving link detection state.
- `link_detection` - (Optional) Specifies the length detection used.
led - (Optional) Specifies to configure the power saving state of port LED.
port - (Optional) Specifies to configure the power saving state of port.
hibernation - (Optional) Specifies to configure the power saving state of system hibernation.
enable - Specifies to enable power saving state.
disable - Specifies to disable power saving state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the power saving state of port, hibernation:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config power_saving mode port hibernation enable
Command: config power_saving mode port hibernation enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

58-2 config power_saving hibernation

Description
This command is used to add or delete the power saving schedule on system hibernation. When the system enters hibernation mode, the Switch changes to a low power state and is idle. It shuts down all the ports, and all network function does not work. Only the console connection will work via the RS232 port.

Format
```
config power_saving hibernation [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range]
```

Parameters
- **add** - Specifies to add a time range.
- **delete** - Specifies to delete a time range.
- **time_range** - Specifies the name of the time range.
  - `<range_name32>` - Enter a name for maximum 32 characters.
- **clear_time_range** - Specifies to clear all the time range of system hibernation.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To add a time range named “range_1” on system hibernation:
58-3 config power_saving led

Description
This command is used to add or delete the power saving schedule on the LED of all ports. When any schedule is up, all port’s LED will be turned off even device’s LED working on PoE mode.

Note: The port LED admin state (configured using the command ‘config led state’) gets high priority. If the port LED admin state is disabled, all ports’ LED will always be turned off. Currently only three time ranges are supported.

Format
config power_saving led [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range]

Parameters
- **add** - Specifies to add a time range.
- **delete** - Specifies to delete a time range.
- **time_range** - Specifies the name of the time range.
  - **<range_name32>** - Enter a name for maximum 32 characters.
- **clear_time_range** - Specifies to clear all the time range of port LED.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To add a time range named “range_1” on port LED:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config power_saving led add time_range range_1
Command: config power_saving led add time_range range_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

58-4 config power_saving port

Description
This command is used to add or delete the power saving schedule on the port. When any schedule is up, the specific port will be shut down (disabled).

Note: The port’s admin state has high priority. If the port’s admin state is disabled, the specific port will always be shut down (disabled). Currently only three time ranges are supported.
Format
config power_saving port [<portlist> | all] [[add | delete] time_range <range_name 32> | clear_time_range]

Parameters

| <portlist> | Specifies a range of ports. |
| all        | Specifies all ports.        |
| add        | Specifies to add a time range. |
| delete     | Specifies to delete a time range. |
| time_range | Specifies the name of the time range. |
| <range_name32> | Enter a name for maximum 32 characters. |
| clear_time_range | Specifies to clear all the time range of port. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To add a time range named “range_1” on port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config power_saving port 1 add time_range range_1
Command: config power_saving port 1 add time_range range_1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To delete a time range named “range_2” on port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config power_saving port 1 delete time_range range_2
Command: config power_saving port 1 delete time_range range_2
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

58-5 show power_saving
Description
This command is used to display the current state of power saving.

Format
show power_saving {length_detection | link_detection | led | port | hibernation}
Parameters

- `length_detection` - (Optional) Displays the length detection configuration of power saving.
- `link_detection` - (Optional) Displays the link detection configuration of power saving.
- `led` - (Optional) Displays the port LED configuration of power saving.
- `port` - (Optional) Displays the port configuration of power saving.
- `hibernation` - (Optional) Displays the system hibernation configuration of power saving.

If no parameter is specified, all configurations of power saving will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the power saving function setting:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show power_saving
Command: show power_saving

Function Version: 3.00

Link Detection State: Enabled
Length Detection State: Disabled

Power Saving Configuration On System Hibernation
-----------------------------------------------
State: Enabled
Time Range
-----------------------------------------------
range_1

Power Saving Configuration On Port LED
-----------------------------------------------
State: Disabled
Time Range
-----------------------------------------------
range_1

Power Saving Configuration On Port
-----------------------------------------------
State: Enabled
Port       Time Range
-----       --------------------------------
1          range_1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
58-6  config led state

Description
This command is used to configure the LED admin state of all ports. When the port LED admin state is disabled, the LEDs of all ports are turned off. If the port LED admin state is enabled, the port LEDs are controlled by the ports’ link status.

Format
config led state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies to enable the LED admin state of all ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies to disable the LED admin state of all ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the LED admin state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config led state disable
Command: config led state disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

58-7  show led

Description
This command is used to display the setting of all port’s LED admin state.

Format
show led

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.
Example
To display the setting of all port’s LED admin state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show led
Command: show led

   Port LED State: Disabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 59  PPPoE Circuit ID Insertions

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config pppoe circuit_id_insertion state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports &lt;portlist&gt; (state [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show pppoe circuit_id_insertion</td>
<td>Displays the status of PPPoE circuit ID insertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports &lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>Displays the status of PPPoE circuit ID insertion on specific ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59-1  config pppoe circuit_id_insertion state

Description
This command is used to enable or disable PPPoE circuit ID insertion function. When both port and global state are enabled, the system will insert the circuit ID tag to the received PPPoE discover and request packet if the tag is absent, and remove the circuit ID tag from the received PPPoE offer and session confirmation packet. The insert circuit ID contains the following information: Client MAC address, Device ID and Port number. By default, Switch IP address is used as the device ID to encode the circuit ID option.

Format
config pppoe circuit_id_insertion state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies to enable the PPPoE circuit ID insertion on the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies to disable the PPPoE circuit ID insertion on the Switch. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the PPPoE circuit insertion state:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config pppoe circuit_id_insertion state enable
Command: config pppoe circuit_id_insertion state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
59-2  config pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports

Description
This command is used to configure port’s PPPoE Circuit ID insertion function. When the port’s state and the global state are enabled, the system will insert the Circuit ID TAG to the received PPPoE discovery initiation and request packet if the TAG is absent, and remove the Circuit ID TAG from the received PPPoE offer and session confirmation packet.

Format
config pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports <portlist> {state [enable | disable] | circuit_id [mac | ip | udf <string 32>]}(1)

Parameters

| <portlist> | Specifies a list of ports to be configured. |
| state | Specifies to enable or disable port’s PPPoE circuit ID insertion function. The default setting is enable. |
| enable | Enables port’s PPPoE circuit ID insertion function. |
| disable | Disables port’s PPPoE circuit ID insertion function. |
| circuit_id | Specifies to configure the device ID part for encoding of the circuit ID option. |
| mac | The MAC address of the Switch will be used to encode the circuit ID option. |
| ip | The Switch’s IP address will be used to encode the circuit ID option. This is the default. |
| udf | A user specified string to be used to encode the circuit ID option. |
| <string 32> | Enter a string with the maximum length of 32. |

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable port 5 PPPoE circuit ID insertion function:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports 5 state enable
Command: config pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports 5 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

59-3  show pppoe circuit_id_insertion

Description
This command is used to display PPPoE circuit ID insertion status.

Format
show pppoe circuit_id_insertion
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display PPPoE circuit ID insertion status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show pppoe circuit_id_insertion
Command: show pppoe circuit_id_insertion

Global PPPoE State: Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

59-4 show pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports

Description
This command is used to display Switch’s port PPPoE Circuit ID insertion configuration.

Format
```
show pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
```
<portlist>  - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.
```

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display port 2-5 PPPoE circuit ID insertion configuration:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports 2-5
Command: show pppoe circuit_id_insertion ports 2-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Circuit ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Switch IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Switch IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Switch IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Switch IP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 60  Protocol VLAN Command List

60-1  create dot1v_protocol_group

Description
This command is used to create a protocol group for protocol VLAN function.

Format
create dot1v_protocol_group group_id <id> {group_name <name 32>}

Parameters
- group_id - The ID of protocol group which is used to identify a set of protocols 
  <id> - Enter the group ID used here.
- group_name - (Optional) The name of the protocol group. The maximum length is 32 chars. 
  <name 32> - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To create a protocol group:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create dot1v_protocol_group group_id 10 group_name General_Group
Command: create dot1v_protocol_group group_id 10 group_name General_Group
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
60-2  config dot1v_protocol_group add protocol

Description
This command is used to add a protocol to a protocol group. The selection of a protocol can be a pre-defined protocol type or a user defined protocol.

Format
config dot1v_protocol_group [group_id <id> | group_name <name 32>] [add protocol [ethernet_2 | ieee802.3_snap | ieee802.3_llc] <protocol_value> | delete protocol [ethernet_2 | ieee802.3_snap | ieee802.3_llc] <protocol_value>]

Parameters
- **group_id** - The ID of the protocol group which is used to identify a set of protocols. 
  - <id> - Enter the group ID used here.
- **group_name** - The name of the protocol group. 
  - <name 32> - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **add** - Specifies that the protocol will be added to the specified group.
- **delete** - Specifies that the protocol will be removed from the specified group.
- **protocol** - The protocol value is used to identify a protocol of the frame type specified. 
  - **ethernet_2** - Specifies that the Ethernet 2 protocol will be used.
  - **ieee802.3_snap** - Specifies that the IEEE 802.3 Snap protocol will be used.
  - **ieee802.3_llc** - Specifies that the IEEE 802.3 LLC protocol will be used.
  - <protocol_value> - Enter the protocol value here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add a protocol ipv6 to protocol group 10:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dot1v_protocol_group group_id 10 add protocol ethernet_2 86dd
Command: config dot1v_protocol_group group_id 10 add protocol ethernet_2 86DD
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

60-3  delete dot1v_protocol_group

Description
This command is used to delete a protocol group.

Format
delete dot1v_protocol_group [group_id <id> | group_name <name 32> | all]
Parameters

- **group_id**: Specifies the group ID to be deleted.
  - `<id>` - Enter the group ID used here.

- **group_name**: Specifies the name of the group to be deleted.
  - `<name 32>` - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete protocol group 100:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete dot1v_protocol_group group_id 100
Command: delete dot1v_protocol_group group_id 100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

60-4  **show dot1v_protocol_group**

Description

This command is used to display the protocols defined in a protocol group.

Format

```
show dot1v_protocol_group {group_id <id> | group_name <name 32>}
```

Parameters

- **group_id**: (Optional) Specifies the ID of the group to be displayed.
  - `<id>` - Enter the group ID used here.

- **group_name**: (Optional) Specifies the name of the protocol group to be displayed.
  - `<name 32>` - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

If no group ID is specified, all the configured protocol groups will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the protocol group ID 10:
60-5  config port dot1v

Description
This command is used to assign the VLAN for untagged packets ingress from the port list based on the protocol group configured. This assignment can be removed by using the delete protocol_group option.

When priority is not specified in the command, the port default priority will be the priority for those untagged packets classified by the protocol vlan.

Format
config port dot1v ports [<portlist> | all] [add protocol_group [group_id <id> | group_name <name 32>] [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <id>] {priority <value 0-7>} | delete protocol_group [group_id <id> | all]]

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `add` - Specifies that the group specified will be added.
- `protocol_group` - Specifies that parameters for the group will follow.
- `group_id` - Specifies the group ID of the protocol group.
  `<id>` - Enter the group ID used here.
- `group_name` - Specifies the name of the protocol group.
  `<name 32>` - Enter the name of the group used here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlan` - The VLAN that is to be associated with this protocol group on this port.
  `<vlan_name 32>` - Enter the name of the VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `vlanid` - Specifies the VLAN ID.
  `<id>` - Enter the VLAN ID used here.
- `priority` - (Optional) Specifies the priority to be associated with the packet which has been classified to the specified VLAN by the protocol.
  `<value 0-7>` - Enter the priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
- `delete` - Specifies that the group specified will be deleted.
- `protocol_group` - Specifies that parameters for the group will follow.
- `group_id` - Specifies the group ID of the protocol group.
  `<id>` - Enter the group ID used here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the groups will be deleted.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
The example is to assign VLAN marketing-1 for untagged ipv6 packet ingress from port 3.
To configure the group ID 10 on port 3 to be associated with VLAN marketing-1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config port dot1v ports 3 add protocol_group group_id 10
  vlan marketing-1
Command: config port dot1v ports 3 add protocol_group group_id 10 vlan
  marketing-1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**60-6  show port dot1v**

Description
This command is used to display the VLAN to be associated with untagged packet ingressed from a port based on the protocol group.

Format
```
show port dot1v {ports <portlist>}
```

Parameters
- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
The example display the protocol VLAN information for ports 1:

```
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show port dot1v ports 1
Command: show port dot1v ports 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol Group ID</th>
<th>VLAN Name</th>
<th>Protocol Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VLAN2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VLAN3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>VLAN4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 4

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 61  QinQ Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable qinq</td>
<td>This command is used to enable QinQ. When QinQ is enabled, all network port roles will be NNI ports and outer TPID will be set to 0x88A8; all existing static VLANs will run as S-VLAN; all dynamic learned L2 address will be cleared; all dynamic registered VLAN entries will be cleared; and GVRP will be disabled. To run GVRP on the Switch, the administrator should enable GVRP manually. In QinQ mode, GVRP protocol will employ reserve address 01-80-C2-00-00-0D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable qinq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config qinq inner_tpid &lt;hex 0x1-0xffff&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config qinq ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show qinq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show qinq inner_tpid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show qinq ports [&lt;portlist&gt;]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create vlan_translation ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete vlan_translation ports [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>all]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan_translation [&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>cvid &lt;vidlist&gt;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61-1  enable qinq

Description
This command is used to enable QinQ. When QinQ is enabled, all network port roles will be NNI ports and outer TPID will be set to 0x88A8; all existing static VLANs will run as S-VLAN; all dynamic learned L2 address will be cleared; all dynamic registered VLAN entries will be cleared; and GVRP will be disabled.

To run GVRP on the Switch, the administrator should enable GVRP manually. In QinQ mode, GVRP protocol will employ reserve address 01-80-C2-00-00-0D.

Format
enable qinq

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable QinQ:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable qinq
Command: enable qinq
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
61-2 disable qinq

Description
This command is used to disable the QinQ. When QinQ is disabled, all dynamic learned L2 addresses will be cleared, all dynamic registered VLAN entries will be cleared, and GVRP will be disabled.

To run GVRP on the Switch, the administrator should enable GVRP manually.

Format
disable qinq

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable QinQ:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable qinq
Command: disable qinq
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

61-3 config qinq inner_tpid

Description
The command is used to configure the inner TPID of the system. The inner TPID is used to decide if the ingress packet is c-tagged. Inner tag TPID is per system configurable.

Format
config qinq inner_tpid <hex 0x1-0xffff>

Parameters

- **inner_tpid** - Specifies the inner-TPID of the system.
- **<hex 0x1-0xffff>** - Enter the inner-TPID of the system here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To configure the inner TPID in the system to 0x9100:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config qinq inner_tpid 0x9100
Command: config qinq inner_tpid 0x9100
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

61-4 config qinq ports

Description

This command is used to configure the QinQ port's parameters.

Format

```
config qinq ports [<portlist> | all] {role [uni | nni] | missdrop [enable | disable] | outer_tpid <hex 0x1-0xffff> | add_inner_tag [<hex 0x1-0xffff> | disable]}
```

Parameters

```
<portlist> - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.
all - Specifies that all the ports will be used for the configuration.
role - (Optional) Specifies the port role in QinQ mode.
   uni - Specifies that the port is connecting to the customer network.
   nni - Specifies that the port is connecting to the service provider network.
missdrop - (Optional) Specifies the state of the miss drop of ports option.
   enable - Specifies that the miss drop of ports option will be enabled.
   disable - Specifies that the miss drop of ports option will be disabled.
outer_tpid - (Optional) Specifies the outer-TPID of a port.
   <hex 0x1-0xffff> - Enter the outer-TPID value used here.
add_inner_tag - (Optional) Specifies to add an inner tag for ingress untagged packets. If set, the inner tag will be added for the ingress untagged packets and therefore the packets that egress to the NNI port will be double tagged. If disable, only the s-tag will be added for ingress untagged packets.
   <hex 0x1-0xffff> - Enter the inner tag value used here.
   disable - Specifies that the add inner tag option will be disabled.
```

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure port list 1-4 as NNI port and set the TPID to 0x88A8:
61-5 show qinq

Description
This command is used to display the global QinQ status.

Format
show qinq

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the global QinQ status:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show qinq
Command: show qinq

QinQ Status : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

61-6 show qinq inner_tpid

Description
This command is used to display the inner-TPID of a system.

Format
show qinq inner_tpid

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the inner-TPID of a system:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show qinq inner_tpid
Command: show qinq inner_tpid

Inner TPID: 0x9100

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

61-7  show qinq ports

Description
This command is used to display the QinQ configuration of the ports.

Format
```
show qinq ports {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
```
<portlist> - (Optional) Enter the list of ports to be displayed here.
```

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the QinQ mode for ports 1-2:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show qinq ports 1-2
Command: show qinq ports 1-2

Port ID: 1
---------------------------------------------------------
Role: NNI
Miss Drop: Disabled
Outer Tpid: 0x8100
Add Inner Tag: Disabled

Port ID: 2
---------------------------------------------------------
Role: NNI
Miss Drop: Disabled
Outer Tpid: 0x8100
Add Inner Tag: Disabled

61-8 create vlan_translation ports

Description
This command is used to create a VLAN translation rule. This setting will not be effective when the QinQ mode is disabled.

This configuration is only effective for a UNI port. At UNI port, the ingress C-VLAN tagged packets will be translated to S-VLAN tagged packets by adding or replacing according the configured rule. The S-VLAN Tag of egress packets at this port will be recovered to C-VLAN Tag or stripped.

Format
create vlan_translation ports [<portlist> | all] [add cvid <vidlist> | replace cvid <vlanid 1-4094>] svid <vlanid 1-4094> {priority <priority 0-7>}

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for the configuration.
- `add` - Specifies to add an S-Tag to the packet.
- `cvid` - Specifies the customer VLAN ID used.
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the customer VLAN ID used here.
- `replace` - Specifies to replace the C-Tag with the S-Tag.
- `cvid` - Specifies the customer VLAN ID used.
- `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the customer VLAN ID used here.
- `svid` - Specifies the service provider VLAN ID used.
- `<vlanid 1-4094>` - Enter the service provider VLAN ID used here.
- `priority` - (Optional) Specifies to assign an 802.1p priority to the S-Tag. If the priority is not specified, the priority of the ports will be set to S-TAG by default.
- `<priority 0-7>` - Enter the 802.1p S-Tag priority value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To replace the C-Tag in which the CVID is 20, with the S-Tag and the S-VID is 200 at UNI Port 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create vlan_translation ports 1 replace cvid 20 svid 200
Command: create vlan_translation ports 1 replace cvid 20 svid 200
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To add S-Tag, when the S-VID is 300, to a packet in which the CVID is 30 at UNI Port 1:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create vlan_translation ports 1 add cvid 30 svid 300
Command: create vlan_translation ports 1 add cvid 30 svid 300
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

61-9 delete vlan_translation ports
Description
This command is used to delete translation relationships between the C-VLAN and the S-VLAN.

Format
delete vlan_translation ports [<portlist> | all] {cvid <vidlist>}

Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports to be configured here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for the configuration.
- `cvid` - (Optional) Specifies the rules for the specified CVIDs. If the CVID is not specified, all rules configured for the port will be deleted.
- `<vidlist>` - Enter the CVID value here.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a VLAN translation rule on ports 1-4:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete vlan_translation ports 1-4
Command: delete vlan_translation ports 1-4
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

61-10 show vlan_translation

Description
This command is used to display the existing C-VLAN-based VLAN translation rules.

Format
show vlan_translation {[ports <portlist> | cvid <vidlist>]}  

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ports</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a list of ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the list of ports to be displayed here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvid</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the rules for the specified CVIDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vidlist&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the CVID value used here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show C-VLANs based on VLAN translation rules in the system:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show vlan_translation
Command: show vlan_translation

 Port  CVID  SPVID Action Priority
-----  ------ ------ ------- --------
 1     20    200 Replace  -
 1     30    300  Add   -

Total Entries: 2
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 62  Quality of Service (QoS)  
Command List

```
config bandwidth_control [<portlist> | all] {rx_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>] | tx_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>]}  
show bandwidth_control [<portlist>]  
config per_queue bandwidth_control {ports [<portlist> | all]} <cos_id_list 0-7> {(min_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>] max_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>])}  
show per_queue bandwidth_control [<portlist>]  
config scheduling {ports [<portlist> | all]} <class_id 0-7> {strict | weight <value 1-127>}  
config scheduling_mechanism {ports [<portlist> | all]} [strict | wrr | wdrr]  
show scheduling [<portlist>]  
show scheduling_mechanism [<portlist>]  
config 802.1p user_priority <priority 0-7> <class_id 0-7>  
show 802.1p user_priority  
config 802.1p default_priority [<portlist> | all] <priority 0-7>  
show 802.1p default_priority [<portlist>]  
config 802.1p map {[<portlist> | all]} 1p_color <priority_list> to [green | red | yellow]  
show 802.1p map 1p_color [<portlist>]  
config dscp trust [<portlist> | all] state [enable | disable]  
show dscp trust [<portlist>]  
config dscp map {[<portlist> | all]} [dscp_priority <dscp_list> to <priority 0-7> | dscp_dscp <dscp_list> to <dscp 0-63> | dscp_color <dscp_list> to [green | red | yellow]]  
show dscp map [<portlist>] [dscp_priority | dscp_dscp | dscp_color] <dscp <dscp_list>}  
```

62-1  config bandwidth_control

Description
This command is used to configure the port bandwidth limit control.

Format
```
config bandwidth_control [<portlist> | all] {rx_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>] | tx_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>]}  
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `rx_rate` - Specifies the limitation applied to receive data rate.
  - `no_limit` - Indicates there is no limit on receiving bandwidth of the configured ports. An integer value from m to n sets a maximum limit in Kbits/sec. The actual bandwidth will be an adjusted value based on the user specified bandwidth. The actual limit may be equal to the user specified limit, but will not exceed it. The actual limit recognized by the device, will be displayed when the command is executed.
  - `<value 64-10240000>` - Enter the receiving data rate here. This value must be between 64 and 10240000.
- `tx_rate` - Specifies the limitation applied to transmit data rate.
  - `no_limit` - Indicates there is no limit on port tx bandwidth. An integer value from m to n sets a maximum limit in Kbits/sec. The actual bandwidth will be an adjusted value based on the user specified bandwidth. The actual limit may be equal to the user specified limit, but will not exceed it. The actual limit recognized by the device, will be displayed when the
command is executed.  
\textbf{<value 64-10240000>} - Enter the transmitting data rate here.  This value must be between 64 and 10240000.

\section*{Restrictions}
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

\section*{Example}
To configure the port bandwidth:

\begin{verbatim}
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config bandwidth_control 1-10 tx_rate 100
Command: config bandwidth_control 1-10 tx_rate 100

Success

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
\end{verbatim}

\section*{62-2 \texttt{show bandwidth\_control}}

\section*{Description}
This command is used to display the port bandwidth configurations.

The bandwidth can also be assigned by the RADIUS server through the authentication process.  If RADIUS server has assigned the bandwidth, then the RADIUS-assigned bandwidth will be the effective bandwidth.  The authentication with the RADIUS sever can be per port or per user.  For per-user authentication, there may be multiple bandwidth control values assigned when there are multiple users attached to this specific port.  In this case, the largest assigned bandwidth value will be applied to the effective bandwidth for this specific port.  Note that only devices that support MAC-based VLAN can provide per user authentication.

\section*{Format}

\texttt{show bandwidth\_control \{<portlist>\}}

\section*{Parameters}

\texttt{<portlist>} - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.  
If no parameter specified, system will display all ports bandwidth configurations.

\section*{Restrictions}
None.

\section*{Example}
To display port bandwidth control table:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show bandwidth_control 1-10

Command: show bandwidth_control 1-10

Bandwidth Control Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>RX Rate</th>
<th>TX Rate</th>
<th>Effective RX</th>
<th>Effective TX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Kbit/sec)</td>
<td>(Kbit/sec)</td>
<td>(Kbit/sec)</td>
<td>(Kbit/sec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

62-3 config per_queue bandwidth_control

Description

This command is used to configure per port CoS bandwidth control.

Format

config per_queue bandwidth_control {ports [<portlist> | all]} <cos_id_list 0-7> {{min_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>] max_rate [no_limit | <value 64-10240000>]}...

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

<portlist> - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.

all - For set all ports in the system, you may use “all” parameter. If no parameter is specified, system will set all ports.

<cos_id_list 0-7> - Specifies a list of priority queues. The priority queue number is ranged from 0 to 7.

min_rate - (Optional) Specifies that one of the parameters below (no_limit or <value m-n>) will be applied to the mini-rate at which the above specified class will be allowed to receive packets.

no_limit - Specifies that there will be no limit on the rate of packets received by the above specified class.

<value 64-10240000> - Specifies the packet limit, in Kbps, that the above ports will be allowed to receive. If the specified rate is not multiple of minimum granularity, the rate will be adjusted.

max_rate - (Optional) Specifies that one of the parameters below (no_limit or <value m-n >) will be applied to the maximum rate at which the above specified class will be allowed to transmit packets.

no_limit - Specifies that there will be no limit on the rate of packets received by the above specified class.

<value 64-10240000> - Specifies the packet limit, in Kbps, that the above ports will be allowed to transmit. If the specified rate is not multiple of minimum granularity, the rate will be adjusted.
allowed to receive. If the specified rate is not multiple of minimum granularity, the rate will
be adjusted.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the ports 1-10 CoS bandwidth queue 1 min rate to 130 and max rate to 100000:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config per_queue bandwidth_control ports 1-10 1 min_rate 130 max_rate 1000
Command: config per_queue bandwidth_control ports 1-10 1 min_rate 130 max_rate 1000
Success.
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

62-4 show per_queue bandwidth_control

Description
This command is used to display per port CoS bandwidth control settings.

Format
```
show per_queue bandwidth_control {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
```
<portlist> - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
If no parameter is specified, system will display all ports CoS bandwidth configurations.
```

Restrictions
None.

Example
Display per port CoS bandwidth control table:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show per_queue bandwidth_control 10

Command: show per_queue bandwidth_control 10

Queue Bandwidth Control Table On Port: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Min Rate(Kbit/sec)</th>
<th>Max Rate(Kbit/sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

62-5  config scheduling

Description
This command is used to configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for each CoS queue.

Format
config scheduling {ports [<portlist> | all]} <class_id 0-7> [strict | weight <value 1-127>]

Parameters
- **ports** - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
  - **<portlist>** - Enter the list of ports used for this configuration here.
- **<class_id 0-7>** - Specifies the 8 hardware priority queues which the config scheduling command will apply to. The four hardware priority queues are identified by number from 0 to 7 with the 0 queue being the lowest priority.
- **strict** - The queue will operate in strict mode.
- **weight** - Specifies the weights for weighted round robin. A value between 0 and n can be specified.
  - **<value 1-127>** - Enter the weights for weighted round robin value here. This value must be between 1 and 127.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the traffic scheduling CoS queue 1 to weight 25 on port 10:
### 62-6 config scheduling_mechanism

#### Description

This command is used to configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for each CoS queue.

#### Format

```
config scheduling_mechanism {ports [<portlist> | all]} [strict | wrr | wdrr]
```

#### Parameters

- **ports** - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
  - `<portlist>` - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.
  - `all` - Specifies to set all ports in the system. If no port is specified, system will set all ports.
- **strict** - The highest class of service is the first to process traffic. That is, the highest class of service will finish before other queues empty.
- **wrr** - Use the weighted round-robin algorithm to handle packets in an even distribution in priority classes of service.
- **wdrr** - Use the weighted deficit round-robin algorithm to handle packets in an even distribution in priority classes of service.

#### Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

#### Example

**To configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for each CoS queue:**

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config scheduling_mechanism strict
Command: config scheduling_mechanism strict
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**To configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for CoS queue on port 1:**

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config scheduling_mechanism ports 1 strict
Command: config scheduling_mechanism ports 1 strict
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
62-7  show scheduling

Description
This command is used to display the current traffic scheduling parameters.

Format
show scheduling {<portlist>}

Parameters

| <portlist>  | (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed. If no parameter specified, system will display all ports scheduling configurations. |

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the traffic scheduling parameters for each CoS queue on port 1(take eight hardware priority queues for example):

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show scheduling 1
Command: show scheduling 1

QOS Output Scheduling On Port: 1
Class ID  Weight
---------  ------
Class-0  1
Class-1  2
Class-2  3
Class-3  4
Class-4  5
Class-5  6
Class-6  7
Class-7  8
```

62-8  show scheduling_mechanism

Description
This command is used to show the traffic scheduling mechanism.

Format
show scheduling_mechanism {<portlist>}

Parameters

\(<\text{portlist}\>\) - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
If no parameter specified, system will display all ports scheduling mechanism configurations.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show scheduling mechanism:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show scheduling_mechanism
Command: show scheduling_mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Strict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
62-9  config 802.1p user_priority

Description
This command is used to map the 802.1p user priority of an incoming packet to one of the eight hardware queues available on the Switch.

Format
config 802.1p user_priority <priority 0-7> <class_id 0-7>

Parameters
| <priority 0-7> | - The 802.1p user priority you want to associate with the <class_id> (the number of the hardware queue) with. |
|<class_id 0-7> | - The number of the Switch’s hardware priority queue. The switch has 8 hardware priority queues available. They are numbered between 0 (the lowest priority) and 7 (the highest priority). |

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the 802.1p user priority:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1p user_priority 1 3
Command: config 802.1p user_priority 1 3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

62-10  show 802.1p user_priority

Description
This command is used to display 802.1p user priority for ports.

Format
show 802.1p user_priority

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.
Example
To display the 802.1p user priority:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show 802.1p user_priority
Command: show 802.1p user_priority

QOS Class of Traffic:
Priority-0  ->  <Class-2>
Priority-1  ->  <Class-0>
Priority-2  ->  <Class-1>
Priority-3  ->  <Class-3>
Priority-4  ->  <Class-4>
Priority-5  ->  <Class-5>
Priority-6  ->  <Class-6>
Priority-7  ->  <Class-7>
```

62-11 config 802.1p default_priority

Description
This command is used to configure the 802.1p default priority settings on the Switch. If an untagged packet is received by the Switch, the priority configured with this command will be written to the packet's priority field.

Format
```
config 802.1p default_priority [<portlist> | all] <priority 0-7>
```

Parameters
- **<portlist>** - This specifies a range of ports for which the default priority is to be configured. That is, a range of ports for which all untagged packets received will be assigned the priority specified below. The port list is specified by listing the beginning port number on the Switch, separated by a colon. Then highest port number of the range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash.
- **all** - Specifies that the command apply to all ports on the Switch.
- **<priority 0-7>** - The priority value (0 to 7) assigned to untagged packets received by the Switch or a range of ports on the Switch.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the 802.1p default priority settings on the Switch:
62-12 show 802.1p default_priority

Description
This command is used to display the current configured default priority settings on the Switch.

The default priority can also be assigned by the RADIUS server through the authentication process. The authentication with the RADIUS server can be per port or port user. For per port authentication, the priority assigned by RADIUS server will be the effective port default priority. For per user authentication, the priority assigned by RADIUS will not be the effective port default priority whereas it will become the priority associated with MAC address. Note that only devices supporting MAC-based VLAN can provide per user authentication.

Format
show 802.1p default_priority {<portlist>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If no parameter is specified, all ports for 802.1p default priority will be displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display 802.1p default priority:
62-13  config dscp trust

Description
This command is used to configure the state of DSCP trust per port. When DSCP is not trusted, 802.1p is trusted.

Format
config dscp trust [portlist] | all state [enable | disable]

Parameters

portlist - Enter the list of port used for this configuration.
all - Specifies that the command apply to all ports on the Switch.
state - Specifies to enable or disable to trust DSCP. By default, DSCP trust is disabled.
    enable - Specifies to enable the DSCP trust state.
    disable - Specifies to disable the DSCP trust state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Enable DSCP trust on ports 1-8.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dscp trust 1-8 state enable
Command: config dscp trust 1-8 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
62-14 config 802.1p map

Description
This command is used to configure the mapping of 802.1p to the packet’s initial color. The mapping of 802.1p to a color is used to determine the initial color of the packet when the policing function of the packet is color aware and the packet is 1p-trusted.

Format
config 802.1p map {{<portlist> | all}} 1p_color <priority_list> to [green | red | yellow]

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter the list of port used for this configuration.
- `all` - (Optional) Specifies that the command apply to all ports on the Switch.
- `1p_color` - The list of source priority for incoming packets.
- `<priority_list>` - Specifies the list of source priority for incoming packets.
- `to` - The mapped color for a packet.
  - `green` - Specifies green as the mapped color.
  - `red` - Specifies red as the mapped color.
  - `yellow` - Specifies yellow as the mapped color.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
If a product supports per-port 802.1p mapping configuration, configure the mapping of 802.1p priority 1 to red on ports 1-8.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config 802.1p map 1-8 1p_color 1 to red
Command: config 802.1p map 1-8 1p_color 1 to red
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

62-15 show 802.1p map 1p_color

Description
This command is used to display the 802.1p to color mapping.

Format
show 802.1p map 1p_color {<portlist>}

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Specifies a list of ports.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the 802.1p color mapping on port 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show 802.1p map lp_color 1
Command: show 802.1p map lp_color 1

802.1p to Color Mapping:
-----------------------------------------------
Port 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
----- ------ ------ ------ ------ ------ ------ ------ ----
1   Green Green Green Green Green Green Green Green
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

62-16 show dscp trust

Description
This command is used to display DSCP trust state for the specified ports on the Switch.

Format
```
show dscp trust {<portlist>}
```

Parameters
```
<portlist> - (Optional) A range of ports to display.

If not specify the port, all ports for DSCP trust status on the Switch will be displayed.
```

Restrictions
None.

Example
Display DSCP trust status on ports 1-8.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show dscp trust 1-8
Command: show dscp trust 1-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>DSCP-Trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62-17 config dscp map

Description
This command is used to configure DSCP mapping. The mapping of DSCP to priority will be used to determine the priority of the packet (which will be then used to determine the scheduling queue) when the port is in DSCP trust state.

The mapping of DSCP to color will be used to determine the initial color of the packet when the policing function of the packet is color aware and the packet is DSCP-trusted.

The DSCP-to-DSCP mapping is used in the swap of DSCP of the packet when the packet is ingresses to the port. The remaining processing of the packet will base on the new DSCP. By default, the DSCP is mapped to the same DSCP.

These DSCP mapping will take effect at the same time when IP packet ingress from a DSCP-trusted port.

Format
config dscp map {{<portlist> | all}} [dscp_priority <dscp_list> to <priority 0-7> | dscp_dscp <dscp_list> to <dscp 0-63> | dscp_color <dscp_list> to [green | red | yellow]]

Parameters
- **<portlist>** - Enter the list of port used for this configuration here.
  - all - Specifies that all the ports will be included in this configuration.
- **dscp_priority** - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific priority.
  - **<dscp_list>** - Enter the DSCP priority list here.
  - **to** - Specifies that the above or following parameter will be mapped to the previously mentioned parameter.
  - **<priority 0-7>** - Specifies the result priority of mapping.
- **dscp_dscp** - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific DSCP.
  - **<dscp_list>** - Enter the DSCP to DSCP list here.
  - **to** - Specifies that the above or following parameter will be mapped to the previously mentioned parameter.
  - **<dscp 0-63>** - Specifies the result DSCP of mapping.
- **dscp_color** - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific color.
  - **<dscp_list>** - Enter the DSCP to color list here.
to - Specifies that the above or following parameter will be mapped to the previously mentioned parameter.
green - Specifies the result color of mapping to be green.
red - Specifies the result color of mapping to be red.
yellow - Specifies the result color of mapping to be yellow.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the mapping of the DSCP priority to priority 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dscp map 1-8 dscp_priority 1 to 1
Command: config dscp map 1-8 dscp_priority 1 to 1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure the global mapping of the DSCP priority to priority 1:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dscp map dscp_priority 1 to 1
Command: config dscp map dscp_priority 1 to 1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

62-18 show dscp map

Description
This command is used to show DSCP trusted port list and mapped color, priority and DSCP.

Format
```
show dscp map {<portlist>} [dscp_priority | dscp_dscp | dscp_color] {dscp <dscp_list>}
```

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) A range of ports to show. If no port is specified, all ports’ DSCP mapping will be displayed.
- `dscp_priority` - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific priority.
- `dscp_dscp` - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific DSCP.
- `dscp_color` - Specifies a list of DSCP value to be mapped to a specific color.
- `dscp` - (Optional) This specifies DSCP value that will be mapped.
  - `<dscp_list>` - Enter the DSCP list here.

Restrictions
None.
Example

In case of project support per port configure, show DSCP map configuration on port 1.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show dscp map 1 dscp_dscp
Command: show dscp map 1 dscp_dscp

DSCP to DSCP Mapping:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port 1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 63  RADIUS Client Command List

config radius add <server_index 1-3> [<server_ip> | <ipv6addr>] key <password 32> [default | {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | timeout <sec 1-255> | retransmit<int 1-20>}](1)

config radius delete <server_index 1-3>

config radius <server_index 1-3> [ipaddress [<server_ip>|<ipv6addr>] | key <password 32> | auth_port [<udp_port_number 1-65535> | default] | acct_port [<udp_port_number1-65535> | default] | timeout [<sec 1-255> | default] | retransmit [<int 1-20> | default]](1)

show radius
show auth_client
show acct_client

63-1  config radius add

Description
This command is used to add a new RADIUS server. The server with lower index has higher authenticative priority.

Format

config radius add <server_index 1-3> [<server_ip> | <ipv6addr>] key <password 32> [default | {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> | timeout <sec 1-255> | retransmit<int 1-20>}](1)

Parameters

<server_index 1-3> - Enter the RADIUS server index. This value must be between 1 and 3.
<server_ip> - Enter the IP address of the RADIUS server here.
<ipv6addr> - Enter the IPv6 address of the RADIUS server here.
key - The key pre-negotiated between switch and the RADIUS server. It is used to encrypt user’s authentication data before being transmitted over internet. The maximum length of the key is 32.
<password 32> - Enter the password here. The password can be up to 32 characters long.
default - Sets the authentication UDP port number to 1812 accounting UDP port number to 1813, timeout to 5 seconds and retransmit to 2.
auth_port - Specifies the UDP port number which is used to transmit RADIUS authentication data between the Switch and the RADIUS server. The range is 1 to 65535.
<udp_port_number 1-65535> - Enter the authentication port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
acct_port - Specifies the UDP port number which is used to transmit RADIUS accounting statistics between the Switch and the RADIUS server. The range is 1 to 65535.
<udp_port_number 1-65535> - Enter the accounting port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
timeout - The waiting time in second for the server to reply. The default value is 5 seconds.
<sec 1-255> - Enter the timeout value here. This value must be between 1 and 255 seconds.
retransmit - The count for re-transmitting. The default value is 2.
<int 1-20> - Enter the re-transmit value here. This value must be between 1 and 20.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add a new RADIUS server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config radius add 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
Command: config radius add 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
Success.
```

63-2  `config radius delete`
Description
This command is used to delete a RADIUS server.

Format
```
config radius delete <server_index 1-3>
```

Parameters
```
<server_index 1-3> - Specifies to delete a RADIUS server. Enter the RADIUS server index.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To delete a radius server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config radius delete 1
Command: config radius delete 1
Success.
```

63-3  `config radius`
Description
This command is used to configure a RADIUS server.
Format

config radius <server_index 1-3> {ipaddress [<server_ip>|<ipv6addr>] | key <password 32> | auth_port [<udp_port_number 1-65535> | default] | acct_port [<udp_port_number1-65535> | default] | timeout [<sec 1-255> | default] | retransmit [<int 1-20> | default]}

Parameters

<server_index 1-3> - Enter the RADIUS server index here. This value must be between 1 and 3.

ipaddress - The IP address of the RADIUS server.
  <server_ip> - Enter the RADIUS server IP address here.
  <ipv6addr> - Enter the RADIUS server IPv6 address used here.

key - The key pre-negotiated between switch and RADIUS server. It is used to encrypt user’s authentication data before being transmitted over internet. The maximum length of the key is 32.
  <password 32> - Enter the key here. The key can be up to 32 characters long.

auth_port - Specifies the UDP port number which is used to transmit RADIUS authentication data between the Switch and the RADIUS server. The range is 1 to 65535. The default value is 1812.
  <udp_port_number 1-65535> - Enter the authentication port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
  default - Specifies that the default port number will be used.

acct_port - Specifies the UDP port number which is used to transmit RADIUS accounting statistics between the Switch and the RADIUS server. The range is 1 to 65535. The default value is 1813.
  <udp_port_number 1-65535> - Enter the accounting port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
  default - Specifies that the default port number will be used.

timeout - The time in second for waiting server reply. The default value is 5 seconds.
  <sec 1-255> - Enter the timeout value here. This value must be between 1 and 255 seconds.
  default - Specifies that the default timeout value will be used.

retransmit - The count for re-transmitting. The default value is 2.
  <int 1-20> - Enter the re-transmit value here. This value must be between 1 and 20.
  default - Specifies that the default re-transmit value will be used.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure a radius server:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config radius 1 auth_port 60
Command: config radius 1 auth_port 60
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

63-4 show radius

Description

This command is used to display RADIUS server configurations.
Format
show radius

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display RADIUS server configurations:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show radius
Command: show radius

Index  IP Address      Auth-Port Acct-Port Timeout Retransmit Key
-----  --------------- --------- --------- ------- ---------- ----------------
1      10.48.74.121    60        1813      5       2          dlink

Total Entries : 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

63-5  show auth_client

Description
This command is used to display information of RADIUS authentication client.

Format
show auth_client

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display authentication client information:
63-6  show acct_client

Description
This command is used to display information of RADIUS accounting client.

Format
show acct_client

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display information of RADIUS accounting client:
```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show acct_client
Command: show acct_client

radiusAcctClient ==>
 radiusAcctClientInvalidServerAddresses  0
 radiusAcctClientIdentifier

radiusAuthServerEntry ==>
radiusAccServerIndex : 1

radiusAccServerAddress                      0.0.0.0
radiusAccClientServerPortNumber             0
radiusAccClientRoundTripTime                0
radiusAccClientRequests                     0
radiusAccClientRetransmissions              0
radiusAccClientResponses                    0
radiusAccClientMalformedResponses           0
radiusAccClientBadAuthenticators            0
radiusAccClientPendingRequests              0
radiusAccClientTimeouts                     0
radiusAccClientUnknownTypes                 0
radiusAccClientPacketsDropped               0
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 64  Safeguard Engine Command List

-config safeguard_engine [state {enable | disable}] utilization {rising <20-100> | falling <20-100> | trap_log [enable | disable] | mode {strict | fuzzy}}

show safeguard_engine

64-1  config safeguard_engine

Description
This command is used to configure the CPU protection control for the system.

Format
config safeguard_engine [state {enable | disable}] utilization {rising <20-100> | falling <20-100> | trap_log [enable | disable] | mode {strict | fuzzy}}

Parameters

state - (Optional) Specifies to configure CPU protection state to enable or disable.
  enable - Specifies that CPU protection will be enabled.
  disable - Specifies that CPU protection will be disabled.

utilization - (Optional) Specifies to configure the CPU protection threshold.
  rising - Specifies utilization rising threshold. The range is between 20%-100%. If the CPU utilization is over the rising threshold, the Switch enters exhausted mode.
  <20-100> - Enter the utilization rising value here. This value must be between 20 and 100.
  falling - Specifies utilization falling threshold. The range is between 20%-100%. If the CPU utilization is lower than the falling threshold, the Switch enters normal mode.
  <20-100> - Enter the utilization falling value here. This value must be between 20 and 100.

trap_log - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable the trap and log mechanism.
  enable - Specifies that the trap and log mechanism will be enabled.
  disable - Specifies that the trap and log mechanism will be disabled.

mode - (Optional) Determines the control method of broadcasting traffic.
  strict - In strict mode, the Switch will stop receiving all 'IP broadcast' packets, packets from the untrusted IP address, and reduce the bandwidth of 'ARP-not-to-me' packets (the protocol address of the target in the ARP packet is the Switch itself) to the Switch. That means that no matter what the reasons for high CPU utilization are (may not be caused by an ARP storm), the Switch reluctantly processes the specified traffic, mentioned previously in the Exhausted mode.
  fuzzy - In fuzzy mode, the Switch will adjust the bandwidth dynamically.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure CPU protection:
64-2 show safeguard_engine

Description
This command is used to show safeguard engine information.

Format
show safeguard_engine

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show safeguard_engine information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show safeguard_engine
Command: show safeguard_engine

Safeguard Engine State : Disabled
Safeguard Engine Current Status : Normal Mode

CPU Utilization Information:
Rising Threshold : 30%
Falling Threshold : 20%
Trap/Log State : Disabled
Mode : Fuzzy
```

Note: Safeguard engine current status has two modes: exhausted and normal mode.
Chapter 65  Secure Shell (SSH)

Command List

```
config ssh algorithm [3DES | AES128 | AES192 | AES256 | arcfour | blowfish | cast128 |
  twofish128 | twofish192 | twofish256 | MD5 | SHA1 | RSA | DSA] [enable | disable]
show ssh algorithm

config ssh authmode [password | publickey | hostbased] [enable | disable]
show ssh authmode

config ssh user <username 15> authmode [hostbased [hostname <domain_name 32> |
  hostname IP <domain_name 32> [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>]] | password | publickey]
show ssh user authmode

config ssh server {maxsession <int 1-8> | contimeout <sec 120-600> | authfail <int 2-20> | rekey |
  [10min | 30min | 60min | never] | port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>}
enable ssh
disable ssh
show ssh server
```

65-1  config ssh algorithm

Description
This command is used to configure SSH service algorithm.

Format
```
config ssh algorithm [3DES | AES128 | AES192 | AES256 | arcfour | blowfish | cast128 |
  twofish128 | twofish192 | twofish256 | MD5 | SHA1 | RSA | DSA] [enable | disable]
```

Parameters

3DES - The 3DES cipher is three-key triple-DES (encrypt-decrypt-encrypt), where the first 8
  bytes of the key are used for the first encryption, the next 8 bytes for the decryption, and the
  following 8 bytes for the final encryption.

AES (128,192,256) - Advanced Encryption Standard.

arcfour - RC4 (also known as ARC4 or ARCFOUR meaning Alleged RC4) is the most widely-
  used software stream cipher.

blowfish - Blowfish is a keyed, symmetric block cipher.

cast128 - CAST-128 is a 12- or 16-round feistel network with a 64-bit block size and a key size of
  between 40 to 128 bits.

twofish (128,192,256) - Twofish has a 128-bit block size, a key size ranging from 128 to 256 bits.

MD5 - Message-Digest Algorithm 5.

SHA1 - Secure Hash Algorithm.

RSA - RSA encryption algorithm is a non-symmetric encryption algorithm.

DSA - Digital Signature Algorithm.

enable - Enables the algorithm.

disable - Disables the algorithm.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example

To enable SSH server public key algorithm:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config ssh algorithm DSA enable
Command: config ssh algorithm DSA enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

65-2 show ssh algorithm

Description
This command is used to show the SSH service algorithm.

Format
```
show ssh algorithm
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show server algorithm:
Command: show ssh algorithm

Encryption Algorithm
------------------------
3DES : Enabled
AES128 : Enabled
AES192 : Enabled
AES256 : Enabled
Arcfour : Enabled
Blowfish : Enabled
Cast128 : Enabled
Twofish128 : Enabled
Twofish192 : Enabled
Twofish256 : Enabled

Data Integrity Algorithm
------------------------
MD5 : Enabled
SHA1 : Enabled

Public Key Algorithm
---------------------
RSA : Enabled
DSA : Enabled

65-3  config ssh authmode

Description
This command is used to configure user authentication method for SSH.

Format
config ssh authmode [password | publickey | hostbased] [enable | disable]

Parameters
- **password** - Specifies the user authentication method using password.
- **publickey** - Specifies the user authentication method using public key.
- **hostbased** - Specifies the user authentication method using host-based.
- **enable** - Enables the user authentication method.
- **disable** - Disables the user authentication method.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure user authentication method:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config ssh authmode publickey enable
Command: config ssh authmode publickey enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

65-4  show ssh authmode

**Description**
This command is used to show the user authentication method.

**Format**
```
show ssh authmode
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To show user authentication method:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show ssh authmode
Command: show ssh authmode

The SSH Authentication Method:
Password   : Enabled
Public Key : Enabled
Host-based : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

65-5  config ssh user

**Description**
This command is used to update user information for SSH configuration.
Format

```
config ssh user <username 15> authmode [hostbased [hostname <domain_name 32> | hostname_IP <domain_name 32> [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>]] | password | publickey]
```

Parameters

- `<username 15>` - Enter the user name. This name can be up to 15 characters long.
- `authmode` - Specifies the authentication method.
  - `hostbased` - Specifies user authentication method.
  - `hostname` - Specifies host domain name.
    - `<domain_name 32>` - Enter the domain name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
  - `hostname_IP` - Specifies host domain name and IP address.
    - `<domain_name 32>` - Specifies host name if configuring Host-based method.
    - `<ipaddr>` - Specifies host IP address if configuring Host-based method.
    - `<ipv6addr>` - Specifies host IPv6 address if configuring Host-based method.
  - `password` - Specifies user authentication method.
  - `publickey` - Specifies user authentication method.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To update user "test" authentication method:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ssh user test authmode publickey
Command: config ssh user test authmode publickey
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

65-6 show ssh user authmode

Description

This command is used to show the SSH user information.

Format

```
show ssh user authmode
```

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To show user information about SSH configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ssh user authmode
Command: show ssh user authmode

Current Accounts:
User Name       Authentication Host Name                        Host IP
--------------- ---------      -------------------------------- ---------------
User1           Password
User2           Public Key
User3           Host-based     domain.com                       10.70.89.111
User4           Password

Total Entries : 4
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

65-7 config ssh server

Description
This command is used to configure the SSH server general information.

Format
```
config ssh server {maxsession <int 1-8> | contimeout <sec 120-600> | authfail <int 2-20> | rekey [10min | 30min | 60min | never] | port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>}
```

Parameters

- **maxsession** - (Optional) Specifies SSH server maximum session at the same time, maximum 8 sessions.
  
  `<int 1-8>` - Enter the maximum session value here. This value must be between 1 and 8.

- **contimeout** - (Optional) Specifies SSH server connection time-out, in the unit of second.
  
  `<sec 120-600>` - Enter the connection time-out value here. This value must be between 120 and 600 seconds.

- **authfail** - (Optional) Specifies user maximum fail attempts.
  
  `<int 2-20>` - Enter the user maximum fail attempts value here. This value must be between 2 and 20.

- **rekey** - (Optional) Specifies time to re-generate session key. There are 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and never for the selection, which the never means do NOT re-generate session key.
  
  - **10min** - Specifies that the re-generate session key time will be 10 minutes.
  - **30min** - Specifies that the re-generate session key time will be 30 minutes.
  - **60min** - Specifies that the re-generate session key time will be 60 minutes.
  - **never** - Specifies that the re-generate session key time will be set to never.

- **port** - (Optional) Specifies the TCP port used to communication between SSH client and server.
  
  The default value is 22.
  
  `<tcp_port_number 1-65535>` - Enter the TCP port number here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure SSH server maximum session number is 3:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ssh server maxsession 3
Command: config ssh server maxsession 3
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 65-8  enable ssh

**Description**
This command is used to enable SSH server services.

**Format**

```
enable ssh
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable SSH server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable ssh
Command: enable ssh
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 65-9  disable ssh

**Description**
This command is used to disable SSH server services.

**Format**

```
disable ssh
```
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the SSH server services:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable ssh
Command: disable ssh
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 65-10 show ssh server

**Description**
This command is used to show the SSH server general information.

**Format**
```
show ssh server
```

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To show SSH server:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show ssh server
Command: show ssh server

The SSH Server Configuration
Maximum Session : 8
Connection Timeout : 120
Authentication Fail Attempts : 2
Rekey Timeout : Never
TCP Port Number : 22

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 66  Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)  
Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>download ssl certificate</strong></td>
<td>This command is used to download the certificate to the device according to the certificate level. The user can download the specified certificate to the device which must, according to desired key exchange algorithm. For RSA key exchange, the user must download RSA type certificate and for DHE_DSS is using the DSA certificate for key exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable ssl</strong></td>
<td>(ciphersuite {RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disable ssl</strong></td>
<td>(ciphersuite {RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ssl</strong></td>
<td>(certificate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show ssl cachetimeout</strong></td>
<td><strong>config ssl cachetimeout &lt;value 60-86400&gt;</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 66-1  download ssl certificate

**Description**

This command is used to download the certificate to the device according to the certificate level. The user can download the specified certificate to the device which must, according to desired key exchange algorithm. For RSA key exchange, the user must download RSA type certificate and for DHE_DSS is using the DSA certificate for key exchange.

**Format**

download ssl certificate {<ipaddr> certfilename <path_filename 64> keyfilename <path_filename 64>}

**Parameters**

- **<ipaddr>** - (Optional) Enter the TFTP server IP address used for this configuration here.
- **certfilename** - (Optional) Specifies the desired certificate file name.
- **<path_filename 64>** - Enter the certificate file path with respect to the TFTP server root path. This can be up to 64 characters long.
- **keyfilename** - (Optional) Specifies the private key file name which accompany with the certificate.
- **<path_filename 64>** - Enter the private key file path with respect to the TFTP server root path. This can be up to 64 characters long.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To download certificate from TFTP server:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#download ssl certificate 10.55.47.1 certfilename cert.der
keyfilename pkey.der

Command: download ssl certificate 10.55.47.1 certfilename cert.der keyfilename pkey.der

Certificate Loaded Successfully!

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

66-2 enable ssl

Description
This command is used to enable SSL status and its ciphersuites. Using “enable ssl” command will enable SSL feature which means enable SSLv3 and TLSv1. For each ciphersuites, user must specify it by this command.

Format
enable ssl {ciphersuite {RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5 | RSA_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA | DHE_DSS_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA | RSA_EXPORT_with_RC4_40_MD5}}

Parameters

- **ciphersuite** - (Optional) Specifies the cipher suite combination used for this configuration.
  - **RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5** - Indicates RSA key exchange with RC4 128 bits encryption and MD5 hash.
  - **RSA_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA** - Indicates RSA key exchange with 3DES_EDE_CBC encryption and SHA hash.
  - **DHE_DSS_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA** - Indicates DH key exchange with 3DES_EDE_CBC encryption and SHA hash.
  - **RSA_EXPORT_with_RC4_40_MD5** - Indicates RSA_EXPORT key exchange with RC4 40 bits encryption and MD5 hash.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable the SSL ciphersuite for RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable ssl ciphersuite RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5

Command: enable ssl ciphersuite RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To enable SSL:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable ssl
Command: enable ssl
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

**Note:** Web will be disabled when SSL is enabled.

### 66-3 disable ssl

**Description**
This command is used to disable SSL feature and supported cipher suites. Using “disable ssl” command will disable SSL feature and for each ciphersuites status user must specified it by this command.

**Format**
disable ssl {ciphersuite {RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5 | RSA_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA | DHE_DSS_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA | RSA_EXPORT_with_RC4_40_MD5}}

**Parameters**
ciphersuite - (Optional) Specifies the cipher suite combination used for this configuration.
- **RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5** - Indicates RSA key exchange with RC4 128 bits encryption and MD5 hash.
- **RSA_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA** - Indicates RSA key exchange with 3DES_EDE_CBC encryption and SHA hash.
- **DHE_DSS_with_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA** - Indicates DH key exchange with 3DES_EDE_CBC encryption and SHA hash.
- **RSA_EXPORT_with_RC4_40_MD5** - Indicates RSA_EXPORT key exchange with RC4 40 bits encryption and MD5 hash.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**
To disable SSL ciphersuite for RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable ssl ciphersuite RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5
Command: disable ssl ciphersuite RSA_with_RC4_128_MD5
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To disable SSL:
Command: disable ssl
Success.

66-4  show ssl

Description
This command is used to display the certificate status. User must download specified certificate type according to desired key exchange algorithm. The options may be no certificate, RSA type or DSA type certificate

Format
show ssl {certificate}

Parameters

| certificate – (Optional) Specifies that the SSL certificate will be displayed. |

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SSL:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ssl
Commands: show ssl

SSL Status               Enabled
RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5     0x0004  Enabled
RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA 0x000A  Enabled
DHE_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA 0x0013  Enabled
RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5 0x0003  Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To show certificate:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ssl certificate
Command: show ssl certificate

Loaded with RSA Certificate!

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
**66-5  show ssl cachetimeout**

**Description**
This command is used to show cache timeout value which is designed for dlktimer library to remove the session id after expired. In order to support the resume session feature, the SSL library keep the session id in web server, and invoking the dlktimer library to remove this session id by cache timeout value.

**Format**
show ssl cachetimeout

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To show SSL cache timeout:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show ssl cachetimeout
Commands: show ssl cachetimeout
Cache timeout is 600 second(s)
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**66-6  config ssl cachetimeout**

**Description**
This command is used to configure cache timeout value which is designed for dlktimer library to remove the session id after expired. In order to support the resume session feature, the SSL library keep the session id in web server, and invoking the dlktimer library to remove this session id by cache timeout value. The unit of argument’s value is second and it's boundary is between 60 (1 minute) and 86400 (24 hours). Default value is 600 seconds.

**Format**
config ssl cachetimeout <value 60-86400>

**Parameters**

| timeout - Specifies the SSL cache timeout value attributes. |
| <value 60-86400> - Enter the timeout value here. This value must be between 60 and 86400. |
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the SSL cache timeout value to 60:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config ssl cachetimeout 60
Commands: config ssl cachetimeout 60
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 67  Show Technical Support

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show tech_support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upload tech_support_toTFTP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67-1  show tech_support

Description
This command is especially used by the technical support personnel to dump the device overall operation information.

- Basic System Information
- System Log
- Running Configuration
- Layer 1 Information
- Layer 2 Information
- Storm Control
- Layer 2 Multicast
- Layer 3 Information
- Security
- Application
- OS Status
- Management

This command can be interrupted by Ctrl-C or ESC when it is executing.

Format

show tech_support

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To show the information of technique’s support:
67-2 upload tech_support_toTFTP

Description
This command is used to upload the information of technique’s support to TFTP server.

- Basic System Information
- System Log
- Running Configuration
- Layer 1 Information
- Layer 2 Information
- Storm Control
- Layer 2 Multicast
- Layer 3 Information
- Security
- Application
- OS Status
- Management

This command can be interrupted by Ctrl-C or ESC when it is executing.
Format
upload tech_support_toTFTP {<ipaddr> <path_filename 64>}

Parameters
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) Specifies the IP address of TFTP server.
- `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the file name to store the information of technique’s support in TFTP server. The max size of the file name is 64.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To upload the information of technique’s support:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload tech_support_toTFTP 10.0.0.66 tech_report.txt
Command: upload tech_support_toTFTP 10.0.0.66 tech_report.txt

Connecting to server.................. Done.
Upload techsupport file.............. Done.

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 68 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable smtp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable smtp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config smtp {server &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show smtp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smtp send_testmsg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68-1 enable smtp

Description
This command is used to enable the SMTP status.

Format
enable smtp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable SMTP status:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable smtp
Command: enable smtp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

68-2 disable smtp

Description
This command is used to disable SMTP status.
Format

disable smtp

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To disable SMTP status:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable smtp
Command: disable smtp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

68-3 config smtp

Description

This command is used to configure SMTP settings.

Format

config smtp {server <ipaddr> | server_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535> | self_mail_addr <mail_addr 64> | [add mail_receiver <mail_addr 64> | delete mail_receiver <index 1-8>]}(1)

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the SMTP server IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server_port &lt;tcp_port_number 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the SMTP server port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self_mail_addr &lt;mail_addr 64&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the sender's mail address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add mail_receiver &lt;mail_addr 64&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to add mail receiver’s address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete mail_receiver &lt;index 1-8&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies to delete mail receiver’s address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To configure a SMTP server IP address:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config smtp server 172.18.208.9
Command: config smtp server 172.18.208.9
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure an SMTP server port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config smtp server_port 25
Command: config smtp server_port 25
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure a mail source address:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config smtp self_mail_addr mail@dlink.com
Command: config smtp self_mail_addr mail@dlink.com
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To add a mail destination address:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config smtp add mail_receiver receiver@dlink.com
Command: config smtp add mail_receiver receiver@dlink.com
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To delete a mail destination address:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config smtp delete mail_receiver 1
Command: config smtp delete mail_receiver 1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

68-4  show smtp
Description
This command is display the current SMTP information.
Format

show smtp

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the current SMTP information:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show smtp
Command: show smtp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMTP Status</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMTP Server Address</td>
<td>172.18.208.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP Server Port</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Mail Address</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mail@dlink.com">mail@dlink.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index Mail Receiver Address
----- -------------------------------------------------------------
1    receiver@dlink.com

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

68-5 smtp send_testmsg

Description

This command is used to test whether the SMTP server can be reached.

Format

smtp send_testmsg

Parameters

None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To test whether the SMTP server can be reached:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#smtp send_testmsg
Command: smtp send_testmsg

Subject: e-mail heading
Content: e-mail content

Sending mail, please wait...

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
## Chapter 69  Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`create snmp community &lt;community_string 32&gt; view &lt;view_name 32&gt; [read_only</td>
<td>read_write]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete snmp community &lt;community_string 32&gt;</code></td>
<td>Deletes an SNMP community string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp community</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP community strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create snmp user &lt;user_name 32&gt; &lt;groupname 32&gt; {encrypted [by_password auth [md5 &lt;auth_password 8-16&gt;</td>
<td>sha &lt;auth_password 8-20&gt;] priv [none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete snmp user &lt;username 32&gt;</code></td>
<td>Deletes an SNMP user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp user</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create snmp group &lt;groupname 32&gt; [v1</td>
<td>v2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete snmp group &lt;groupname 32&gt;</code></td>
<td>Deletes an SNMP group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp groups</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create snmp view &lt;view_name 32&gt; &lt;oid&gt; view_type [included</td>
<td>excluded]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`delete snmp view &lt;view_name 32&gt; [all</td>
<td>&lt;oid&gt;]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp view</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`create snmp [host &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>v6host &lt;ipv6addr&gt;] [v1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`delete snmp [host &lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>v6host &lt;ipv6addr&gt;]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp host</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp v6host</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP v6 hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config snmp engineID &lt;snmp_engineID 10-64&gt;</code></td>
<td>Configures the SNMP engine ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp engineID</code></td>
<td>Displays the SNMP engine ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable snmp</code></td>
<td>Enables SNMP globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable snmp</code></td>
<td>Disables SNMP globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config snmp system_name {&lt;sw_name&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Configures the system name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config snmp system_location {&lt;sw_location&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Configures the system location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config snmp system_contact {&lt;sw_contact&gt;}</code></td>
<td>Configures the system contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable snmp traps</code></td>
<td>Enables SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable snmp traps</code></td>
<td>Disables SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable snmp authenticate_traps</code></td>
<td>Enables SNMP authenticate traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable snmp authenticate_traps</code></td>
<td>Disables SNMP authenticate traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable snmp linkchange_traps</code></td>
<td>Enables SNMP linkchange traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable snmp linkchange_traps</code></td>
<td>Disables SNMP linkchange traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config snmp linkchange_traps ports [all</td>
<td>&lt;portlist&gt;] [enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config snmp coldstart_traps [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config snmp warmstart_traps [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show snmp traps</code></td>
<td>Displays SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`config rmon trap {rising_alarm [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show rmon</code></td>
<td>Displays RMON traps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 69-1 create snmp community

**Description**

This command is used to create an SNMP community string.
Use an SNMP community string to define the relationship between the SNMP manager and the 
agent. The community string acts like a password to permit access to the agent on the Switch. You 
can specify one or more of the following characteristics associated with the string:

An access list of IP addresses of the SNMP managers that are permitted to use the community 
string to gain access to the agent.
A MIB view, which defines the subset of all MIB objects accessible to the given community.
Read and write or read-only permission for the MIB objects accessible to the community.

**Format**
create snmp community <community_string 32> view <view_name 32> [read_only | read_write]

**Parameters**
- **community** - Specifies the community string value used in the authentication of users wanting to 
  access the Switch’s SNMP agent.
  - `<community_string 32>` - Enter the community string value here. This string can be up to 32 
    characters long.
- **view_name** - Specifies the view name of the MIB.
  - `<view_name 32>` - Enter the MIB view name here. This name can be up to 32 characters 
    long.
- **readonly** - Allows the user to use the above mentioned community string to have read-only 
  access to the Switch’s SNMP agent. The default read-only community string is public.
- **readwrite** - Allows the user to use the above mentioned community string to have read and write 
  access to the Switch’s SNMP agent. The default read-write community string is private.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**
To create a read-only level SNMP community “System” with a “CommunityView” view:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create snmp community System view CommunityView read_only
Command: create snmp community System view CommunityView read_only
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**69-2 delete snmp community**
**Description**
This command is used to delete an SNMP community string.
**Format**
delete snmp community <community_string 32>

**Parameters**

| community | - Specifies that the community string will be deleted. |
| <community_string 32> | - Enter the community string value here. This value can be up to 32 characters long. |

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators can issue this command.

**Example**
To delete a SNMP community “System”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete snmp community System
Command: delete snmp community System
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 69-3 show snmp community

**Description**
This command is used to display the community string configurations.

**Format**
show snmp community <community_string 32>

**Parameters**

| <community_string 32> | - (Optional) Specifies the Community string. |
| If no parameter is specified, all community string information will be displayed. |

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To display SNMP community:
### 69-4 create snmp user

**Description**

This command is used to create a new user to an SNMP group originated by this command.

**Format**

```
create snmp user <user_name 32> <groupname 32> {encrypted [by_password auth [md5 <auth_password 8-16> | sha <auth_password 8-20>]] priv [none | des <priv_password 8-16> | by_key auth [md5 <auth_key 32-32> | sha <auth_key 40-40>]]}
```

**Parameters**

- `<user_name 32>` - The name of the user on the host that connects to the agent. The name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `<groupname 32>` - The name of the group to which the user is associated. The name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `encrypted` - (Optional) Specifies whether the password appears in encrypted format.
- `by_password` - (Optional) Indicates input password for authentication and privacy.
  - `auth` - Initiates an authentication level setting session. The options are md5 and sha.
  - `md5` - The HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level.
  - `<auth_password 8-16>` - Enter the MD5 authentication password here. This value must be between 8 and 16 characters.
  - `sha` - The HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level.
  - `<auth_password 8-20>` - Enter the SHA authentication password here. This value must be between 8 and 20 characters.
- `priv` - (Optional) A privacy key used by DES. It is hex string type.
  - `none` - Specifies that no encryption will be used for the privacy key.
  - `des` - Specifies that the DES encryption will be used for the privacy key.
  - `<priv_password 8-16>` - Enter the DES password value here. This value must be between 8 and 16 characters long.
- `by_key` - (Optional) Indicates input key for authentication and privacy.
  - `auth` - An authentication string used by MD5 or SHA1.
  - `md5` - An authentication key used by MD5, it is hex string type.
  - `<auth_key 32-32>` - Enter the MD5 authentication key here. This value must be 32 characters long.
  - `sha` - An authentication key used by SHA1, it is hex string type.
  - `<auth_key 40-40>` - Enter the SHA authentication key here. This value must be 32 characters long.
- `priv` - (Optional) A privacy key used by DES, it is hex string type.
none - Specifies that no encryption will be used for the privacy key.
<priv_key 32-32> - Enter the DES privacy key here. This value must be 32 characters long.

des - Specifies that the DES encryption will be used for the privacy key.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create a SNMP user "user123" with group "group123":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create snmp user user123 group123 encrypted by_password auth md5 12345678 priv des 12345678
Command: create snmp user user123 group123 encrypted by_password auth md5 12345678 priv des 12345678
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-5 delete snmp user

Description
This command is used to remove a user from an SNMP group and delete the associated group in SNMP group.

Format
delete snmp user <username 32>

Parameters

| <username 32> | The name of the user on the host that connects to the agent. The name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To delete a SNMP user "user123":

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete snmp user user123
Command: delete snmp user user123
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
69-6 show snmp user

Description
This command is used to display information on each SNMP username in the group username table.

Format
show snmp user

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SNMP user:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp user
Command: show snmp user

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>VerAuthPriv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initial</td>
<td>initial</td>
<td>V3 NoneNone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user123</td>
<td>group123</td>
<td>V3 MD5 DES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 2
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-7 create snmp group

Description
This command is used to create a new SNMP group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

Format
create snmp group <groupname 32> [v1 | v2c | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]]
{read_view <view_name 32> | write_view <view_name 32> | notify_view <view_name 32>}

Parameters

- **group** - Specifies the name of the group.
- **<groupname 32>** - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
- **v1** - The least secure of the possible security models.
v2c - The second least secure of the possible security models.
v3 - The most secure of the possible.
noauth_nopriv - Neither support packet authentication nor encrypting.
auth_nopriv - Support packet authentication.
auth_priv - Support packet authentication and encrypting.
read_view - (Optional) Specifies that the view name would be read.
    <view_name 32> - Enter the read view name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
write_view - (Optional) Specifies that the view name would be write.
    <view_name 32> - Enter the write view name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.
notify_view - (Optional) Specifies that the view name would be notify.
    <view_name 32> - Enter the notify view name here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create SNMP group “group123”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create snmp group group123 v3 auth_priv read_view CommunityView write_view CommunityView notify_view CommunityView
Command: create snmp group group123 v3 auth_priv read_view CommunityView write_view CommunityView notify_view CommunityView
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-8  delete snmp group

Description
This command is used to remove a SNMP group.

Format
delete snmp group <groupname 32>

Parameters

<groupname 32> - The name of the group will be deleted.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To delete SNMP group “group123”:
Command: delete snmp group group123

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-9  show snmp groups

Description
This command is used to display the names of groups on the Switch and the security model, level, the status of the different views.

Format
show snmp groups

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SNMP groups:

69-10 create snmp view

Description
This command is used to assign views to community strings to limit which MIB objects an SNMP manager can access.

Format
create snmp view <view_name 32> <oid> view_type [included | excluded]

Parameters
  view - Specifies the view name to be created.  
  <view_name 32> - Enter the view name here. The name can be up to 32 characters long.
<oid> - Object-Identified tree, MIB tree.
view_type - Specifies the access type of the MIB tree in this view.
  included - includes for this view.
  excluded - Excludes for this view.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To create SNMP view “view123”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create snmp view view123 1.3.6 view_type included
Command: create snmp view view123 1.3.6 view_type included
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-11 delete snmp view

Description
This command is used to remove a view record.

Format
```
delete snmp view <view_name 32> [all | <oid>]
```

Parameters
- `<view_name 32>` - Enter the view name to be deleted. The name can be up to 32 characters long.
- `all` - Specifies that all view records will be removed.
- `<oid>` - Object-Identified tree, MIB tree.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To delete SNMP view “view123”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# delete snmp view view123 all
Command: delete snmp view view123 all
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
69-12 show snmp view

Description
This command is used to display the SNMP view record.

Format
show snmp view {<view_name 32>}

Parameters

| <view_name 32> | - Enter the view name to be displayed. The name can be up to 32 characters long.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SNMP view:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp view
Command: show snmp view
Vacm View Table Settings
View Name       Subtree       View Type
------------------------  ----------
view123         1.3.6         Included
restricted      1.3.6.1.2.1.1 Included
restricted      1.3.6.1.2.1.11 Included
restricted      1.3.6.1.6.3.10.2.1 Included
restricted      1.3.6.1.6.3.11.2.1 Included
restricted      1.3.6.1.6.3.15.1.1 Including
CommunityView   1            Included
CommunityView   1.3.6.1.6.3.1 Excluded
CommunityView   1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1 Included
Total Entries: 9
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-13 create snmp

Description
This command is used to create a recipient of an SNMP trap operation.

Format
create snmp [host <ipaddr> | v6host <ipv6addr>] [v1 | v2c | v3 [noauth_nopriv | auth_nopriv | auth_priv]] <auth_string 32>
Parameters

**host** - Specifies the recipient for which the traps are targeted.
- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the recipient for which the traps are targeted.

**v6host** - Specifies the IPv6 host address to which the trap packet will be sent.
- `<ipv6addr>` - The IPv6 address of the recipient for which the traps are targeted.

**v1** - Specifies that SNMPv1 will be used. This is the least secure of the possible security models.
**v2c** - Specifies that SNMPv2c will be used. This is the second least secure of the possible security models.
**v3** - Specifies that SNMPv3 will be used. This is the most secure of the possible security models.
- `noauth_nopriv` - Neither supports packet authentication nor encryption.
- `auth_nopriv` - Supports packet authentication.
- `auth_priv` - Supports packet authentication and encryption.

- `<auth_string 32>` - Specifies the authentication string. If the v1 or v2 is specified, the auth_string presents the community string, and it must be one of the entries in the community table. If the v3 is specified, the auth_string presents the user name, and it must be one of the entries in the user table.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To create SNMP host “10.0.0.1” with community string “public”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create snmp host 10.0.0.1 v1 public
Command: create snmp host 10.0.0.1 v1 public
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-14 delete snmp

Description

This command is used to delete a recipient of an SNMP trap operation.

Format

```
delete snmp [host <ipaddr> | v6host <ipv6addr>]```

Parameters

**host** - The IP address of the recipient for which the traps are targeted.
- `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for the configuration here.

**v6host** - The IPv6 address of the recipient for which the traps are targeted.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address used for the configuration here.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example
To delete SNMP host “10.0.0.1”:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete snmp host 10.0.0.1
Command: delete snmp host 10.0.0.1
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-15 show snmp host

Description
This command is used to display the recipient for which the traps are targeted.

Format
```
show snmp host {<ipaddr>}
```

Parameters
```
<ipaddr> - (Optional) Enter the IP address of the recipient for which the traps are targeted.
If no parameter specified, all SNMP hosts will be displayed.
```

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SNMP host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp host
Command: show snmp host

SNMP Host Table
Host IP Address  SNMP Version     Community Name / SNMPv3 User Name
---------------  ---------------  ---------------------------------
10.90.90.3        V3 noauthnopriv  initial
10.90.90.2        V2c                private
10.90.90.1        V1                 public
10.90.90.4        V3 authnopriv    user123
10.90.90.5        V3 authpriv      user234

Total Entries : 5

DGS-3000-26TC:
```
**69-16 show snmp v6host**

**Description**
This command is used to display the recipient for which the traps are targeted.

**Format**
`show snmp v6host {<ipv6addr>}`

**Parameters**
- `<ipv6addr>` - (Optional) Enter the IPv6 host address used for the configuration here.
  - If no parameter specified, all SNMP hosts will be displayed.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To show SNMP host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp v6host
Command: show snmp v6host

SNMP Host Table
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Host IPv6 Address : 3FFE::3
SNMP Version      : V3 na/np
Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name : initial

Host IPv6 Address : 3FFE::2
SNMP Version      : V2c
Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name : private

Host IPv6 Address : 3FFE::1
SNMP Version      : V1
Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name : public

Host IPv6 Address : 3FFE::3
SNMP Version      : V3 a/np
Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name : user123

Host IPv6 Address : 3FFE::3
SNMP Version      : V3 a/p
Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name : user234

Total Entries: 5
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
69-17 config snmp engineID

Description
This command is used to configure a identifier for the SNMP engine on the Switch.

Format
config snmp engineID <snmp_engineID 10-64>

Parameters

- <snmp_engineID 10-64> - Enter the SNMP engine ID here. It is octet string type. It accepts the hex number directly. This value must be between 10 and 64.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure SNMP engine ID to “1023457890”:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp engineID 1023457890
Command: config snmp engineID 1023457890
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-18 show snmp engineID

Description
The show snmp engineID command displays the identification of the SNMP engine on the Switch. The default value is suggested in RFC2271. The very first bit is 1, and the first four octets are set to the binary equivalent of the agent’s SNMP management private enterprise number as assigned by IANA, D_Link is 171. The fifth octet is 03 to indicates the rest is the MAC address of this device. The 6th –11th octets is MAC address.

Format
show snmp engineID

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.
Example
To show SNMP engine ID:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp engineID
Command: show snmp engineID
SNMP Engine ID : 1023457890
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-19 enable snmp

Description
This command is used to enable the SNMP function.

Format
```
enable snmp
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable SNMP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable snmp
Command: enable snmp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-20 disable snmp

Description
This command is used to disable the SNMP function.

Format
```
disable snmp
```

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable SNMP:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable snmp
Command: disable snmp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-21 config snmp system_name
Description
This command is used to configure the name for the Switch.

Format
```
config snmp system_name {<sw_name>}
```

Parameters
```
<sw_name> - (Optional) Enter the SNMP system name used here. This name can be up to 255 characters long.
```

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the Switch name for “DGS-30xx”:

```bash
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp system_name DGS-30xx
Command: config snmp system_name DGS-30xx
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-22 config snmp system_location
Description
This command is used to enter a description of the location of the Switch.
Format
config snmp system_location {<sw_location>}

Parameters

<sw_location> - (Optional) Enter the SNMP system location string here. This string can be up to 255 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the Switch location for “HQ 5F”:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp system_location HQ 5F
Command: config snmp system_location HQ 5F
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-23 config snmp system_contact

Description
This command is used to enter the name of a contact person who is responsible for the Switch.

Format
config snmp system_contact {<sw_contact>}

Parameters

<sw_contact> - (Optional) Enter the SNMP system contact string here. This name can be up to 255 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the Switch contact to “MIS Department II”:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp system_contact "MIS Department II"
Command: config snmp system_contact "MIS Department II"
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
**69-24 enable snmp traps**

**Description**
This command is used to enable SNMP trap support.

**Format**
enable snmp traps

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To enable SNMP trap support:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable snmp traps
Command: enable snmp traps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**69-25 disable snmp traps**

**Description**
This command is used to disable SNMP trap support on the Switch.

**Format**
disable snmp traps

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To prevent SNMP traps from being sent from the Switch:
69-26 enable snmp authenticate_traps

Description
This command is used to enable SNMP authentication failure trap support.

Format
enable snmp authenticate_traps

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable SNMP authentication trap support:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable snmp authenticate_traps
Command: enable snmp authenticate_traps
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

69-27 disable snmp authenticate_traps

Description
This command is used to disable SNMP authentication failure trap support.

Format
disable snmp authenticate_traps

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable SNMP authentication trap support:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable snmp authenticate_traps
Command: disable snmp authenticate_traps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-28 enable snmp linkchange_traps
Description
This command is used to configure the sending of linkchange traps.

Format
enable snmp linkchange_traps

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the sending of linkchange traps:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable snmp linkchange_traps
Command: enable snmp linkchange_traps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-29 disable snmp linkchange_traps
Description
This command is used to configure the sending of linkchange traps.

Format
disable snmp linkchange_traps
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the sending of linkchange traps:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable snmp linkchange_traps
Command: disable snmp linkchange_traps
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-30 config snmp linkchange_traps ports

Description
This command is used to configure the sending of linkchange traps and per port control for sending of change trap.

Format
```
config snmp linkchange_traps ports [all | <portlist>] [enable | disable]
```

Parameters
- `all` - Specifies that all ports will be used.
- `<portlist>` - Enter the range of ports used.
- `enable` - Enables the sending of the link change trap for this port.
- `disable` - Disables the sending of the link change trap for this port.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the sending of linkchange traps:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp linkchange_traps ports 1-4 enable
Command: config snmp linkchange_traps ports 1-4 enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
69-31  config snmp coldstart_traps

Description
This command is used to configure the trap for coldstart event.

Format
config snmp coldstart_traps [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the trap of the coldstart event. The default state is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the trap of the coldstart event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the trap for coldstart event:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp coldstart_traps enable
Command: config snmp coldstart_traps enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-32  config snmp warmstart_traps

Description
This command is used to configure the trap state for warmstart event.

Format
config snmp warmstart_traps [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the trap of the warmstart event. The default state is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the trap of the warmstart event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.
Example

To configure the trap state for warmstart event:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snmp warmstart_traps enable
Command: config snmp warmstart_traps enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-33 show snmp traps

Description

This command is used to display the snmp trap sending status.

Format

```
show snmp traps {linkchange_traps {ports <portlist>}}
```

Parameters

- `linkchange_traps` - (Optional) Specifies that the SNMP trap sending status will be displayed.
- `ports` - (Optional) Specifies the ports for the display.
- `<portlist>` - Enter the list of ports used for the display here.

Restrictions

None.

Example

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snmp traps
Command: show snmp traps

SNMP Traps : Enabled
Authenticate Trap : Enabled
Linkchange Traps : Enabled
Coldstart Traps : Enabled
Warmstart Traps : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

69-34 config rmon trap

Description

This command is used to configure the trap state for RMON events.
Format

```
config rmon trap {rising_alarm [enable | disable] | falling_alarm [enable | disable]} (1)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rising_alarm</th>
<th>(Optional) Specifies the trap state for rising alarm. The default state is enabled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies that the rising alarm function will be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies that the rising alarm function will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>falling_alarm</th>
<th>(Optional) Specifies the trap state for falling alarm. The default state is enabled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies that the falling alarm function will be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies that the falling alarm function will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To configure the trap state for RMON events:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# config rmon trap rising_alarm disable
Command: config rmon trap rising_alarm disable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**69-35 show rmon**

Description

This command is used to display the RMON related setting.

Format

```
show rmon
```

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the RMON related setting:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show rmon
Command: show rmon

RMON Rising Alarm Trap : Enabled
RMON Falling Alarm Trap : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 70  Single IP Management

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable sim</td>
<td>Enables SIM on the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable sim</td>
<td>Disables SIM on the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show sim</td>
<td>Displays SIM configuration details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconfig sim</td>
<td>Reconfigures SIM parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config sim</td>
<td>Configures SIM settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>download sim_ms</td>
<td>Downloads SIM files to the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upload sim_ms</td>
<td>Uploads SIM files from the Switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config sim trap</td>
<td>Enables or disables SIM traps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70-1  enable sim

Description
This command is used to configure the single IP management on the Switch as enabled.

Format
enable sim

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable SIM:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable sim
Command: enable sim
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
70-2 disable sim

Description
This command is used to disable single IP management on the Switch.

Format
disable sim

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable SIM:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable sim
Command: disable sim
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

70-3 show sim

Description
This command is used to display the current information of the specific sort of devices.

Format
show sim {[candidates {<candidate_id 1-100>} | members{<member_id 1-32>} | group {commander_mac <macaddr>} | neighbor]}

Parameters
candidates - (Optional) Specifies the candidate devices.
<candidate_id 1-100> - (Optional) Enter the candidate device ID here. This value must be between 1 and 100.

members - (Optional) Specifies the member devices.
<member_id 1-32> - (Optional) Enter the member device ID here. This value must be between 1 and 32.

group - (Optional) Specifies other group devices.
commander_mac - (Optional) Specifies the commander MAC address used.
<macaddr> - Enter the commander MAC address used here.

neighbor - (Optional) Specifies other neighbor devices.
Restrictions

None.

Example

To show the self information in detail:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sim
Command: show sim

SIM Version : VER-1.61
Firmware Version : 1.01.001
Device Name :
MAC Address : 00-01-02-03-04-00
Capabilities : L2
Platform : DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch
SIM State : Disabled
Role State : Candidate
Discovery Interval : 30 sec
Hold Time : 100 sec
```

To show the candidate information in summary, if user specify candidate id, it would show information in detail:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sim candidates
Command: show sim candidates

ID  MAC Address       Platform /               Hold  Firmware  Device Name
     Capability               Time  Version
--- ----------------- ------------------------ ----- --------- ----------------
1  00-01-02-03-04-00 DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch  40    1.01.001  Device
2  00-55-55-00-55-00 DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch  140   1.01.001  Device2

Total Entries: 2
```

To show the member information in summary, if user specify member id, it will show information in detail:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sim members

Command: show sim members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Platform / Capability</th>
<th>Hold Time</th>
<th>Firmware Version</th>
<th>Device Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.01.001</td>
<td>Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-55-55-00-55-00</td>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1.01.001</td>
<td>Device2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To show other groups information in summary, if user specify group name, it will show information in detail:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sim group

Command: show sim group

SIM Group Name: default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Platform / Capability</th>
<th>Hold Time</th>
<th>Firmware Version</th>
<th>Device Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*1</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.01.001</td>
<td>Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-55-55-00-55-00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIM Group Name: SIM2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Platform / Capability</th>
<th>Hold Time</th>
<th>Firmware Version</th>
<th>Device Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*1</td>
<td>00-01-02-03-04-00</td>
<td>DGS-3000-26TC L2 Switch</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.01.001</td>
<td>Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-55-55-00-55-00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00-55-55-00-55-11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To show neighbor table of SIM:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show sim neighbor
Command: show sim neighbor

Neighbor Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>00-35-26-00-11-99</td>
<td>Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>00-35-26-00-11-91</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>00-35-26-00-11-90</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 3

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

70-4 reconfig
Description
This command is used to re-telnet to member.

Format
reconfig {member_id <value 1-32> | exit}

Parameters
member_id - (Optional) Specifies the serial number of the member.
<value 1-32> - Enter the serial number of the member here.
exit - (Optional) Specifies to exit from the telnet session.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To re-telnet to member:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#reconfig member_id 1
Command: reconfig member_id 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Login:

70-5 config sim_group
Description
This command is used to configure group information.
Format

config sim_group [add <candidate_id 1-100> {<password>} | delete <member_id 1-32>]

Parameters

add - Specifies to add a specific candidate to the group.
  <candidate_id 1-100> - Enter the candidate ID to be added to the group here. This value must be between 1 and 100.
  <password> - (Optional) Enter the password of candidate if necessary.

delete - Specifies to delete a member from the group.
  <member_id 1-32> - Enter the member ID of the member to be removed from the group here. This value must be between 1 and 32.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To add a member:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim_group add 2
Command: config sim_group add 2

Please wait for ACK !!!
SIM Configure Success !!!

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To delete a member:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim_group delete 1
Command: config sim_group delete 1

Please wait for ACK !!!
SIM Configure Success !!!

Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

70-6 config sim

Description

This command is used to configure the role state and the parameters of the discovery protocol on the Switch.
Format

```
config sim \{\{commander \{group_name <groupname 64>\} | candidate\} | dp_interval <sec 30-90> | hold_time <sec 100-255>\}
```

Parameters

- **commander** - (Optional) Specifies to transfer the role to the commander.
- **group_name** - (Optional) Specifies that if the user is the commander, the user can update the name of group.
  - `<groupname 64>` - Enter the group name here. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- **candidate** - (Optional) Specifies to transfer the role to the candidate.
- **dp_interval** - (Optional) The time in seconds between discoveries.
  - `<sec 30-90>` - Enter the discovery time here in seconds. This value must be between 30 and 90 seconds.
- **hold_time** - (Optional) The time in seconds the device holds the discovery result.
  - `<sec 100-255>` - Enter the hold time here in seconds. This value must be between 100 and 255.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To transfer to commander:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim commander
Command: config sim commander
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To transfer to candidate:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim candidate
Command: config sim candidate
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To update name of group:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim commander group_name mygroup
Command: config sim commander group_name mygroup
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To change the time interval of discovery protocol:
To change the hold time of discovery protocol:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim hold_time 200
Command: config sim hold_time 200
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

70-7  download sim_ms

Description

This command is used to download firmware or configuration to indicated device.

Format

```
download sim_ms [firmware_from_tftp | configuration_from_tftp] {<ipaddr> <path_filename> {[members <mslist 1-32> | all]}}
```

Parameters

- `firmware_from_tftp` - Specifies that the firmware will be downloaded from the TFTP server.
- `configuration_from_tftp` - Specifies that the configuration will be downloaded from the TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<path_filename>` - (Optional) Specifies the file path of the firmware or configuration in the TFTP server.
- `members` - (Optional) Specifies a range of members who can download this firmware or configuration.
- `<mslist 1-32>` - Enter the member list used here. This value must be between 1 and 32.
- `all` - (Optional) Specifies that all members will be used.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To download configuration:
To download firmware:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#download sim_ms firmware_from_tftp 10.55.47.1 D:\test.txt members 1
Commands: download sim_ms firmware_from_tftp 10.55.47.1 D:\test.txt members 1
```

This device is updating firmware. Please wait several minutes ... 

```
Download Status:
ID   MAC Address        Result
---  -----------------  ----------------
1   00-01-02-03-04-00  Success
```

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

### 70-8 upload sim_ms

**Description**

This command is used to upload configuration to TFTP server.

**Format**

```
upload sim_ms [configuration_to_tftp | log_to_tftp] {<ipaddr> <path_filename> {[members <mslist> | all]}}
```

**Parameters**

- `configuration_to_tftp` - Specifies that the configuration will be uploaded to the TFTP server.
- `log_to_tftp` - Specifies that the log file will be uploaded to the TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<path_filename>` - Specifies the file path to store the configuration in the TFTP server.
- `members` - (Optional) Specifies a range of members who can up this configuration.
- `<mslist>` - (Optional) Enter the member list used here.
- `all` - (Optional) Specifies that all members will be used.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To upload configuration:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload sim_ms configuration_to_tftp 10.55.47.1 D:\configuration.txt members 1
Command: upload sim_ms configuration_to_tftp 10.55.47.1 D:\configuration.txt members 1
This device is uploading configuration. Please wait several minutes ...
Upload Status :
ID  MAC Address       Result
---  ----------------- ----------------
1   00-1A-2D-00-12-12 Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

70-9  config sim trap

Description
This command is used to control sending of traps issued from the member switch.

Format
config sim trap [enable | disable]

Parameters

- **enable** - Enable the trap state.
- **disable** - Disable the trap state.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable sim trap:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config sim trap enable
Command: config sim trap enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 71  Syslog and Trap Source-interface Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config syslog source_ipif [ipif_name 12&gt; {ipaddr</td>
<td>ipv6addr}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show syslog source_ipif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config trap source_ipif [ipif_name 12&gt; {ipaddr</td>
<td>ipv6addr}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show trap source_ipif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71-1  config syslog source_ipif

Description
This command is used to configure syslog source IP interface.

Format
config syslog source_ipif [ipif_name 12> {ipaddr | ipv6addr} | none]

Parameters

ipif_name 12> - Enter the IP interface name. If only specify this parameter, the least IPv4 address and the smallest IPv6 address of ipif_name will be used as source IP addresses. This name can be up to 12 characters long.

ipaddr - (Optional) Enter the IP address used for the configuration here.

ipv6addr - (Optional) Enter the IPv6 address used for the configuration here.

none - Specifies to clear the configured source IP interface.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
Configure syslog source IP interface:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config syslog source_ipif ipif3 14.0.0.5
Command: config syslog source_ipif ipif3 14.0.0.5
Success

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To clear the configured source IP interface for syslog:
71-2 show syslog source_ipif

Description
This command is used to display the syslog source IP interface.

Format
show syslog source_ipif

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
Show syslog source IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show syslog source_ipif
Command: show syslog source_ipif

Syslog Source IP Interface Configuration:

   IP Interface : ipif3
   IPv4 Address : 14.0.0.5
   IPv6 Address : None

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

71-3 config trap source_ipif

Description
This command is used to configure trap source IP interface.

Format
config trap source_ipif [<ipif_name 12> {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> } | none]
Parameters

- **ipif** - Specifies the IP interface name. If only specify this parameter, the least IPv4 address and the smallest IPv6 address of ipif_name will be used as source IP addresses.
  - `<ipif_name 12>` - Enter the IP interface name here. This name can be up to 12 characters long.
  - `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) Enter the IP address used for the configuration here.
  - `<ipv6addr>` - (Optional) Enter the IPv6 address used for the configuration here.
  - **none** - Specifies to clear the configured source IP interface.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

Configure trap source IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config trap source_ipif System
Command: config trap source_ipif System
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To clear the configured trap source IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config trap source_ipif none
Command: config trap source_ipif none
Success
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

71-4 **show trap source_ipif**

Description

This command is used to display the trap source IP interface.

Format

```
show trap source_ipif
```

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

None.
Example

Show trap source IP interface:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show trap source_ipif
Command: show trap source_ipif

Trap Source IP Interface Configuration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Interface</th>
<th>IPv4 Address</th>
<th>IPv6 Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 72 System Log Command List

### clear log

**Description**

This command is used to clear the Switch's history log.

**Format**

clear log

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**

To clear the Switch's history log:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

72-2  show log

Description
This command is used to display the Switch’s history log.

Format
show log {{index <value_list> | severity {module <module_list>} {emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notice | informational | debug | <level_list 0-7>} | module<module_list>}}

Parameters

index - (Optional) Specifies the index value of log entries that will be displayed. For example, specifying 1-5 will display the history log from 1 to 5.

<value_list> - Enter the index value here.

severity - (Optional) Specifies the severity level used.

module - (Optional) Specifies the modules which are to be displayed. The module can be obtained by using the show log_software_module command. Use a comma to separate multiple modules.

<module_list> - Enter the module list value here.

emergency - (Optional) Severity level 0.

alert - (Optional) Severity level 1.

critical - (Optional) Severity level 2.

error - (Optional) Severity level 3.

warning - (Optional) Severity level 4.

notice - (Optional) Severity level 5.

informational - (Optional) Severity level 6.

default - (Optional) Severity level 7.

<level_list 0-7> - Specifies a list of severity level which is to be displayed. If there is more than one severity level, please separate them by comma. The level number is from 0 to 7.

module - (Optional) Specifies the modules which are to be displayed. The module can be obtained by using the show log_software_module command. Use a comma to separate multiple modules.

<module_list> - Enter the module list value here.

If no parameter is specified, all history log entries will be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the Switch’s history log:
show log index 1-3

Index | Date       | Time       | Level | Log Text                                      
----- | ---------- | ---------- | ------ | ----------------------------------------------
3     | 2000-01-01 00:00:40 | CRIT(2) | System started up                             
2     | 2000-01-01 00:00:40 | CRIT(2) | System cold start                             
1     | 2000-01-01 01:49:30 | INFO(6) | Anonymous: execute command "reset system".    

**72-3 show log_script**

**Description**

This command is used to display the protocols or applications that support the enhanced log. The enhanced log adds the module name and module ID. Network administrators can display logs by module name or module ID.

**Format**

show log_software_module

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To display the protocols or applications that support the enhanced log:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show log_software_module

Command: show log_software_module

ERPS         ERROR_LOG         MSTP

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

**72-4 enable syslog**

**Description**

This command is used to enable the sending of syslog messages.

**Format**

enable syslog
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the sending of syslog messages:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable syslog
Command: enable syslog
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

72-5 disable syslog

Description
This command is used to disable the sending of syslog messages.

Format
```
disable syslog
```

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the sending of syslog messages:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable syslog
Command: disable syslog
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
72-6  show syslog

Description
This command is used to display the syslog protocol global state.

Format
show syslog

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the syslog protocol global state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show syslog
Command: show syslog
Syslog Global State: Enabled
```

72-7  create syslog host

Description
This command is used to create a new syslog host. The user can choose and report specific levels of messages to a specific host. When the user chooses a specific level for a specific host, messages which are at that severity level or higher will be reported to that host.

Format
create syslog host <index 1-4> ipaddress [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>] {severity [emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notice | informational | debug | <level 0-7>] | facility [local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number> | state [enable | disable]}

Parameters
- `<index 1-4>` - Enter the host index value here.
- `ipaddress` - Specifies the IP address for the host.
- `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address for the host.
- `<ipv6addr>` - Enter the IPv6 address for the host.
- `severity` - (Optional) Specifies the severity level.
  - `emergency` - Severity level 0.
  - `alert` - Severity level 1.
critical - Severity level 2.
error - Severity level 3.
warning - Severity level 4.
notice - Severity level 5.
informational - Severity level 6.
debug - Severity level 7.

<level 0-7> - Enter the severity level value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

facility - (Optional) Some of the operating system daemons and processes have been assigned Facility values. Processes and daemons that have not been explicitly assigned a Facility may use any of the "local use" facilities or they may use the "user-level" Facility. Those Facilities that have been designated are shown below. This facility setting will be put in the syslog packet when it is sent to a specific syslog server.

local0 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 0.
local1 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 1.
local2 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 2.
local3 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 3.
local4 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 4.
local5 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 5.
local6 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 6.
local7 - Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 7.

udp_port - (Optional) Specifies the UDP port number.
<udp_port_number> - Enter the UDP port number used here.

state - (Optional) The syslog protocol is used for the transmission of event notification messages across networks to a host. The option enables or disables the host to receive such messages.

enable - Specifies that the host to receive such messages will be enabled.
disable - Specifies that the host to receive such messages will be disabled.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

Adds a new syslog host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.90.90.1 severity debug facility local0
Command: create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.90.90.1 severity debug facility local0
Success.
```

72-8 config syslog host

Description

This command is used to configure the syslog host configurations. The user can choose and report a specific level of messages to a specific host. When the user chooses a specific level for a specific host, messages which are at that severity level or higher will be reported to the specified host.
Format
config syslog host [<index> | all] {severity [emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notice | informational | debug <level 0-7>] | facility [local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7] | udp_port <udp_port_number> | ipaddress [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr>] | state [enable | disable]}(1)

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;index&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the host index value here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>- Specifies that all the host indexes will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severity</td>
<td>- Specifies the severity level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency</td>
<td>- Severity level 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alert</td>
<td>- Severity level 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical</td>
<td>- Severity level 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>- Severity level 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warning</td>
<td>- Severity level 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice</td>
<td>- Severity level 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informational</td>
<td>- Severity level 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>- Severity level 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;level 0-7&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the severity level value here. This value must be between 0 and 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facility</td>
<td>- Some of the operating system daemons and processes have been assigned Facility values. Processes and daemons that have not been explicitly assigned a Facility may use any of the &quot;local use&quot; facilities or they may use the &quot;user-level&quot; Facility. Those Facilities that have been designated are shown below. This facility setting will be put in the syslog packet when it is sent to a specific syslog server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local0</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local1</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local2</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local3</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local4</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local5</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local6</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local7</td>
<td>- Specifies that the user-defined facility will be set to local 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp_port</td>
<td>- Specifies the UDP port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;udp_port_number&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the UDP port number used here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipaddress</td>
<td>- Specifies IP address for the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the IP address used for the configuration here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ipv6addr&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the IPv6 address used for the configuration here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>- The syslog protocol is used for the transmission of event notification messages across networks to a host. The option enables or disables the host to receive such messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>- Specifies that the host to receive such messages will be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>- Specifies that the host to receive such messages will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To configure the syslog host configuration:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

**72-9 delete syslog host**

**Description**
This command is used to delete the syslog host(s).

**Format**
delete syslog host [<index 1-4> | all]

**Parameters**
- `<index>` - Enter the host index value here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the host indexes will be used.

**Restrictions**
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

**Example**
To delete the specific syslog host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete syslog host 4
Command: delete syslog host 4
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**72-10 show syslog host**

**Description**
This command is used to display the syslog host configurations.

**Format**
show syslog host {<index 1-4>}

**Parameters**
- `<index>` - (Optional) Enter the host index value here.
  - If no parameter is specified, all hosts will be displayed.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config syslog host all severity debug facility local0
Command: config syslog host all severity debug facility local0
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the syslog host information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show syslog host
Command: show syslog host

Syslog Global State: Disabled

Host 1
IP Address : 10.90.90.1
Severity : Debug(7)
Facility : Local0
UDP Port : 514
Status : Disabled

Total Entries : 1
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

72-11 config log_save_timing

Description
This command is used to set the method for saving the log.

Format
```
config log_save_timing [time_interval <min 1-65535> | on_demand | log_trigger]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time_interval</td>
<td>Specifies the time interval used for saving the log. If there is no new log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>event during this time interval, the Switch will not save any log entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td>- Enter the time interval value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on_demand</td>
<td>Specifies that the log will only be saved when an on-demand event occurs. For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>example, issuing the command save all or save log. This is the default option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log_trigger</td>
<td>Specifies that the log will be saved when a new log event is triggered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure the method for saving a log as on demand:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config log_save_timing on_demand
Command: config log_save_timing on_demand
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

72-12 show log_save_timing
Description
This command is used to show the method for saving the log.

Format
show log_save_timing

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show the timing method used for saving the log:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show log_save_timing
Command: show log_save_timing
Saving Log Method: On_demand
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

72-13 show attack_log
Description
This command is used to display the attack log messages. The attack log message refers to log messages driven by modules such as DOS. This type of log message may generate a large amount of messages and quickly cause the system to run out of system log storage. Therefore, for this type of log messages only the first log that is generated each minute can be stored in the system log, with the rest of them being stored in a separate table named attack log.

Format
show attack_log {index <value_list>}

Parameters

**index** - (Optional) Specifies the list of index numbers of the entries that need to be displayed. For example, the index 1-5 will display the attack log messages from 1 to 5.

*<value_list>* - Enter the index numbers of the entries that needs to be displayed here.

If no parameter is specified, all entries in the attack log will be displayed.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To show dangerous messages on the master:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show attack_log index 1
Command: show attack_log index 1

Index Date       Time      Level     Log Text
----- ---------- -------- -------- ---------------------------------------------
1 2008-10-17 15:00:14 CRIT(2)   Possible spoofing attack from IP: , MAC: 0A-00-00-5A-00-01, port: 3

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**72-14 clear attack_log**

Description

This command is used to clear the attack log.

Format

clear attack_log

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To clear the master's attack log:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# clear attack_log
Command: clear attack_log
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 73  System Severity Command List

config system_severity [trap | log | all] [emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notice | information | debug | <level 0-7>]

show system_severity

73-1  config system_severity

Description
This command is used to configure the severity level control for the system.

When the user chooses a specific level to log or trap, messages at that severity level or more will be logged or trapped to SNMP managers.

Format
config system_severity [trap | log | all] [emergency | alert | critical | error | warning | notice | information | debug | <level 0-7>]

Parameters

trap - Specifies the severity level control for traps.
log - Specifies the severity level control for the log.
all - Specifies the severity level control for traps and the log.
emergency - Severity level 0.
alert - Severity level 1.
critical - Severity level 2.
error - Severity level 3.
warning - Severity level 4.
otice - Severity level 5.
information - Severity level 6.
debug - Severity level 7.
<level 0-7> - Enter the severity level here. This value must be between 0 and 7.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To configure severity level control as information level for trap:
**73-2 show system_severity**

**Description**
This command is used to display the severity level controls for the system.

**Format**
show system_severity

**Parameters**
None.

**Restrictions**
None.

**Example**
To show severity level control for system:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show system_severity
Command: show system_severity

System Severity Trap : warning(4)
System Severity Log : information(6)

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 74  Telnet Client Command List

74-1  telnet

Description
This command is used to start the telnet client to connect to the specific telnet server. The parameters specified by the command will only be used for the establishment of this specific session. They will not affect the establishment of other sessions.

Format

telnet [ipaddr | domain_name 255 | ipv6addr] {tcp_port <value 1-65535>}

Parameters

<ipaddr> - The IP address of the TELNET server.
<domain_name 255> - The domain name of the TELNET server.
<ipv6addr> - The IPv6 address of the telnet server.
tcp_port - (Optional) Specifies the Telnet server port number to be connected. If not specified, the default port is 23.
<value 1-65535> - Enter the TCP port number used here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.

<ipaddr> - The IP address of the telnet server.
tcp_port - (Optional) Specifies the telnet server port number to be connected. If not specified, the default port is 23.
<value 1-65535> - Enter the TCP port number used here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Telnet to a Switch by specifying the IP address:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#telnet 10.90.90.90
Command: telnet 10.90.90.90

DGS-3000-26TC Gigabit Ethernet Switch
Command Line Interface

Firmware: Build 1.01.001
Copyright(C) 2013 D-Link Corporation. All rights reserved.

UserName:
Chapter 75  TFTP/FTP Client Command List

**download [firmware_fromTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64> {boot_up}} | cfg_fromTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64>}} | firmware_fromFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64> {boot_up}}} | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {dest_file <path_filename 64> {boot_up}} | cfg_fromFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64>}} | ftp: <string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {dest_file <path_filename 64>}}

**upload [cfg_toTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} dest_file <path_filename 64> {src_file <pathname 64>} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} | log_toTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | attack_log_toTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | firmware_toTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | log_toFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {src_file <pathname 64>} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} | attack_log_toFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | firmware_toFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {src_file <pathname 64>} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} <filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} | log_toFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] | firmware_toFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {src_file <pathname 64}>]

---

### 75-1 download

**Description**

This command is used to download the firmware image and configuration from TFTP/FTP server.

**Format**

download [firmware_fromTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64> {boot_up}} | cfg_fromTFTP {<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64>}} | firmware_fromFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64>}} | ftp:<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename] {dest_file <path_filename 64> {boot_up}} | cfg_fromFTP {<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} src_file <path_filename 64> {dest_file <pathname 64>}}
Parameters

**firmware_fromTFTP** - Specifies to download firmware from a TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) The IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<ipv6addr>` - (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `<domain_name 255>` - (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
- `src_file` - (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Enter the source file path name here. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- `dest_file` - (Optional) Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Enter the destination file path name here.
- `boot_up` – (Optional) Specifies to assign the downloaded file as boot-up image.

**cfg_fromTFTP** – Specifies to download a configuration file from a TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) The IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<ipv6addr>` - (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `<domain_name 255>` - (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
- `src_file` - (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies the pathname on the TFTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- `dest_file` - (Optional) Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up configuration file.

**firmware_fromFTP** - Specifies to download firmware from a FTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - (Optional) The IP address of the FTP server.
- `tcp_port` - Specifies the TCP port.
  - `<tcp_port_number 1-65535>` - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.
- `src_file` - Specifies the source file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies the pathname on the FTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- `ftp:` - Specifies the FTP site.
  - `<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename>` - Enter the FTP directory.
- `dest_file` - Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up configuration file.
- `boot_up` - (Optional) Specifies to assign the downloaded file as boot-up image.

**cfg_fromFTP** - Specifies to download a configuration file from a FTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the FTP server.
- `tcp_port` - (Optional) Specifies the TCP port.
  - `<tcp_port_number 1-65535>` - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.
- `src_file` - Specifies the source file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies the pathname on the FTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- `ftp:` - Specifies the FTP site.
  - `<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename>` - Enter the FTP directory.
- `dest_file` - Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up configuration file.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators can issue this command.
### Example

To download firmware from TFTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#download firmware_fromTFTP 10.54.71.1 src_file px.had
Command: download firmware_fromTFTP 10.54.71.1 src_file px.had
Connecting to server....................... Done.
Download firmware......................... Done.  Do not power off!
Please wait, programming flash........... Done.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To download configuration from TFTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#download cfg_fromTFTP 10.54.71.1 src_file cfg01.txt
Command: download cfg_fromTFTP 10.54.71.1 src_file cfg01.txt
Connecting to server...................... Done.
Download configuration................... Done.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 75-2 upload

**Description**

This command is used to upload firmware and configuration from device to TFTP/FTP server.

**Format**

```
upload [cfg_toTFTP {{<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255>} dest_file <path_filename 64> {src_file <pathname 64>} {include | exclude | begin} {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}} {include | exclude | begin} {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80> {<filter_string 80>}}}}}} | log_toTFTP {{<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255> dest_file <path_filename 64>}} | attack_log_toTFTP {{<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255> dest_file <path_filename 64>}} | firmware_toTFTP {{<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> {src_file <pathname 64>}}} | log_toFTP {{<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp: <string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename>}} | attack_log_toFTP {{<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> | ftp: <string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename>}} | firmware_toFTP {{<ipaddr> {tcp_port <tcp_port_number 1-65535>} dest_file <path_filename 64> {src_file <pathname 64>}}}]
```

655
Parameters

**cfg_toTFTP** – Specifies that the configuration file will be uploaded to the TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<ipv6addr>` (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `<domain_name 255>` (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
- `<dest_file>` - Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies the pathname on the TFTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
- `<src_file>` (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.
  - `<pathname 64>` - The pathname specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system.
- `<include>` (Optional) Specifies to include lines that contain the specified filter string.
- `<exclude>` (Optional) Specifies to exclude lines that contain the specified filter string.
- `<begin>` (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.
  - `<filter_string 80>` - A filter string is enclosed by symbol. Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the character. The filter string is case sensitive. This string can be up to 80 characters long.

**log_toTFTP** – Specifies to upload a log file from device to TFTP server.
- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the TFTP server.
- `<ipv6addr>` (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `<domain_name 255>` (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
- `<dest_file>` - Specifies the destination file path name.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - The pathname specifies the pathname on the TFTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
attack_log_toTFTP – Specifies that the attack log will be uploaded to the TFTP server.
<ipaddr> - The IP address of the TFTP server.
<ipv6addr> - (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
<domain_name 255> - (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
<dest_file> - Specifies the destination file path name.
<path_filename 64> - Specifies the path name on the TFTP server to hold the attack log.
This name can be up to 64 characters long.

firmware_toTFTP – Specifies that the firmware file will be uploaded to the TFTP server.
<ipaddr> - The IP address of the TFTP server.
<ipv6addr> - (Optional) The IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
<domain_name 255> - (Optional) The domain name of the TFTP server.
<dest_file> - Specifies the destination file path name.
<path_filename 64> - The path name specifies the path name on the TFTP server. It can be a relative path name or an absolute path name. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
<src_file> - (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.
<path_filename 64> - The path name specifies an absolute path name on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up image. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

cfg_toFTP – Specifies that the configuration file will be uploaded to the FTP server.
<ipaddr> - The IP address of the FTP server.
tcp_port - Specifies the TCP port.
<tcp_port_number1-65535> - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.
<dest_file> - Specifies the destination file path name.
<path_filename 64> - The path name specifies the path name on the FTP server. It can be a relative path name or an absolute path name. This name can be up to 64 characters long.
<ftp> - Specifies the FTP site.
<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename> - Enter the FTP directory.
<src_file> - (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.
<path_filename 64> - The path name specifies an absolute path name on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up CFG file.
<include> - (Optional) Specifies to include lines that contain the specified filter string.
<exclude> - (Optional) Specifies to exclude lines that contain the specified filter string.
<begin> - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.
<filter_string 80> - A filter string is enclosed by symbol. Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the character. The filter string is case sensitive. This string can be up to 80 characters long.
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<include> - (Optional) Specifies to include lines that contain the specified filter string.
<exclude> - (Optional) Specifies to exclude lines that contain the specified filter string.
<begin> - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.
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<include> - (Optional) Specifies to include lines that contain the specified filter string.
<exclude> - (Optional) Specifies to exclude lines that contain the specified filter string.
begin - (Optional) The first line that contains the specified filter string will be the first line of the output.

(filter_string 80) - A filter string is enclosed by symbol. Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the character. The filter string is case sensitive. This string can be up to 80 characters long.

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(filter_string 80) - (Optional) A filter string is enclosed by symbol. Thus, the filter string itself cannot contain the character. The filter string is case sensitive. This string can be up to 80 characters long.

log_toFTP - Specifies to upload a log file from device to FTP server.

<ipaddr> - The IP address of the FTP server.

tcp_port - Specifies the TCP port.

<tcp_port_number1-65535> - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.

dest_file - Specifies the destination file path name.

<path_filename 64> - The pathname specifies the pathname on the FTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

ftp: - Specifies the FTP site.

<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename> - Enter the FTP directory.

attack_log_toFTP – Specifies that the attack log will be uploaded to the FTP server.

<ipaddr> - The IP address of the FTP server.

tcp_port - Specifies the TCP port.

<tcp_port_number1-65535> - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.

dest_file - Specifies the destination file path name.

<path_filename 64> - Specifies the path name on the FTP server to hold the attack log. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

ftp: - Specifies the FTP site.

<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename> - Enter the FTP directory.

firmware_toFTP – Specifies that the firmware file will be uploaded to the FTP server.

<ipaddr> - The IP address of the FTP server.

tcp_port - Specifies the TCP port.

<tcp_port_number1-65535> - Enter a value between 1 and 65535.

dest_file - Specifies the destination file path name.

<path_filename 64> - The pathname specifies the pathname on the FTP server. It can be a relative pathname or an absolute pathname. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

ftp: - Specifies the FTP site.

<string user:password@ipaddr:tcpport/path_filename> - Enter the FTP directory.

src_file - (Optional) Specifies the source file path name.

<pathname 64> - The pathname specifies an absolute pathname on the device file system. If pathname is not specified, it refers to the boot_up image. This name can be up to 64 characters long.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To upload firmware from a file system device to a TFTP server:
To display a scenario where the uploading of the firmware to the TFTP server failed, because of an incorrect or missing filename from the source. This error can also be found if the directory, on the source, does not exist.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload firmware_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:/firmware.had
Command: upload firmware_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:/firmware.had
Connecting to server................... Done.
Upload firmware......................... Done.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To upload configuration from TFTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload cfg_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\config.cfg
Command: upload cfg_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\config.cfg
Connecting to server................... Done.
Upload configuration.................... Done.
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To display a scenario where the uploading of the config file to the TFTP server failed, because of an incorrect or missing filename from the source. This error can also be found if the directory, on the source, does not exist.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload cfg_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\config.cfg src_file missing.cfg
Command: upload cfg_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\config.cfg src_file missing.cfg
No such file or directory.
Fail!
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To upload the attack log:
75-3 config tftp

Description
This command is used to pre-configure TFTP server and file pathname on the TFTP server.

Format

```
config tftp {server <ipaddr> | firmware_file <path_filename 64> | cfg_file <path_filename 64>
| log_file <path_filename 64> | attack_log_file <path_filename 64> | certificate_file
| key_file <path_filename 64> | tech_support_file <path_filename 64> | debug_error_log_file <path_filename 64>
| sim_firmware_file <path_filename 64> | sim_cfg_file <path_filename 64> | sim_log_file <path_filename 64>}
```

Parameters

- **server** - (Optional) Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.
  - `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the TFTP server.
- **firmware_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload firmware_fromTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload firmware_fromTFTP” function.
- **cfg_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload cfg_fromTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload cfg_fromTFTP” function.
- **log_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “upload log_toTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “upload log_toTFTP” function.
- **attack_log_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “upload attack_log_toTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “upload attack_log_toTFTP” function.
- **certificate_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download ssl certificate” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download ssl certificate” function.
- **key_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download ssl certificate” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download ssl certificate” function.
- **tech_support_file** - (Optional) Specifies specifying the pathname supports “upload tech_support_toTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies specifying the pathname supports “upload tech_support_toTFTP” function.
- **debug_error_log_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “debug error_log” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “debug error_log” function.
- **sim_firmware_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload sim_ms firmware_fromTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload sim_ms firmware_fromTFTP” function.
- **sim_cfg_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload sim_ms configuration_fromTFTP” function.
  - `<path_filename 64>` - Specifies the pathname supports “download/upload sim_ms configuration_fromTFTP” function.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#upload attack_log_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\attack.txt
Command: upload attack_log_toTFTP 10.90.90.10 dest_file d:\attack.txt
Success.
**sim_log_file** - (Optional) Specifies the pathname supports “upload sim_ms log_toTFTP” function.

**<path_filename 64>** - Specifies the pathname supports “upload sim_ms log_toTFTP” function.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure TFTP server:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config tftp server 10.90.90.10
Command: config tftp server 10.90.90.10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To configure TFTP server and specify the pre defined firmware file, log file:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config tftp server 10.90.90.1 firmware_file DGS3000.had
cfg_file log_tmp
Command: config tftp server 10.90.90.1 firmware_file DGS3000.had cfg_file
log_tmp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

### 75-4 show tftp

**Description**

This command is used to show the TFTP server and the file path pre-configured by administer.

**Format**

```
show tftp
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show TFTP settings, if pre-configure server IPv4 address, firmware_file and cfg_file only:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show tftp

Command: show tftp

TFTP Server Settings
IPv4 Address : 10.90.90.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Type</th>
<th>Path_filename</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>firmware_file</td>
<td>DGS3000.had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfg_file</td>
<td>log_tmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attack_log_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certificate_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech_support_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug_error_log_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim_firmware_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim_cfg_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim_log_file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 76  Time and SNTP Command List

**config sntp** {primary <ipaddr> | secondary <ipaddr> | poll-interval <int 30-99999>}

**show sntp**

**enable sntp**

**disable sntp**

**config time** <date ddmthyyyy> <time hh:mm:ss>

**config time_zone** {operator [+ | -] | hour <gmt_hour 0-13> | min <minute 0-59>}

**config dst** {disable | repeating {s_week <start_week 1-4,last> | s_day <start_weekday sun-sat> | s_mth <start_mth 1-12> | s_time <start_time hh:mm> | e_week <end_week 1-4,last> | e_day <end_weekday sun-sat> | e_mth <end_mth 1-12> | e_time <end_time hh:mm> | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]} | annual {s_date <start_date 1-31> | s_mth <start_mth 1-12> | s_time <start_time hh:mm> | e_date <end_date 1-31> | e_mth <end_mth 1-12> | e_time <end_time hh:mm> | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]}}

**show time**

### 76-1  config sntp

**Description**

This command is used to change SNTP configurations.

**Format**

config sntp {primary <ipaddr> | secondary <ipaddr> | poll-interval <int 30-99999>}

**Parameters**

- **primary** - (Optional) SNTP primary server IP address.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.

- **secondary** - (Optional) SNTP secondary server IP address.
  - `<ipaddr>` - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.

- **poll-interval** - (Optional) Specifies the polling interval range seconds.
  - `<int 30-99999>` - Enter the polling interval range here. This value must be between 30 and 99999 seconds.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure SNTP:
DGS-3000 Series Layer 2 Managed Gigabit Ethernet Switch CLI Reference Guide

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config snntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-interval 30
Command: config snntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-interval 30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

76-2 show snntp
Description
This command is used to display SNTP current time source and configuration.

Format
show snntp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show SNTP:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show snntp
Command: show snntp

Current Time Source : System Clock
SNTP : Disabled
SNTP Primary Server : 10.1.1.1
SNTP Secondary Server : 10.1.1.2
SNTP Poll Interval : 30 sec

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

76-3 enable snntp
Description
This command is used to turn on SNTP support.

Format
enable snntp
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable SNTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable sntp
Command: enable sntp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

76-4 disable sntp
Description
This command is used to turn off SNTP support.

Format
disable sntp

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable SNTP:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable sntp
Command: disable sntp
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

76-5 config time
Description
This command is used to configure time and date settings of the device.
**Format**

`config time <date ddmthyyyy> <time hh:mm:ss>`

**Parameters**

- `<date ddmthyyyy>` - Specifies the system clock date. An example would look like this: '30jun2010'.
- `<time hh:mm:ss>` - Specifies the system clock time. An example would look like this: '12:00:00'.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To configure time:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config time 30jun2003 16:30:30
Command: config time 30jun2003 16:30:30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

**76-6 config time_zone**

**Description**

This command is used to configure time zone of the device.

**Format**

`config time_zone {operator [+ -] | hour <gmt_hour 0-13> | min <minute 0-59>}`

**Parameters**

- `operator` - (Optional) Specifies the operator of time zone.
  - `[+ | -]` - Specifies that time should be added or subtracted to or from the GMT.
- `hour` - (Optional) Specifies the hour of time zone.
  - `<gmt_hour 0-13>` - Enter the hour value of the time zone here. This value must be between 0 and 13.
- `min` - (Optional) Specifies the minute of time zone.
  - `<minute 0-59>` - Enter the minute value of the time zone here. This value must be between 0 and 59.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To configure time_zone:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30
Command:     config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30
Success.
```

### 76-7  **config dst**

**Description**

This command is used to configure Daylight Saving Time of the device.

**Format**

```
cfgdst [disable | repeating {s_week <start_week 1-4, last> | s_day <start_weekday sun-sat> | s_mth <start_mth 1-12> | s_time <start_time hh:mm> | e_week <end_week 1-4, last> | e_day <end_weekday sun-sat> | e_mth <end_mth 1-12> | e_time <end_time hh:mm> | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]} | annual {s_date <start_date 1-31> | s_mth <start_mth 1-12> | s_time <start_time hh:mm> | e_date <end_date 1-31> | e_mth <end_mth 1-12> | e_time <end_time hh:mm> | offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120]}]
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Specifies to disable the Daylight Saving Time of the Switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`repeating` - Sets the Daylight Saving Time to repeating mode.

- `s_week` - (Optional) Specifies the start week number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<start_week 1-4, last>` - Enter the starting week number of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be between 1 and 4.
- `s_day` - (Optional) Specifies the start day number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<start_weekday sun-sat>` - Enter the starting day value of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must either be sun, mon, tue, thu, fri or sat.
- `s_mth` - (Optional) Specifies the start month number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<start_mth 1-12>` - Enter the starting month number of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be between 1 and 12.
- `s_time` - (Optional) Specifies the start time of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<start_time hh:mm>` - Enter the starting time of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be in the hh:mm format.
- `e_week` - (Optional) Specifies the end week number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<end_week 1-4, last>` - Enter the ending week number of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be between 1 and 4.
- `e_day` - (Optional) Specifies the end day number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<end_weekday sun-sat>` - Enter the ending day value of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must either be sun, mon, tue, thu, fri or sat.
- `e_mth` - (Optional) Specifies the end month number of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<end_mth 1-12>` - Enter the ending month number of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be between 1 and 12.
- `e_time` - (Optional) Specifies the end time of Daylight Saving Time.
  - `<end_time hh:mm>` - Enter the ending time of Daylight Saving Time here. This value must be in the hh:mm format.
- `offset` - (Optional) Indicates number of minutes to add or to subtract during summertime. The ranges of offset are 30, 60, 90, 120. The default value is 60.
Specifies that the offset range will 30 minutes.
60 - Specifies that the offset range will 60 minutes.
90 - Specifies that the offset range will 90 minutes.
120 - Specifies that the offset range will 120 minutes.

annual - Set the Daylight Saving Time to annual mode.
  s_date - (Optional) Specifies the start date of Daylight Saving Time.
    <start_date 1-31> - Enter the starting date of Daylight Saving Time here. This range must
    be between 1 and 31.
  s_mth - (Optional) Specifies the start month number of Daylight Saving Time.
    <start_mth 1-12> - Enter the starting month number of Daylight Saving Time here. This
    value must be between 1 and 12.
  s_time - (Optional) Specifies the start time of Daylight Saving Time.
    <start_time hh:mm> - Enter the starting time of Daylight Saving Time here. This value
    must be in the hh:mm format.
  e_date - (Optional) Specifies the end date of Daylight Saving Time.
    <end_date 1-31> - Enter the ending date of Daylight Saving Time here. This range must
    be between 1 and 31.
  e_mth - (Optional) Specifies the end month number of Daylight Saving Time.
    <end_mth 1-12> - Enter the ending month number of Daylight Saving Time here. This
    value must be between 1 and 12.
  e_time - (Optional) Specifies the end time of Daylight Saving Time.
    <end_time hh:mm> - Enter the starting time of Daylight Saving Time here. This value
    must be in the hh:mm format.
  offset - (Optional) Indicates number of minutes to add or to subtract during summertime. The
    ranges of offset are 30, 60, 90, 120; default value is 60.
    30 - Specifies that the offset range will 30 minutes.
    60 - Specifies that the offset range will 60 minutes.
    90 - Specifies that the offset range will 90 minutes.
    120 - Specifies that the offset range will 120 minutes.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure time:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config dst repeating s_week 2 s_day tue s_mth 4 s_time 15:00 e_week
  2 e_day wed e_mth 10 e_time 15:30 offset 30
Command: config dst repeating s_week 2 s_day tue s_mth 4 s_time 15:00 e_week 2
  e_day wed e_mth 10 e_time 15:30 offset 30
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

76-8  show time
Description
This command is used to display time states.
Format
show time

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To show time:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show time
Command: show time

    Current Time Source  : System Clock
    Boot Time  : 9 May 2011 06:20:55
    Current Time : 9 May 2011 07:46:10
    Time Zone   : GMT +00:00
    Daylight Saving Time : Disabled
        Offset In Minutes : 60
        Repeating From : Apr 1st Sun 00:00
                          To   : Oct last Sun 00:00
        Annual From : 29 Apr 00:00
                      To   : 12 Oct 00:00

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 77  Trace Route Command List

77-1  traceroute

Description
This command is used to trace the routed path between the Switch and a destination end station.

Format
traceroute [<ipaddr> | <domain_name 255>] {ttl <value 1-60> | port <value 30000-64900> |
    timeout <sec 1-65535> | probe <value 1-9>}

Parameters
- **<ipaddr>** - Specifies the IP address of the destination end station.
- **<domain_name 255>** - The domain name of the destination end station.
- **ttl** - (Optional) The time to live value of the trace route request. This is the maximum number of routers that a trace route packet can pass. The traceroute command will cross while seeking the network path between two devices. The range for the TTL is 1 to 60 hops.
- **<value 1-60>** - Enter the time to live value here. This value must be between 1 and 60.
- **port** - (Optional) The port number. The value range is from 30000 to 64900.
- **<value 30000-64900>** - Enter the port number here. This value must be between 30000 and 64900.
- **timeout** - (Optional) Specifies the timeout period while waiting for a response from the remote device. A value of 1 to 65535 seconds can be specified. The default is 5 seconds.
- **<sec 1-65535>** - Enter the timeout period value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.
- **probe** - (Optional) The number of probing. The range is from 1 to 9. If unspecified, the default value is 1.
- **<value 1-9>** - Enter the probing number value here. This value must be between 1 and 9.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Trace the routed path between the Switch and 10.48.74.121:
traceroute 10.48.74.121 probe 3

1   <10 ms.     10.12.73.254
2   <10 ms.     10.19.68.1
3   <10 ms.     10.48.74.121

Trace complete.

77-2 traceroute6

Description
This command is used to trace the IPv6 routed path between the Switch and a destination end station.

Format
traceroute6 [ <ipv6addr> | <domain_name 255> ] { ttl <value 1-60> | port <value 30000-64900> | timeout <sec 1-65535> | probe <value 1-9> }

Parameters
- <ipv6addr> - Specifies the IPv6 address of the destination end station.
- <domain_name 255> - The domain name of the destination end station.
- ttl - (Optional) The time to live value of the trace route request. This is the maximum number of routers that a trace route packet can pass. The traceroute command will cross while seeking the network path between two devices. The range for the TTL is 1 to 60 hops.
- <value 1-60> - Enter the time to live value here. This value must be between 1 and 60.
- port - (Optional) The port number. The value range is from 30000 to 64900.
- <value 30000-64900> - Enter the port number here. This value must be between 30000 and 64900.
- timeout - (Optional) Specifies the timeout period while waiting for a response from the remote device. A value of 1 to 65535 seconds can be specified. The default is 5 seconds.
- <sec 1-65535> - Enter the timeout period value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535 seconds.
- probe - (Optional) The number of probing. The range is from 1 to 9. If unspecified, the default value is 1.
- <value 1-9> - Enter the probing number value here. This value must be between 1 and 9.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
Trace the IPv6 routed path between the Switch and 3000::1:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#traceroute6 3000::1 probe 3
Command: traceroute6 3000::1 probe 3

1   <10 ms.     1345:142::11
2   <10 ms.     2011:14::100
3   <10 ms.     3000::1
Trace complete.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

Trace the IPv6 routed path between the Switch and 1210:100::11 with port 40000:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#traceroute6 1210:100::11 port 40000
Command: traceroute6 1210:100::11 port 40000

1   <10 ms.     3100::25
2   <10 ms.     4130::100
3   <10 ms.     1210:100::11
Trace complete.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
## Chapter 78 Traffic Control Command List

### config traffic control<br>(<portlist> | all) {broadcast [enable | disable] | multicast [enable | disable] | unicast [enable | disable] | action [drop | shutdown] | threshold <value 0-255000> | countdown [<min 0> | <min 3-30> | disable] | time_interval <sec 5-600>}

### config traffic trap<br>[none | storm_occurred | storm_cleared | both]

### show traffic control<br>(<portlist>)

### config traffic control log state<br>[enable | disable]

### config traffic control auto_recover_time<br>[<min 0> | <min 1-65535>]

### 78-1 config traffic control

**Description**

This command is used to configure broadcast/multicast/unicast packet storm control. Shutdown mode is provided to monitor the traffic rate in addition to the storm control drop mode. If traffic rate is too high, this port will be shut down.

**Format**

```text
config traffic control [<portlist> | all] {broadcast [enable | disable] | multicast [enable | disable] | unicast [enable | disable] | action [drop | shutdown] | threshold <value 0-255000> | countdown [<min 0> | <min 3-30> | disable] | time_interval <sec 5-600>}
```

**Parameters**

- `<portlist>` - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `broadcast` - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable broadcast storm control.
  - `enable` - Specifies that broadcast storm control will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that broadcast storm control will be disabled.
- `multicast` - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable multicast storm control.
  - `enable` - Specifies that multicast storm control will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that multicast storm control will be disabled.
- `unicast` - (Optional) Specifies to enable or disable unknown packet storm control. (Supported for drop mode only)
  - `enable` - Specifies that unicast storm control will be enabled.
  - `disable` - Specifies that unicast storm control will be disabled.
- `action` - (Optional) One of the two options for action is specified for storm control, shutdown or drop mode. Shutdown mode is a function of software, drop mode is implemented by the chip. If shutdown mode is specified, it is necessary to configure values for the countdown and time_interval parameters.
  - `drop` - Specifies that the action applied will be drop mode.
  - `shutdown` - Specifies that the action applied will be shutdown mode.
- `threshold` - (Optional) The upper threshold, at which point the specified storm control is triggered. The `<value>` is the number of broadcast/multicast/unknown unicast packets per second received by the Switch that will trigger the storm traffic control measure. The threshold is expressed as PPS (packets per second) and must be an unsigned integer.
  - `<value 0-255000>` - Enter the upper threshold value here. This value must be between 0 and 255000.
countdown - (Optional) Timer for shutdown mode. If a port enters the shutdown Rx state and this timer runs out, port will be shutdown forever. The parameter is not applicable if “drop” (mode) is specified for the “action” parameter.

<min 0> - 0 disables the forever state, meaning that the port will not enter the shutdown forever state.
<min 3-30> - Enter the countdown timer value here. This value must be between 3 and 30.

disable – Specifies that the countdown timer will be disabled.

time_interval - (Optional) The sampling interval of received packet counts. The possible value will be m-n seconds. The parameter is not applicable if “drop” (mode) is specified for the “action” parameter.

<sec 5-600> - Enter the time interval value here. This value must be between 5 and 600.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To configure the parameters so that the traffic control status is enabled on ports 1-12:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config traffic control 1-12 broadcast enable action shutdown threshold 1 countdown 5 time_interval 10
Command: config traffic control 1-12 broadcast enable action shutdown threshold 1 countdown 5 time_interval 10
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

78-2 config traffic trap

Description

This command is used to configure trap modes.

Occurred Mode: This trap is sent when a packet storm is detected by the packet storm mechanism.

Cleared Mode: This trap is sent when the packet storm is cleared by the packet storm mechanism.

Format

```
config traffic trap [none | storm_occurred | storm_cleared | both]
```

Parameters

- none - No trap state is specified for storm control.
- storm_occurred - Occurred mode is enabled and cleared mode is disabled.
- storm_cleared - Occurred mode is disabled and cleared mode is enabled.
- both - Both occurred and cleared modes are enabled.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.
Example
To enable both the occurred mode and cleared mode traffic control traps:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config traffic trap both
Command: config traffic trap both
Success.
```

78-3 show traffic control

Description
This command is used to display the current traffic control settings.

Format
show traffic control {<portlist>}

Parameters

| <portlist> | (Optional) Specifies the range of ports to be shown. 

If no parameter is specified, the system will display the packet storm control configuration for all ports.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the traffic control parameters for ports 1 to 10:
Command: show traffic control 1-10

Traffic Control Trap : [Both]
Traffic Control Log : Enabled
Traffic Control Auto Recover Time: 0 Minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Thres</th>
<th>Broadcast</th>
<th>Multicast</th>
<th>Unicast</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Shutdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Storm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

78-4  config traffic control log state

Description
This command is used to configure the traffic control log state. When the log state is enabled, traffic control states are logged when a storm occurs and when a storm is cleared. If the log state is disabled, traffic control events are not logged.

Note: The log state is only applicable for shutdown mode. Since shutdown mode only support broadcast and multicast storm control, doesn’t support unicast storm control. The log only generate for broadcast and multicast storm control.

Format
config traffic control log state [enable | disable]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Both occurred and cleared are logged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Neither occurred nor cleared is logged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the traffic log state on the Switch:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config traffic control log state enable
Command: config traffic control log state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

78-5  config traffic control auto_recover_time

Description
This command is used to configure the traffic auto-recovery time that is allowed for a port to recover from the shutdown forever status. When the auto-recovery option is disabled on a port, the port will remain in the shutdown mode. The only way to restore the port to the forwarding state is by entering the config ports [ <portlist> | all ] state enable command manually.

Format
config traffic control auto_recover_time [<min 0> | <min 1-65535>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min 0&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies that the auto-recovery option will be disabled. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;min 1-65535&gt;</td>
<td>Enter the auto-recovery from shutdown time value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure the auto-recovery time to 5 minutes:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config traffic control auto_recover_time 5
Command: config traffic control auto_recover_time 5
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 79  Traffic Segmentation
Command List

79-1  config traffic_segmentation

Description
This command is used to configure the traffic segmentation.

Format
config traffic_segmentation [portlist] | all] forward_list [null | all | portlist]

Parameters

portlist - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.
all - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
forward_list - Specifies a range of port forwarding domain.
null - Specifies a range of port forwarding domain is null.
all - Specifies all ports to be configured.
portlist - Specifies a range of ports to be configured.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure traffic segmentation:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config traffic_segmentation 1-10 forward_list 11-15
Command: config traffic_segmentation 1-10 forward_list 11-15
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

79-2  show traffic_segmentation

Description
This command is used to display current traffic segmentation table.

Format
show traffic_segmentation {portlist}
Parameters

<portlist> - (Optional) Specifies a range of ports to be displayed.
If no parameter is specified, the system will display all current traffic segmentation tables.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display traffic segmentation table:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show traffic_segmentation 1-10
Command: show traffic_segmentation 1-10

Traffic Segmentation Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Portlist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 80  Trusted Host Command List

create trusted_host [ipaddr | ipv6addr | network network_address | ipv6_prefix ipv6networkaddr] {snmp | telnet | ssh | http | https | ping}

delete trusted_host [ipaddr <ipaddr> | ipv6address <ipv6addr> | network <network_address> | ipv6_prefix <ipv6networkaddr> | all]

config trusted_host [ipaddr <ipaddr> | ipv6addr <ipv6addr> | network <network_address> | ipv6_prefix <ipv6networkaddr> | add | delete] {snmp | telnet | ssh | http | https | ping | all}

show trusted_host

80-1  create trusted_host

Description

This command is used to create the trusted host. The switch allows you to specify up to ten IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that are allowed to manage the Switch via in-band SNMP, TELNET or WEB based management software. These IPv4 or IPv6 addresses must be members of the Management VLAN. If no IPv4 or IPv6 addresses are specified, then there is nothing to prevent any IPv4 or IPv6 addresses from accessing the Switch, provided the user knows the Username and Password.

When the access interface is not specified, the trusted host will be created for all interfaces.

Format

create trusted_host [ipaddr | ipv6addr | network network_address | ipv6_prefix ipv6networkaddr] {snmp | telnet | ssh | http | https | ping}

Parameters

- <ipaddr> - The IP address of the trusted host.
- <ipv6addr> - The IPv6 address of the trusted host.
- network - The network address of the trusted network. The form of network address is xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/y.
- <network_address> - Enter the network address used here.
- ipv6_prefix - Specifies that IPv6 prefix here.
- <ipv6networkaddr> - Enter the IPv6 network address here.
- snmp - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for SNMP.
- telnet - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for TELNET.
- ssh - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for SSH.
- http - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for HTTP.
- https - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for HTTPS.
- ping - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for PING.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To create the trusted host:
80-2 delete trusted_host

Description
This command is used to delete a trusted host entry made using the create trusted_host command above.

Format
delete trusted_host [ipaddr <ipaddr> | ipv6address <ipv6addr> | network <network_address> | ipv6_prefix <ipv6networkaddr> | all]

Parameters
- **ipaddr** - The IP address of the trusted host.
- **<ipaddr>** - Enter the IP address used for this configuration here.
- **ipv6addr** - The IPv6 address of the trusted host.
- **<ipv6addr>** - Enter the IPv6 address used for this configuration here.
- **network** - The network address of the trusted network.
- **<network_address>** - Enter the network address used for this configuration here.
- **ipv6_prefix** - The IPv6 subnet prefix of the trusted network.
- **<ipv6networkaddr>** - Enter the IPv6 subnet prefix here.
- **all** - All trusted hosts will be deleted.

Restrictions
Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example
To delete the trusted host:

```plaintext
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete trusted_host ipaddr 10.48.74.121
Command: delete trusted_host ipaddr 10.48.74.121
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Format

config trusted_host [<ipaddr> | <ipv6addr> | network <network_address> | ipv6_prefix <ipv6networkaddr>] [add | delete] {snmp | telnet | ssh | http | https | ping | all}

Parameters

- `<ipaddr>` - The IP address of the trusted host.
- `<ipv6addr>` - The IPv6 address of the trusted host.
- `network` - The network address of the trusted network. The form of network address is `xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/y`.
  - `<network_address>` - Enter the network address used here.
- `ipv6_prefix` - The IPv6 subnet prefix of the trusted network.
  - `<ipv6networkaddr>` - Enter the IPv6 subnet prefix here.
- `add` - Adds interfaces for that trusted host.
- `delete` - Deletes interfaces for that trusted host.
- `snmp` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for SNMP.
- `telnet` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for TELENT.
- `ssh` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for SSH.
- `http` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for HTTP.
- `https` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for HTTPs.
- `ping` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for PING.
- `all` - (Optional) Specifies trusted host for all applications.

Restrictions

Only Administrators and Operators can issue this command.

Example

To configure the trusted host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config trusted_host 10.48.74.121 add ssh telnet
Command: config trusted_host 10.48.74.121 add ssh telnet
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

80-4 show trusted_host

Description

This command is used to display a list of trusted hosts entered on the Switch using the create trusted_host command above.

Format

show trusted_host

Parameters

None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display trusted host:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show trusted_host
Command: show trusted_host

Management Stations

IP Address Access Interface
---------------------------------------------
10.48.74.121 SNMP Telnet SSH HTTP HTTPS Ping

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Chapter 81  Unicast Routing Command List

create iproute [default] <ipaddr> {<metric 1-65535>}
delete iproute [default]
show iproute {<network_address>} {static}

81-1  create iproute

Description
This command is used to create an IP static route.

Format
create iproute [default] <ipaddr> {<metric 1-65535>}

Parameters

default - Specifies to create an IP default route (0.0.0.0/0).
<ipaddr> - The IP address for the next hop router.
<metric 1-65535> - (Optional) Enter the metric value here. This value must be between 1 and 65535. The default setting is 1.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add an IP default route:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#create iproute default 10.1.1.254
Command: create iproute default 10.1.1.254
Success.
```

81-2  delete iproute

Description
This command is used to delete an IP route entry from the Switch's IP routing table.

Format
delete iproute [default]
Parameters

**default** - Deletes an IP default route (0.0.0.0/0).

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To delete an IP default route:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#delete iproute default 10.1.1.254
Command: delete iproute default 10.1.1.254
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

81-3  **show iproute**

Description

This command is used to display the Switch’s current IP routing table.

Format

```
show iproute {<network_address>} {static}
```

Parameters

- `<network_address>` - (Optional) Specifies the destination network address of the route to be displayed.
- `static` - (Optional) Specifies to display only static routes. One static route may be active or inactive.

Restrictions

None.

Example

To display the contents of the IP routing table:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show iproute

Command: show iproute

Routing Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address/Netmask</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1.0/24</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.1.0/24</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>ip1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 82  VLAN Trunking Command List

82-1  enable vlan_trunk

Description
This command is used to enable the VLAN trunk function. When the VLAN trunk function is enabled, the VLAN trunk ports shall be able to forward all tagged frames with any VID.

Format

enable vlan_trunk

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the VLAN Trunk:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable vlan_trunk
Command: enable vlan_trunk
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

82-2  disable vlan_trunk

Description
This command is used to disable the VLAN trunk function.

Format

disable vlan_trunk
Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To disable the VLAN Trunk:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable vlan_trunk
Command: disable vlan_trunk
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

82-3 config vlan_trunk

Description

This command is used to configure a port as a VLAN trunk port. By default, none of the port is a VLAN trunk port.

If the user enables the global VLAN trunk function and configure the VLAN trunk ports, then the trunk port will be member port of all VLANs. That is, if a VLAN is already configured by the user, but the trunk port is not member port of that VLAN, this trunk port will automatically become tagged member port of that VLAN. If a VLAN is not created yet, the VLAN will be automatically created, and the trunk port will become tagged member of this VLAN.

When the user disables the VLAN trunk globally, all VLANs automatically created by VLAN Trunk enabled shall be destroyed, and all the automatically added port membership will be removed.

A VLAN trunk port and a non-VLAN trunk port cannot be grouped as an aggregated link. To change the VLAN trunk setting for an aggregated link, the user must apply the command to the master port. However, this setting will disappear as the aggregated link is destroyed, and the VLAN trunk setting of the individual port will follow the original setting of the port.

If the command is applied to link aggregation member port excluding the master, the command will be rejected.

The ports with different VLAN configurations are not allowed to form an aggregated link. However, if they are specified as VLAN trunk port, they are allowed to form an aggregated link.

For a VLAN trunk port, the VLANs on which the packets can be by passed will not be advertised by GVRP on this port. However, since the traffic on these VLANs are forwarded, this VLAN trunk port should participate the MSTP instances corresponding to these VLAN.

Format

config vlan_trunk ports [portlist][all] state [enable|disable]
Parameters

- `<portlist>` - Enter a list of ports used for the configuration here.
- `all` - Specifies that all the ports will be used for this configuration.
- `state` - Specifies that the port is a VLAN trunk port or not.
  - `enable` - Specifies that the port is a VLAN trunk port.
  - `disable` - Specifies that the port is not a VLAN trunk port.

Restrictions

Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example

To configure VLAN trunk ports:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 1-5 state enable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 1-5 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable
Warning: Port 6 is a Link Aggregation member port, VLAN trunk is not enabled on port 6.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Warning: Port 6 is a Link Aggregation member port, VLAN trunk is not enabled on port 6.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

Port 6 is LA-1 member port; port 7 is LA-2 master port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Warning: Port 6 is a Link Aggregation member port, VLAN trunk is not enabled on port 6.
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

Port 6 is LA-1 member port; port 7 is LA-1 master port:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state enable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Port 6, 7 have the same VLAN configuration before enabling VLAN trunk. Port 6 is LA-1 member port; port 7 is LA-1 master port.

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 7 state disable
Success.

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Command: config vlan_trunk ports 6-7 state disable
Success.
```

### 82-4 show vlan_trunk

**Description**

This command is used to show the VLAN trunk configuration.

**Format**

```
show vlan_trunk
```

**Parameters**

None.

**Restrictions**

None.

**Example**

To show the VLAN Trunk information:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show vlan_trunk
Command: show vlan_trunk

VLAN Trunk Global Setting
--------------------------
VLAN Trunk Status : Disabled
VLAN Trunk Member Ports : 1-5
```

The following example displays the VLAN information which will also display VLAN trunk setting:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show vlan

Command: show vlan

VLAN Trunk State : Enabled
VLAN Trunk Member Ports : 1-5

VID : 1          VLAN Name : default
VLAN Type : Static          Advertisement : Enabled
Member Ports : 1-26
Static Ports : 1-26
Current Tagged Ports :
Current Untagged Ports: 1-26
Static Tagged Ports : Static Untagged Ports : 1-26
Forbidden Ports :

Total Static VLAN Entries: 1
Total GVRP VLAN Entries: 0

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 83 Voice VLAN Command List

enable voice_vlan [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]
disable voice_vlan
config voice_vlan priority <int 0-7>
config voice_vlan oui [add | delete] <macaddr> <macmask> [description <desc 32>]
config voice_vlan ports [portlist | all] [state [enable | disable] | mode [auto [tag | untag] | manual]]
config voice_vlan aging_time <min 1-65535>
config voice_vlan log state [enable | disable]
show voice_vlan
show voice_vlan oui
show voice_vlan ports {portlist}
show voice_vlan voice_device (ports <portlist>)
show voice_vlan lldp_med voice_device

83-1 enable voice_vlan

Description
This command is used to enable the global voice VLAN function on a switch. To enable the voice VLAN, the voice VLAN must be also assigned. At the same time, the VLAN must be an existing static 802.1Q VLAN.

To change the voice VLAN, the user must disable the voice VLAN function, and re-issue this command.

By default, the global voice VLAN state is disabled.

Format
enable voice_vlan [vlan <vlan_name 32> | vlanid <vlanid 1-4094>]

Parameters

<vlan_name 32> - Enter the name of the voice VLAN here. This name can be up to 32 characters long.

vlanid - Specifies the VLAN ID of the voice VLAN.

<vlanid 1-4094> - Enter the voice VLAN ID here. This value must be between 1 and 4094.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To enable a voice VLAN with name “v2”:
disable voice_vlan

Description
This command is used to disable the voice VLAN function on a switch. When the voice VLAN function is disabled, the voice VLAN will become unassigned.

Format
disable voice_vlan

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To disable the voice VLAN:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable voice_vlan
Command: disable voice_vlan
Success.

config voice_vlan priority

Description
This command is used to configure the voice VLAN priority. The voice VLAN priority will be the priority associated with the voice VLAN traffic to distinguish the QoS of the voice traffic from data traffic.

Format
config voice_vlan priority <int 0-7>
Parameters

- `<int 0-7>` - Enter the priority of the voice VLAN. This value must be between 0 and 7. The default priority is 5.

Restrictions

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example

To set the priority of the voice VLAN to be 6:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config voice_vlan priority 6
Command: config voice_vlan priority 6
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

83-4  `config voice_vlan oui`

Description

This command is used to configure the user-defined voice traffic’s OUI. The OUI is used to identify the voice traffic. There are a number of pre-defined OUIs. The user can further define the user-defined OUIs if needed. The user-defined OUI cannot be the same as the pre-defined OUI.

The following are the pre-defined voice traffic’s OUI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUI</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Mnemonic name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:E0:BB</td>
<td>3COM</td>
<td>3com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:03:6B</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>cisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:E0:75</td>
<td>Veritel</td>
<td>veritel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:D0:1E</td>
<td>Pingtel</td>
<td>pingtel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:01:E3</td>
<td>Siemens</td>
<td>siemens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:60:B9</td>
<td>NEC/ Philips</td>
<td>nec&amp;philips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:0F:E2</td>
<td>Huawei-3COM</td>
<td>huawei&amp;3com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:09:6E</td>
<td>Avaya</td>
<td>avaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Format

```
config voice_vlan oui [add | delete] <macaddr> <macmask> {description <desc 32>}
```

Parameters

- `add` - Adds a user-defined OUI of a voice device vendor.
- `delete` - Deletes a user-defined OUI of a voice device vendor.
- `<macaddr>` - The user-defined OUI MAC address.
- `<macmask>` - The user-defined OUI MAC address mask.
- `description` - (Optional) The description for the user-defined OUI.
  - `<desc 32>` - Enter the description here. This value can be up to 32 characters long.
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To add a user-defined OUI for a voice device:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config voice_vlan oui add 00-0A-0B-00-00-00 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00
Command: config voice_vlan oui add 00-0A-0B-00-00-00 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

83-5  config voice_vlan ports

Description
This command is used to enable or disable the voice VLAN function on ports.

Format
```
config voice_vlan ports [<portlist> | all] [state [enable | disable] | mode {auto {[tag | untag]} | manual}]
```

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;portlist&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Enter a list of ports to be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Specifies to configure all ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>The voice VLAN function state on ports. The default state is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies that the voice VLAN function for this switch will be enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies that the voice VLAN function for this switch will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>The voice VLAN mode. The default mode is auto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Specifies that the voice VLAN mode will be set to auto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>When the port is working in auto-tagged mode, and learns about a voice device through the device’s OUI, it will join the voice VLAN as a tagged member automatically. When the voice device sends voice VLAN tagged packets, the Switch will change its priority. When the voice device sends untagged packets, it will forward them to port’s PVID VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untag</td>
<td>When the port is working in auto-untagged mode, and the port captures a voice device through the device’s OUI, it will join the voice VLAN as an untagged member automatically. When the voice device sends voice VLAN tagged packets, the Switch will forward them according to the tag. When the voice device sends voice VLAN untagged packets, it will assign priority and voice VLAN ID into this packet. When the Switch receives LLDP-MED packets, it checks the VLAN ID, tagged flag and priority flag. The switch should follow the tagged flag and priority setting. By default, the mode is auto untagged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>Specifies that the voice VLAN mode will be set to manual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To configure voice VLAN ports 4-6 to enable:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config voice_vlan ports 4-6 state enable
Command: config voice_vlan ports 4-6 state enable
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

To set the mode auto to voice VLAN ports 3-5:

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config voice_vlan ports 3-5 mode auto
Command: config voice_vlan ports 3-5 mode auto
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

83-6 config voice_vlan aging_time

Description
This command is used to set the aging time of the voice VLAN. The aging time is used to remove a port from voice VLAN if the port is an automatic VLAN member. When the last voice device stops sending traffic and the MAC address of this voice device is aged out, the voice VLAN aging timer will be started. The port will be removed from the voice VLAN after expiration of the voice VLAN aging timer.

If the voice traffic resumes during the aging time, the aging timer will be stopped and reset.

Format
config voice_vlan aging_time <min 1-65535>

Parameters

- <min 1-65535> - Enter the aging time between 1 and 65535.

Restrictions
Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

Example
To set 60 minutes as the aging time of voice VLAN:
697

83-7  **config voice_vlan log state**

**Description**
This command is used to configure the log state for voice VLAN. If there is a new voice device detected/or a port joins/leaves the voice VLAN dynamically, and the log is enabled, a log will be triggered.

**Format**

```
config voice_vlan log state [enable | disable]
```

**Parameters**

- **enable** - Specifies that the sending of a voice VLAN log will be enabled.
- **disable** - Specifies that the sending of a voice VLAN log will be disabled.

**Restrictions**

Only Administrators, Operators and Power-Users can issue this command.

**Example**

To enable the log state for voice VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#config voice_vlan log state enable
Command: config voice_vlan log state enable
Success.
```

83-8  **show voice_vlan**

**Description**

This command is used to show the voice VLAN global information.

**Format**

```
show voice_vlan
```

**Parameters**

None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the voice VLAN global information when voice VLAN is enabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show voice_vlan
Command: show voice_vlan

Voice VLAN State : Enabled
VLAN ID          : 2
VLAN Name        : v2
Priority         : 6
Aging Time       : 60 minutes
Log State        : Enabled
Member Ports     :
Dynamic Member Ports :

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

To display the voice VLAN global information when voice VLAN is disabled:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show voice_vlan
Command: show voice_vlan

Voice VLAN State : Disabled
Voice VLAN       : Unassigned
Priority         : 6
Aging Time       : 60 minutes
Log State        : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

83-9 show voice_vlan oui

Description
This command is used to display OUI information of voice VLAN.

Format
```
show voice_vlan oui
```

Parameters
None.
Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the OUI information of voice VLAN:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show voice_vlan oui
Command: show voice_vlan oui

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUI Address</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-01-E3-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Siemens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-03-6B-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-09-6E-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Avaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-0A-0B-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Huawei &amp; 3COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-0F-E2-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>NEC &amp; Philips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-D0-1E-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Pingtel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-E0-75-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>Veritel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-00</td>
<td>FF-FF-FF-00-00-00</td>
<td>3COM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 9
```

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

83-10 show voice_vlan ports

Description
This command is used to display the port voice VLAN information.

Format
show voice_vlan ports {<portlist>}

Parameters
- `<portlist>` - (Optional) Enter a list of ports to be displayed.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the voice VLAN information of ports 1-5:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show voice_vlan ports 1-5

Command: show voice_vlan ports 1-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Auto Untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Auto Untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Auto Untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Auto Untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Auto Untagged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#

83-11 show voice_vlan voice_device

Description
This command is used to show voice devices that are connected to the ports. The start time is the time when the device is detected on this port and the activate time is the latest time the device sent traffic.

Format

show voice_vlan voice_device {ports <portlist>}

Parameters

ports - (Optional) Specifies the list of ports to be configured here.
<portlist> - Enter a list of ports used to be displayed here.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the voice devices that are connected to the ports 1-5:
show voice_vlan voice_device ports 1-5

Command: show voice_vlan voice_device ports 1-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Voice Device</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Last Active Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-01</td>
<td>2008-10-6 09:00</td>
<td>2008-10-6 10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-02</td>
<td>2008-10-6 14:10</td>
<td>2008-10-6 15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-03</td>
<td>2008-10-6 14:20</td>
<td>2008-10-6 15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00-03-6B-00-00-01</td>
<td>2008-10-6 17:15</td>
<td>2008-10-6 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00-E0-75-00-00-02</td>
<td>2008-10-6 18:15</td>
<td>2008-10-6 20:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>00-01-E3-01-02-03</td>
<td>2008-10-6 18:30</td>
<td>2008-10-6 20:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries : 6

83-12 show voice_vlan lldp_med voice_device

Description
This command is used to show the voice devices being discovered by the LLDP-MED.

Format
show voice_vlan lldp_med voice_device

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
None.

Example
To display the voice devices discovered by LLDP-MED:
DGS-3000-26TC:admin# show voice_vlan lldp_med voice_device

Command: show voice_vlan lldp_med voice_device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Local Port</th>
<th>Chassis ID Subtype</th>
<th>Chassis ID</th>
<th>Port ID Subtype</th>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>Create Time</th>
<th>Remain Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-11</td>
<td>Network Address</td>
<td>172.18.1.1</td>
<td>10/6/2008 09:00</td>
<td>120 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>00-E0-BB-00-00-12</td>
<td>Network Address</td>
<td>172.18.1.2</td>
<td>10/6/2008 09:00</td>
<td>120 Seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
Chapter 84  Password Recovery

Command List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable password_recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable password_recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show password_recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84-1 enable password_recovery

Description
This command is used to enable the password recovery mode.

Format
enable password_recovery

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To enable the password recovery mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#enable password_recovery
Command: enable password_recovery
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

84-2 disable password_recovery

Description
This command is used to disable the password recovery mode.

Format
disable password_recovery
Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To disable the password recovery mode:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#disable password_recovery
Command: disable password_recovery
Success.
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```

84-3  show password_recovery

Description
This command is used to display the password recovery state.

Format
show password_recovery

Parameters
None.

Restrictions
Only Administrators can issue this command.

Example
To display the password recovery state:

```
DGS-3000-26TC:admin#show password_recovery
Command: show password_recovery

Running Configuration : Enabled
NV-RAM Configuration  : Enabled

DGS-3000-26TC:admin#
```
Appendix A  Password Recovery

Procedure

This chapter describes the procedure for resetting passwords on D-Link switches. Authenticating any user who tries to access networks is necessary and important. The basic authentication method used to accept qualified users is through a local login, utilizing a Username and Password. Sometimes, passwords get forgotten or destroyed, so network administrators need to reset these passwords. This chapter explains how the Password Recovery feature can help network administrators reach this goal.

The following steps explain how to use the Password Recovery feature on D-Link devices to easily recover passwords.

**Complete these steps to reset the password:**

1. For security reasons, the Password Recovery feature requires the user to physically access the device. Therefore this feature is only applicable when there is a direct connection to the console port of the device. It is necessary for the user needs to attach a terminal or PC with terminal emulation to the console port of the Switch.

2. Power on the Switch. After the ‘Starting runtime image’ message, the Switch will allow 2 seconds for the user to press the hotkey [*] (Shift + 6) to enter the “Password Recovery Mode.” Once the Switch enters the “Password Recovery Mode,” all ports on the Switch will be disabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reset config</td>
<td>The reset config command resets the whole configuration back to the default values. If force_agree is specified, the configuration will reset to default without the user’s agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reboot</td>
<td>The reboot command exits the Reset Password Recovery Mode and restarts the Switch. A confirmation message will be displayed to allow the user to save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset account</td>
<td>The reset account command deletes all the previously created accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset password</td>
<td>The reset password command resets the password of the specified user. If a username is not specified, the passwords of all users will be reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show account</td>
<td>The show account command displays all previously created accounts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix B  System Log Entries

The following table lists all possible entries and their corresponding meanings that will appear in the System Log of this Switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Log Information</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>System started up</td>
<td>System started up</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System warm start</td>
<td>System warm start</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System cold start</td>
<td>System cold start</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration saved to flash</td>
<td>Configuration saved to flash by console(Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System log saved to flash</td>
<td>System log saved to flash by console(Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration and log saved to flash</td>
<td>Configuration and log saved to flash by console(Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Power failed</td>
<td>Internal Power failed</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal Power is recovered</td>
<td>Internal Power is recovered</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redundant Power failed</td>
<td>Redundant Power failed</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redundant Power is working</td>
<td>Redundant Power is working</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Side Fan failed</td>
<td>Side Fan failed</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Side Fan recovered</td>
<td>Side Fan recovered</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Back Fan failed</td>
<td>Back Fan failed</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Back Fan recovered</td>
<td>Back Fan recovered</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature sensor enters alarm state</td>
<td>Temperature sensor &lt;sensorID&gt; enters alarm state (current temperature: &lt;temperature&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature recovers to normal</td>
<td>Temperature sensor &lt;sensorID&gt; recovers to normal state (current temperature: &lt;temperature&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up/down-load</td>
<td>Firmware upgraded successfully</td>
<td>Firmware upgraded by console successfully (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firmware upgrade was unsuccessful</td>
<td>Firmware upgrade by console was unsuccessful! (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration successfully downloaded</td>
<td>Configuration successfully downloaded by console(Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration download was unsuccessful</td>
<td>Configuration download by console was unsuccessful! (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration successfully uploaded</td>
<td>Configuration successfully uploaded</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Severity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration upload was unsuccessful</td>
<td>Configuration upload by console was unsuccessful! (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log message successfully uploaded</td>
<td>Log message successfully uploaded by console (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log message upload was unsuccessful</td>
<td>Log message upload by console was unsuccessful! (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware successfully uploaded</td>
<td>Firmware successfully uploaded by console (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware upload was unsuccessful</td>
<td>Firmware upload by console was unsuccessful! (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Port link up</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; link up, &lt;link state&gt;</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port link down</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Console</td>
<td>Successful login through Console (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Console (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logout through Console (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Console session timed out (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>Successful login through Web (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Web (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logout through Web (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Web session timed out (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logout through Web(SSL) (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Web(SSL) session timed out (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td>Successful login through Telnet (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Telnet (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logout through Telnet</td>
<td>Logout through Telnet (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>, )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnet session timed out</td>
<td>Telnet session timed out (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>, )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP request received with invalid community string</td>
<td>SNMP request received from <code>&lt;ipAddress&gt;</code> with invalid community string!</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology changed</td>
<td>Topology changed (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>, Port:<code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>, MAC:<code>&lt;macaddr&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>notice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable spanning tree protocol</td>
<td>Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable spanning tree protocol</td>
<td>Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New root bridge</td>
<td>CIST New Root bridge selected (MAC: <code>&lt;macaddr</code> Priority :<code>&lt;value&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New root bridge</td>
<td>CIST Region New Root bridge selected (MAC: <code>&lt;macaddr</code> Priority :<code>&lt;value&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New root bridge</td>
<td>MSTI Region New Root bridge selected (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>, MAC: <code>&lt;macaddr</code> Priority :<code>&lt;value&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New root bridge</td>
<td>New Root bridge selected (MAC: <code>&lt;macaddr</code> Priority :<code>&lt;value&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New root port</td>
<td>New root port selected (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>, Port:<code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>notice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree port status changed</td>
<td>Spanning Tree port status changed (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>, Port:<code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>) <code>&lt;old_status&gt;</code> -&gt; <code>&lt;new_status&gt;</code></td>
<td>notice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree port role changed</td>
<td>Spanning Tree port role changed (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>, Port:<code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>) <code>&lt;old_role&gt;</code> -&gt; <code>&lt;new_role&gt;</code></td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree instance created</td>
<td>Spanning Tree instance created (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree instance deleted</td>
<td>Spanning Tree instance deleted (Instance:<code>&lt;InstanceId&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree Version changed</td>
<td>Spanning Tree version changed (new version:<code>&lt;new_version&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID name and revision level changed</td>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID name and revision level changed (name:<code>&lt;name&gt;</code> revision level <code>&lt;revision_level&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID VLAN mapping table added</td>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID VLAN mapping table changed (instance: `&lt;InstanceId&gt; add vlan &lt;startvlanid&gt; [- &lt;endvlanid&gt;])</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID VLAN mapping table deleted</td>
<td>Spanning Tree MST configuration ID VLAN mapping table changed (instance: `&lt;InstanceId&gt; delete vlan &lt;startvlanid&gt; [- &lt;endvlanid&gt;])</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DoS</strong></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Possible spoofing attack from (IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code> MAC: <code>&lt;macaddr&gt;</code> Port: <code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spoofing attack 1. The source ip is same as switch’s interface ip but the source mac is different 2. Source ip is the same as the switch’s IP in ARP packet 3. Self IP packet detected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The DoS attack is blocked &lt;dos_name&gt; is blocked from (IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code> Port: <code>&lt;portNum&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SSH</strong></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through SSH (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through SSH (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logout through SSH (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSH session timed out (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>, IP: <code>&lt;ipaddr&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSH server is enabled</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSH server is disabled</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AAA</strong></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authentication Policy is enabled (Module: AAA)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authentication Policy is disabled (Module: AAA)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Console authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through Web authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Web authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through Telnet authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through Telnet authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successful login through SSH authenticated by AAA local method (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Login failed through SSH (Username: <code>&lt;username&gt;</code>)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA local method</td>
<td>&lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Web authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful login through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Telnet authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful login through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through SSH authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful login through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful login through Console authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Console authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Login failed through Console authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Console due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Login failed through Console due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Web authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful login through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Web authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Login failed through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Web due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Login failed through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful login through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Login failed through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through Telnet authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful login through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Telnet authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Login failed through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through Telnet due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Login failed through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful login through SSH authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful login through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through SSH authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Login failed through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login failed through SSH due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Login failed through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;, )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through SSH authenticated by AAA local_enable method</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through &lt;Telnet or Web or SSH&gt; from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA local_enable method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH authenticated by AAA none method</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA none method (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Console authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Console due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Web(SSL) from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through Telnet from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Successful Enable Admin through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through SSH authenticated by AAA server</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; authenticated by AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Admin failed through SSH due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration</td>
<td>Enable Admin failed through SSH from &lt;userIP&gt; due to AAA server timeout or improper configuration (Username: &lt;username&gt; )</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA server timed out</td>
<td>AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Protocol: &lt;protocol&gt;) connection failed</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA server ACK error</td>
<td>AAA server &lt;serverIP&gt; (Protocol: &lt;protocol&gt;) response is wrong</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA does not support this functionality</td>
<td>AAA doesn't support this functionality</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port security</strong></td>
<td>Port security violation (MAC address:&lt;macaddr&gt; on port:&lt;portNum&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPB</strong></td>
<td>Unauthenticated IP address encountered and discarded by ip IP-MAC port binding</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry is conflict with static ARP</td>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry conflicts with static ARP(IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;, MAC: &lt;macaddr&gt;, Port &lt;portNum&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry is conflict with static FDB</td>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry conflicts with static FDB(IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;, MAC: &lt;macaddr&gt;, Port &lt;portNum&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry conflicts with static IMPB</td>
<td>Dynamic IMPB entry conflicts with static IMPB(IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;, MAC: &lt;macaddr&gt;, Port &lt;portNum&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating IMPB entry failed due to no ACL rule available</td>
<td>Creating IMPB entry failed due to no ACL rule being available(IP: &lt;ipaddr&gt;, MAC: &lt;macaddr&gt;, Port &lt;portNum&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP and Password Changed</strong></td>
<td>Management IP address was changed by (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP:&lt;ipaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password change activity</td>
<td>Password was changed by (Username: &lt;username&gt;, IP:&lt;ipaddr&gt; )</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safeguard Engine</strong></td>
<td>Safeguard Engine is in normal mode</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguard Engine is in filtering packet mode</td>
<td>Safeguard Engine enters EXHAUSTED mode</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packet Storm</strong></td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; Broadcast storm is occurring</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast storm cleared</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; Broadcast storm has cleared</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast storm occurrence</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; Multicast storm is occurring</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast storm cleared</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; Multicast storm has cleared</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port shut down due to a packet storm</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; is currently shut down due to a packet storm</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Loop Back Detection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loop Back Detection</th>
<th>Port loop occurred</th>
<th>Port &lt;portNum&gt; LBD loop occurred. Port blocked.</th>
<th>Critical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port loop detection restarted after interval time</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; LBD port recovered. Loop detection restarted.</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port with VID loop occurred</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; VID &lt;vlanID&gt; LBD loop occurred. Packet discard begun.</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port with VID Loop detection restarted after interval time</td>
<td>Port &lt;portNum&gt; VID &lt;vlanID&gt; LBD recovered. Loop detection restarted.</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**802.1x**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>802.1x</th>
<th>VID assigned from radius server after radius client authenticated by radius server successfully. This VID will assign to the port and this port will be the vlan untag port member.</th>
<th>Radius server &lt;ipaddr&gt; assigned vid &lt;vlanID&gt; to port &lt;portNum&gt; (account : &lt;username&gt;)</th>
<th>Informational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ingress bandwidth assigned from radius server after radius client authenticated by radius server successfully. This ingress bandwidth will assign to the port.</td>
<td>Radius server &lt;ipaddr&gt; assigned ingress bandwidth :&lt;ingressBandwidth&gt; to port &lt;portNum&gt; (account : &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egress bandwidth assigned from radius server after radius client authenticated by radius server successfully. This egress bandwidth will assign to the port.</td>
<td>Radius server &lt;ipaddr&gt; assigned egress bandwidth :&lt;egressBandwidth&gt; to port &lt;portNum&gt; (account : &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1p default priority assigned from radius server after radius client authenticated by radius server successfully. This 802.1p default priority will assign to the port.</td>
<td>Radius server &lt;ipaddr&gt; assigned 802.1p deafult priority :&lt;priority&gt; to port &lt;portNum&gt; (account : &lt;username&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**802.1x Authentication failure**

| 802.1x Authentication failure | 802.1x Authentication failure from (Username: <username>, Port: <portNum>, MAC: <macaddr>) | Warning |

**CFM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>Cross-connect is detected</th>
<th>CFM cross-connect. VLAN:&lt;vlanid&gt;, Local(MD Level:&lt;mdlevel&gt;, Port &lt;portNum&gt;, Direction:&lt;mepdirection&gt;) Remote(MEPID:&lt;mepid&gt;, MAC:&lt;macaddr&gt;)</th>
<th>Critical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Error CFM CCM packet is detected</td>
<td>CFM error ccm. MD Level:&lt;mdlevel&gt;, VLAN:&lt;vlanid&gt;, Local(Port &lt;portNum&gt;, Direction:&lt;mepdirection&gt;) Remote(MEPID:&lt;mepid&gt;, MAC:&lt;macaddr&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Can not receive remote MEP's CCM packet | CFM remote down. MD Level:&lt;mdlevel&gt;, VLAN:&lt;vlanid&gt;, Local(Port &lt;portNum&gt;, Direction:&lt;mepdirection&gt;) | Warning |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote MEP's MAC reports an error status</td>
<td>CFM remote MAC error. MD Level:&lt;mdlevel&gt;, VLAN:&lt;vlanid&gt;, Local(Port &lt;portNum&gt;, Direction:&lt;mepdirection&gt;)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote MEP detects CFM defects</td>
<td>CFM remote detects a defect. MD Level:&lt;mdlevel&gt;, VLAN:&lt;vlanid&gt;, Local(Port &lt;portNum&gt;, Direction:&lt;mepdirection&gt;)</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP</td>
<td>Gratuitous ARP detected duplicate IP.</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>Detect untrusted DHCP server IP address</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND LOGGING</td>
<td>Command Logging &lt;username&gt;: execute command &quot;&lt;string&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBAC</td>
<td>A host passes the authentication</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBAC</td>
<td>A host fails to pass the authentication</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBAC</td>
<td>A host is aged out</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>The authorized user number on a port reaches the maximum user limit</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>The authorized user number on a port is below the maximum user limit in a time interval (interval is project depended)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>The authorized user number on whole device reaches the maximum user limit</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>The authorized user number on whole device is below the maximum user limit in a time interval (interval is project depended)</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Protection</td>
<td>BPDU attack happened</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Protection</td>
<td>BPDU attack happened</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Protection</td>
<td>BPDU attack happened</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Protection</td>
<td>BPDU attack automatically recover</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDU Protection</td>
<td>BPDU attack manually recover</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System re-start reason: system fatal error</td>
<td>System re-start reason: system fatal error</td>
<td>Emergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System re-start reason: CPU exception</td>
<td>System re-start reason: CPU exception</td>
<td>Emergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in start</td>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in start at %S</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in end</td>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in end at %S</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in result</td>
<td>Diagnostic: Burn in result is %S</td>
<td>Informational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix C  Trap Log Entries

This table lists the trap logs found on the Switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap Name</th>
<th>Trap Description</th>
<th>OID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>risingAlarm</td>
<td>The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its rising threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding: 1.alarmIndex 2.alarmVariable 3.alarmSampleType 4.alarmValue 5.alarmRisingThreshold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallingAlarm</td>
<td>The SNMP trap that is generated when an alarm entry crosses its falling threshold and generates an event that is configured for sending SNMP traps.</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.2.1.16.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding: 1.alarmIndex 2.alarmVariable 3.alarmSampleType 4.alarmValue 5.alarmFallingThreshold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LldpRemTablesChange</td>
<td>A lldpRemTablesChange notification is sent when the value of lldpStatsRemTableLastChangeTime changes. It can be utilized by an NMS to trigger LLDP remote systems table maintenance polls. Note that transmission of lldpRemTablesChange notifications are throttled by the agent, as specified by the 'lldpNotificationInterval' object.</td>
<td>1.0.8802.1.1.2.0.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding: 1.lldpStatsRemTablesInserts 2.lldpStatsRemTablesDeletes 3.lldpStatsRemTablesDrops 4.lldpStatsRemTablesAgeouts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coldStart</td>
<td>A coldStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself and that its configuration may have been altered.</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warmStart</td>
<td>A warmStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself such that its configuration is unaltered.</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authenticationFailure</td>
<td>An authenticationFailure trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, has received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated.</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkDown</td>
<td>A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for one of its communication links is about to enter the down state from some other state (but not from the notPresent state).</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.6.3.1.1.5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Binding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkUp</td>
<td>A linkUp trap signifies that the SNMP entity, acting in an agent role, has detected that the ifOperStatus object for one of its communication links left the down state and transitioned into some other state (but not into the notPresent state). This other state is indicated by the included value of ifOperStatus.</td>
<td>1.ifIndex, 2.ifAdminStatus, 3.ifOperStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newRoot</td>
<td>The newRoot trap indicates that the sending agent has become the new root of the Spanning Tree; the trap is sent by a bridge soon after its election as the new root, e.g., upon expiration of the Topology Change Timer, immediately subsequent to its election. Implementation of this trap is optional.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topologyChange</td>
<td>A topologyChange trap is sent by a bridge when any of its configured ports transitions from the Learning state to the Forwarding state, or from the Forwarding state to the Blocking state. The trap is not sent if a newRoot trap is sent for the same transition. Implementation of this trap is optional.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot1agCfmFaultAlarm</td>
<td>A MEP has a persistent defect condition. A notification (fault alarm) is sent to the management entity with the OID of the MEP that has detected the fault. Whenever a MEP has a persistent defect, it may or may not generate a Fault Alarm to warn the system administrator of the problem, as controlled by the MEP Fault Notification Generator State Machine and associated Managed Objects. Only the highest-priority defect, as shown in Table 20-1, is reported in the Fault Alarm. If a defect with a higher priority is raised after a Fault Alarm has been issued, another Fault Alarm is issued. The management entity receiving the notification can identify the system from the network source address of the notification, and can identify the MEP reporting the defect by the indices in the OID of the dot1agCfmMepHighestPrDefect variable in the notification: dot1agCfmMdIndex - Also the index of the MEP's Maintenance Domain table entry (dot1agCfmMdTable). dot1agCfmMdIndex - Also an index (with the MD table index) of the MEP's Maintenance Association network table entry (dot1agCfmMaNetTable), and (with the MD table index and component ID) of the MEP's MA component table entry (dot1agCfmMaCompTable). dot1agCfmMepIdentifier - MEP Identifier and final index into the MEP table (dot1agCfmMepTable). Binding: 1.dot1agCfmMepHighestPrDefect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot3OamThresholdEvent</td>
<td>A dot3OamThresholdEvent notification is sent when a local or remote threshold crossing event is detected. A local threshold crossing event is detected by the local entity, while a remote threshold crossing event is detected by the reception of an Ethernet OAM Event Notification OAMPDU that indicates a threshold event. This notification should not be sent more than once per second. The OAM entity can be derived from extracting the ifIndex from the variable bindings. The objects in the notification correspond to the values in a row instance in the dot3OamEventLogTable. The management entity should periodically check dot3OamEventLogTable to detect any missed events. Binding: 1.dot3OamEventLogTimestamp 2.dot3OamEventLogOui 3.dot3OamEventLogType 4.dot3OamEventLogLocation 5.dot3OamEventLogWindowHi 6.dot3OamEventLogWindowLo 7.dot3OamEventLogThresholdHi 8.dot3OamEventLogThresholdLo 9.dot3OamEventLogValue 10.dot3OamEventLogRunningTotal 11.dot3OamEventLogEventTotal</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.2.1.158.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swPktStormOccurred</td>
<td>This trap is sent when a packet storm is detected by a packet storm mechanism and a shutdown action is taken. Binding: 1: swPktStormCtrlPortIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.25.5.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swPktStormCleared</td>
<td>The trap is sent when the packet storm is cleared by the packet storm mechanism. Binding: 1: swPktStormCtrlPortIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.25.5.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swPktStormDisablePort</td>
<td>The trap is sent when the port is disabled by the packet storm mechanism. Binding: 1: swPktStormCtrlPortIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.25.5.0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSafeGuardChgToExhausted</td>
<td>This trap indicates System change operation mode from normal to exhausted. Binding: 1: swSafeGuardCurrentStatus</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.19.4.1.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSafeGuardChgToNormal</td>
<td>This trap indicates System change operation mode from exhausted to normal. Binding: 1: swSafeGuardCurrentStatus</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.19.4.1.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swDoSAttackDetected</td>
<td>This trap is sent when the specific DoS packet is received and trap is enabled. Binding: 1: swDoSCtrlType 2: swDoSNotifyVarIpAddr 3: swDoSNotifyVarPortNumber</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.59.4.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swIpMacBindingViolationTrap</td>
<td>When the IP-MAC Binding trap is enabled, if there's a new MAC that violates the pre-defined port security configuration, a trap will be sent out. Binding: 1: swIpMacBindingPortIndex 2: swIpMacBindingViolationIp 3: swIpMacBindingViolationMac</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.23.5.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swIpMacBindingStopLearningTrap</td>
<td>When the IP-MAC Binding trap is enabled, if the specific port changes from a normal state to a stop_learning state, a trap will be sent out. Binding: 1: swIpMacBindingPortIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.23.5.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swIpMacBindingRecoverLearningTrap</td>
<td>When the IP-MAC Binding trap is enabled, if the</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.23.5.0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ningTrap

- The trap is sent when a MAC-based access control host is successfully logged in.
- Binding: 1. swMacBasedAuthInfoMacIndex
- 2. swMacBasedAuthInfoPortIndex
- 3. swMacBasedAuthVID

swMacBasedAccessControlLoggedSuccess

- The trap is sent when a MAC-based access control host is successfully logged in.
- Binding: 1. swMacBasedAuthInfoMacIndex
- 2. swMacBasedAuthInfoPortIndex
- 3. swMacBasedAuthVID

swMacBasedAccessControlLoggedFail

- The trap is sent when a MAC-based access control host login fails.
- Binding: 1. swMacBasedAuthInfoMacIndex
- 2. swMacBasedAuthInfoPortIndex
- 3. swMacBasedAuthVID

swMacBasedAccessControlAgesOut

- The trap is sent when a MAC-based access control host ages out.
- Binding: 1. swMacBasedAuthInfoMacIndex
- 2. swMacBasedAuthInfoPortIndex
- 3. swMacBasedAuthVID

swERPSSFDetectedTrap

- When the signal fail occurs, a trap will be generated.
- Binding: 1. swERPSNodeId

swERPSSFClearedTrap

- When the signal fail clears, a trap will be generated.
- Binding: 1. swERPSNodeId

swERPSPRLOwnerConflictTrap

- When a conflict occurs, a trap will be generated.
- Binding: 1. swERPSNodeId

swBpduProtectionUnderAttackingTrap

- When the BPDU Protection trap is enabled, if the specific port changes from a normal state to an under attack state, a trap will be sent out.
- Binding: 1. swBpduProtectionPortIndex
- 2. swBpduProtectionPortMode

swBpduProtectionRecoveryTrap

- When the BPDU Protection trap is enabled, if the specific port changes from an under attack state to a normal state, a trap will be sent out.
- Binding: 1. swBpduProtectionPortIndex
- 2. swBpduProtectionRecoveryMethod

swL2PortSecurityViolationTrap

- When the port_security trap is enabled, if there's a new MAC that violates the pre-defined port security configuration, a trap will be sent out.
- Binding: 1. swL2PortSecurityPortIndex
- 2. swL2PortSecurityViolationMac

swL2macNotification

- This trap indicates the MAC address variations in the address table.
- Binding: 1. swL2macNotifyInfo

swPortLoopOccurred

- The trap is sent when a Port loop occurs.
- Binding: 1. swLoopDetectPortIndex

swPortLoopRestart

- The trap is sent when a Port loop restarts after the interval time.
- Binding: 1. swLoopDetectPortIndex

swVlanLoopOccurred

- The trap is sent when a Port with a VID loop occurs.
- Binding: 1. swLoopDetectPortIndex
- 2. swVlanLoopDetectVID
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Binding</th>
<th>OID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swVlanLoopRestart</td>
<td>The trap is sent when a Port with a VID loop restarts after the interval time.</td>
<td>Binding: 1.swLoopDetectPortIndex 2.swVlanLoopDetectVID</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.41.10.0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swFilterDetectedTrap</td>
<td>Send trap when illegal DHCP server is detected.</td>
<td>Binding: 1.swFilterDetectedIP 2.swFilterDetectedPort</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.37.100.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSColdStart</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSColdStart notification to indicated host when its Member generate cold start notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSWarmStart</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSWarmStart notification to indicated host when its Member generate warm start notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSLinkDown</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSLinkDown notification to indicated host when its Member generate link down notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr 3: ifIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSLinkUp</td>
<td>If Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSLinkUp notification to indicated host when its Member generate link up notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr 3: ifIndex</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSAuthFail</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSAuthFail notification to indicated host when it Member generate authentation failure notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSnewRoot</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSnewRoot notification to indicated host when it Member generate new root notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swSingleIPMSTopologyChan ge</td>
<td>Commander switch will send swSingleIPMSTopologyChange notification to indicated host when it Member generate topology change notification.</td>
<td>Binding: 1: swSingleIPMSID 2: swSingleIPMSMacAddr</td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.8.6.0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swDdmAlarmTrap</td>
<td>The trap is sent when any parameter value exceeds the alarm threshold value or recover to normal status depending on the configuration of the trap action.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.72.4.0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Binding: | 1: swDdmPort  
2: swDdmThresholdType  
3: swDdmThresholdExceedType  
4: swDdmThresholdExceedOrRecover |
|---|---|
| **swDdmWarningTrap** | The trap is sent when any parameter value exceeds the warning threshold value or recover to normal status depending on the configuration of the trap action. Binding: 1: swDdmPort  
2: swDdmThresholdType  
3: swDdmThresholdExceedType  
4: swDdmThresholdExceedOrRecover |
| **agentGratuitousARPTrap** | This trap is sent when there is an IP address conflict. Binding: 1: agentGratuitousARPipAddr  
2: agentGratuitousARPMacAddr  
3: agentGratuitousARPPortNumber  
4: agentGratuitousARPInterfaceName |
| **agentCfgOperCompleteTrap** | The trap is sent when the configuration is completely saved, uploaded or downloaded. Binding: 1: unitID  
2: agentCfgOperate  
3: agentLoginUserName |
| **agentFirmwareUpgrade** | This trap is sent when the process of upgrading the firmware via SNMP has finished. Binding: 1: swMultiImageVersion |
| **swPowerStatusChg** | Power Status change notification. The notification is issued when the swPowerStatus changes in the following cases:  
lowVoltage -> overCurrent.  
lowVoltage -> working.  
lowVoltage -> disconnect.  
lowVoltage -> connect.  
overCurrent -> lowVoltage.  
overCurrent -> working.  
overCurrent -> disconnect.  
overCurrent -> connect.  
working -> lowVoltage.  
working -> overCurrent.  
working -> connect.  
working -> disconnect.  
fail -> connect.  
fail -> disconnect.  
connect -> lowVoltage.  
connect -> overCurrent.  
connect -> working.  
connect -> disconnect.  
disconnect -> lowVoltage.  
disconnect -> overCurrent.  
disconnect -> working.  
disconnect -> connect. Binding: 1: swPowerUnitIndex  
2: swPowerID  
3: swPowerStatus |
| **swPowerFailure** | Power Failure notification. The notification is issued when the swPowerStatus changes in the following cases:  
lowVoltage -> overCurrent.  
lowVoltage -> working.  
lowVoltage -> disconnect.  
lowVoltage -> connect.  
overCurrent -> lowVoltage.  
overCurrent -> working.  
overCurrent -> disconnect.  
overCurrent -> connect.  
working -> lowVoltage.  
working -> overCurrent.  
working -> connect.  
working -> disconnect.  
fail -> connect.  
fail -> disconnect.  
connect -> lowVoltage.  
connect -> overCurrent.  
connect -> working.  
connect -> disconnect.  
disconnect -> lowVoltage.  
disconnect -> overCurrent.  
disconnect -> working.  
disconnect -> connect. Binding: 1: swPowerUnitIndex  
2: swPowerID  
3: swPowerStatus |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Binding</th>
<th>OID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>swPowerRecover</code></td>
<td>Power Recover notification. The notification is</td>
<td><code>1: swPowerUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.2.0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>issued when the <code>swPowerStatus</code> changes in the</td>
<td><code>2: swPowerID</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following cases:</td>
<td><code>3: swPowerStatus</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lowVoltage -&gt; fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>overCurrent -&gt; fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>working -&gt; fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connect -&gt; fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disconnect -&gt; fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swFanFailure</code></td>
<td>Fan Failure notification.</td>
<td><code>1: swFanUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.3.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swFanRecover</code></td>
<td>Fan Recover notification.</td>
<td><code>2: swFanID</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.3.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swHighTemperature</code></td>
<td>High Temperature notification.</td>
<td><code>1: swTemperatureUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.4.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding :</td>
<td><code>2: swTemperSensorID</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>3: swTemperatureCurrent</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swHighTemperatureRecover</code></td>
<td>High Temperature notification</td>
<td><code>1: swTemperatureUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.4.0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding :</td>
<td><code>2: swTemperSensorID</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>3: swTemperatureCurrent</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swLowTemperature</code></td>
<td>Low Temperature notification</td>
<td><code>1: swTemperatureUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.4.0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding :</td>
<td><code>2: swTemperSensorID</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>3: swTemperatureCurrent</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>swLowTemperatureRecover</code></td>
<td>Low Temperature notification</td>
<td><code>1: swTemperatureUnitIndex</code></td>
<td>1.3.6.1.4.1.171.12.11.2.2.4.0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binding :</td>
<td><code>2: swTemperSensorID</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>3: swTemperatureCurrent</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D  RADIUS Attributes Assignment

The RADIUS Attributes Assignment on the DGS-3000 is used in the following modules: 802.1X (Port-based and Host-based), and MAC-based Access Control.

The description that follows explains the following RADIUS Attributes Assignment types:

- Ingress/Egress Bandwidth
- 802.1p Default Priority
- VLAN
- ACL

To assign Ingress/Egress bandwidth by RADIUS Server, the proper parameters should be configured on the RADIUS Server. The tables below show the parameters for bandwidth.

The parameters of the Vendor-Specific attributes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor-Specific Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-ID</td>
<td>Defines the vendor.</td>
<td>171 (DLINK)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-Type</td>
<td>Defines the attribute.</td>
<td>2 (for ingress bandwidth) 3 (for egress bandwidth)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute-Specific Field</td>
<td>Used to assign the bandwidth of a port.</td>
<td>Unit (Kbits)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the user has configured the bandwidth attribute of the RADIUS server (for example, ingress bandwidth 1000Kbps) and the 802.1X authentication is successful, the device will assign the bandwidth (according to the RADIUS server) to the port. However, if the user does not configure the bandwidth attribute and authenticates successfully, the device will not assign any bandwidth to the port. If the bandwidth attribute is configured on the RADIUS server with a value of “0” or more, than the effective bandwidth (100Mbps on an Ethernet port or 1Gbps on a Gigabit port) of the port will be set to no_limited.

To assign 802.1p default priority by RADIUS Server, the proper parameters should be configured on the RADIUS Server. The tables below show the parameters for 802.1p default priority.

The parameters of the Vendor-Specific attributes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor-Specific Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-ID</td>
<td>Defines the vendor.</td>
<td>171 (DLINK)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-Type</td>
<td>Defines the attribute.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute-Specific Field</td>
<td>Used to assign the 802.1p default priority of the port.</td>
<td>0-7</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the user has configured the 802.1p priority attribute of the RADIUS server (for example, priority 7) and the 802.1X, or MAC-based authentication is successful, the device will assign the 802.1p default priority (according to the RADIUS server) to the port. However, if the user does not configure the priority attribute and authenticates successfully, the device will not assign a priority to this port. If the priority attribute is configured on the RADIUS server is a value out of range (>7), it will not be set to the device.

To assign **VLAN by RADIUS Server**, the proper parameters should be configured on the RADIUS Server. To use VLAN assignment, RFC3580 defines the following tunnel attributes in RADIUS packets.

The table below shows the parameters for a VLAN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADIUS Tunnel Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel-Type</td>
<td>This attribute indicates the tunneling protocol(s) to be used (in the case of a tunnel initiator) or the tunneling protocol in use (in the case of a tunnel terminator).</td>
<td>13 (VLAN)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel-Medium-Type</td>
<td>This attribute indicates the transport medium being used.</td>
<td>6 (802)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel-Private-Group-ID</td>
<td>This attribute indicates group ID for a particular tunneled session.</td>
<td>A string (VID)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the user has configured the VLAN attribute of the RADIUS server (for example, VID 3) and the 802.1X, or MAC-based Access Control authentication is successful, the port will be added to VLAN 3. However, if the user does not configure the VLAN attribute and authenticates successfully, the port will be kept in its original VLAN. If the VLAN attribute configured on the RADIUS server does not exist, the port will not be assigned to the requested VLAN.

To assign **ACL by RADIUS Server**, the proper parameters should be configured on the RADIUS Server. The table below shows the parameters for an ACL.

The parameters of the Vendor-Specific Attribute are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADIUS Tunnel Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-ID</td>
<td>Defines the vendor.</td>
<td>171 (DLINK)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor-Type</td>
<td>Defines the attribute.</td>
<td>12 (for ACL profile)</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 (for ACL rule)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute-Specific Field</td>
<td>Used to assign the ACL profile or rule.</td>
<td>ACL Command</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example: ACL profile: <strong>create access_profile profile_id 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile_name profile1 ethernet vlan 0xFFF; ACL rule: config access_profile profile_id 1 add access_id auto_assign ethernet vlan_id 1 port all deny;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the user has configured the ACL attribute of the RADIUS server (for example, ACL profile: create access_profile profile_id 1 profile_name profile1 ethernet vlan 0xFFF; ACL rule: config access_profile profile_id 1 add access_id auto_assign ethernet vlan_id 1 port all deny), the device will assign the ACL profiles and rules according to the RADIUS server. For more information about the ACL module, please refer to Chapter 6 Access Control List (ACL) Command List.