



DGS-3212SR

Release II

12-Port Gigabit Layer 2 Stackable Switch Command Line Interface Reference Manual

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RECYCLABLE

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INTRODUCTION

The switch can be managed through the switch's serial port, Telnet, 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. Configuration and management of the switch via the Web-based management agent is discussed in the User's Guide.

Accessing the Switch via the Serial Port

The switch's serial port's default settings are as follows:

- **9600 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 is then connected to the switch's serial port via an RS-232 DB-9 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.

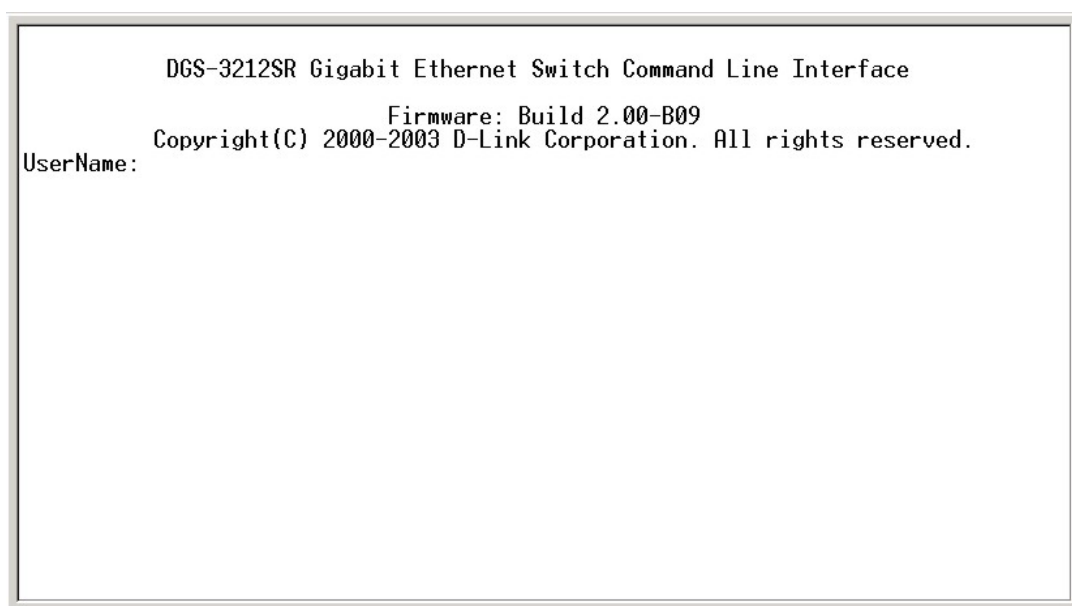


Figure 1-1. Initial CLI screen

There is no initial username or password. Just press the **Enter** key twice to display the CLI input cursor – **DGS-3212SR:4#**. This is the command line where all commands are input.

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.

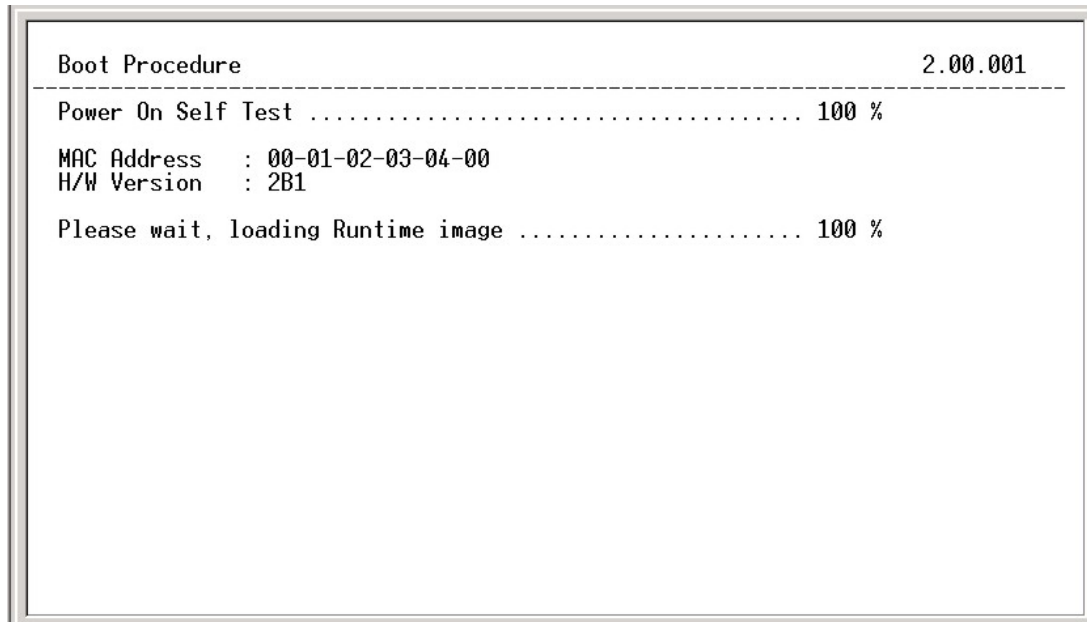


Figure 1-2. Boot Screen

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.

The IP address may be set using the Command Line Interface (CLI) over the console serial port as follows:

1. 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.
2. Alternatively, you can enter **config ipif System ipaddress xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/z**. 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-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR Gigabit Ethernet Switch Command Line Interface
                          Firmware: Build 2.00-B09
Copyright(C) 2000-2003 D-Link Corporation. All rights reserved.
UserName:
Password:

DGS-3212SR:4#config ipif System ipaddress 10.53.13.144/255.0.0.0
Command: config ipif System ipaddress 10.53.13.144/8

Success.
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Figure 1-3. Assigning an IP Address

In the above example, the switch was assigned an IP address of 10.53.13.144/8 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 and the CLI or via the Web-based management agent using the above IP address to connect to the switch.

USING THE CONSOLE CLI

The DGS-3212SR supports a console management interface that allows the user to connect to the switch's management agent via a serial port and a terminal or a computer running a terminal emulation program. The console can also be used over the network using the TCP/IP Telnet protocol. The console program can be used to configure the switch to use an SNMP-based network management software over the network.

This chapter describes how to use the console interface to access the switch, change its settings, and monitor its operation.



Note: Switch configuration settings are saved to non-volatile RAM using the **save** command. The current configuration will then be retained in the switch's NV-RAM, and reloaded when the switch is rebooted. If the switch is rebooted without using the **save** command, the last configuration saved to NV-RAM will be loaded.

Connecting to the Switch

The console interface is used by connecting the Switch to a VT100-compatible terminal or a computer running an ordinary terminal emulator program (e.g., the **HyperTerminal** program included with the Windows operating system) using an RS-232C serial cable. Your terminal parameters will need to be set to:

- **VT-100 compatible**
- **9600 baud**
- **8 data bits**
- **No parity**
- **One stop bit**
- **No flow control**

You can also access the same functions over a Telnet interface. Once you have set an IP address for your Switch, you can use a Telnet program (in VT-100 compatible terminal mode) to access and control the Switch. All of the screens are identical, whether accessed from the console port or from a Telnet interface.

After the switch reboots and you have logged in, the console looks like this:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

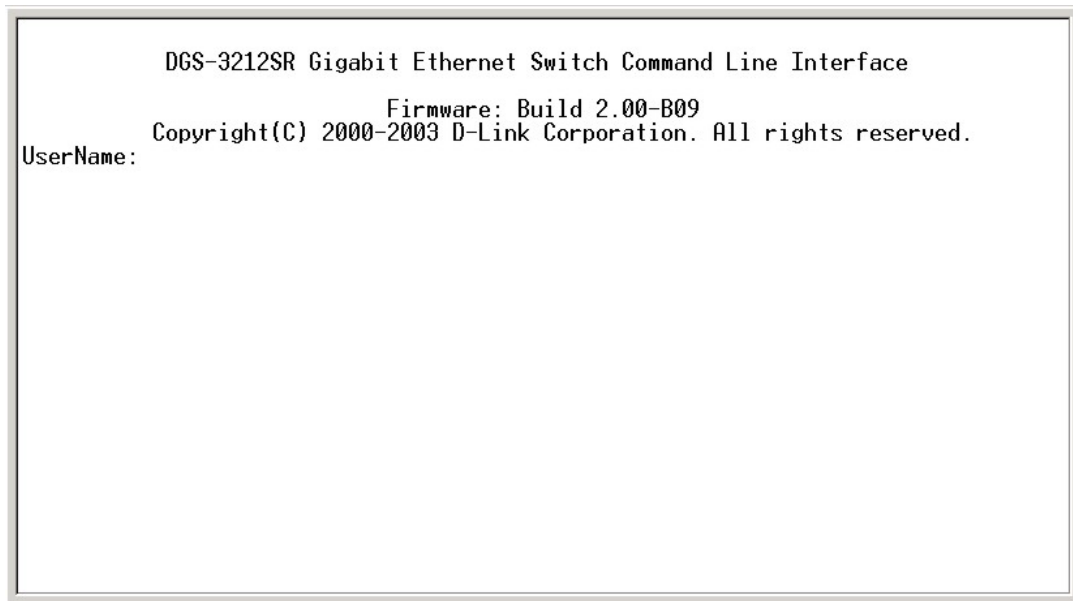


Figure 2-1. Initial Console Screen

Commands are entered at the command prompt, **DGS-3212SR:4#**.

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.

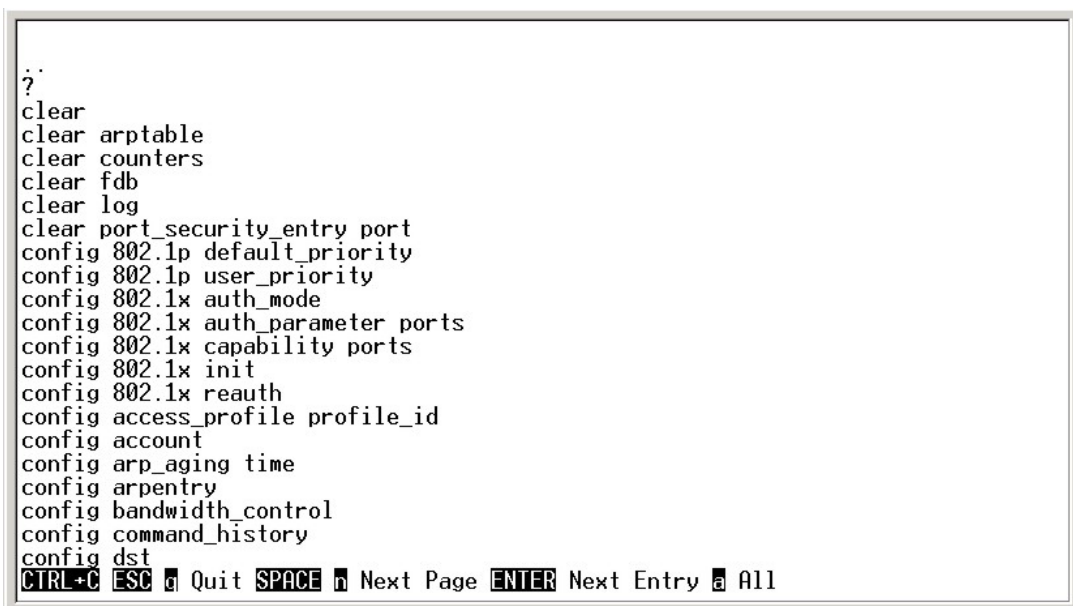


Figure 2-2. The ? Command

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config account
Command: config account

Next possible completions:
<username>

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Figure 2-3. Example Command Parameter Help

In this case, the command **config account** was entered with the parameter **<username>**. The CLI will then prompt you 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, you 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.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config account
Command: config account

Next possible completions:
<username>

DGS-3212SR:4#config account
Command: config account

Next possible completions:
<username>

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Figure 2-4. Using the Up Arrow to Re-enter a Command

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 User name can be entered and the **config account** command re-executed.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

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.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#the
Available commands:
..
create          delete      clear          config
download        enable      dir            disable
ping            reboot     login          logout
save            show       reconfig       reset
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Figure 2-5. The Next 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, if you enter the **show** command with no additional parameters, the CLI will then display all of the possible next parameters.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show
Command: show
Next possible completions:
802.1p          802.1x      access_profile  account
arprentry       bandwidth_control  command_history  error
fdb             gvrp        igmp_snooping   ipif
iproute         lacp_port   link_aggregation log
mac_notification mirror       multicast        multicast_fdb
packet          port_security ports          radius
router_ports    scheduling_mechanism  serial_port
session         sim          snmp             snmp
stacking        stp          switch           syslog
time            traffic      traffic_segmentation
trusted_host     utilization  vlan
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Figure 2-6. Next possible completions: Show Command

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

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.

COMMAND SYNTAX

The following symbols are used to describe how command entries are made and values and arguments are specified in this manual. The online help contained in the CLI and available through the console interface uses the same syntax.



Note: All commands are case-sensitive. Be sure to disable Caps Lock or any other unwanted function that changes text case.

<angle brackets>	
Purpose	Encloses a variable or value that must be specified.
Syntax	create ipif <ipif_name> vlan <vlan_name 32> ipaddress <network_address>
Description	In the above syntax example, you must supply an IP interface name in the <ipif_name> space, a VLAN name in the <vlan_name 32> space, and the network address in the <network_address> space. Do not type the angle brackets.
Example Command	create ipif Engineering vlan Design ipaddress 10.24.22.5/255.0.0.0

[square brackets]	
Purpose	Encloses a required value or set of required arguments. One value or argument can be specified.
Syntax	create account [admin user]
Description	In the above syntax example, you must specify either an admin or a user level account to be created. Do not type the square brackets.
Example Command	create account admin

 vertical bar	
Purpose	Separates two or more mutually exclusive items in a list, one of which must be entered.
Syntax	show snmp [community detail]
Description	In the above syntax example, you must specify either community , or detail . Do not type the backslash.
Example Command	show snmp community

{braces}	
Purpose	Encloses an optional value or set of optional arguments.
Syntax	reset {[config system]}
Description	In the above syntax example, you have the option to specify config or system . It is not necessary to specify either optional value, however the effect of the system reset is dependent on which, if any, value is specified. Therefore, with this example there are three possible outcomes of performing a system reset. See the following chapter, Basic Commands for more details about the reset command.
Example command	reset config

Line Editing Key Usage

Delete	Deletes the character under the cursor and then shifts the remaining characters in the line to the left.
Backspace	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor and shifts the remaining characters in the line to the left.
Left Arrow	Moves the cursor to the left.
Right Arrow	Moves the cursor to the right.
Up Arrow	Repeat the previously entered command. Each time the up arrow is pressed, the command previous to that displayed appears. This way it is possible to review the command history for the current session. Use the down arrow to progress sequentially forward through the command history list.
Down Arrow	The down arrow will display the next command in the command history entered in the current session. This displays each command sequentially as it was entered. Use the up arrow to review previous commands.
Tab	Shifts the cursor to the next field to the left.

Multiple Page Display Control Keys

Space	Displays the next page.
CTRL+c	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.
ESC	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.
n	Displays the next page.
p	Displays the previous page.
q	Stops the display of remaining pages when multiple pages are to be displayed.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

r	Refreshes the pages currently displayed.
a	Displays the remaining pages without pausing between pages.
Enter	Displays the next line or table entry.

BASIC SWITCH COMMANDS

The basic switch commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create account	[admin user] <username 15>
config account	<username 15>
show account	
delete account	<username 15>
show session	
show switch	
show serial_port	
config serial_port	{baud_rate [9600 19200 38400 115200] auto_logout [never 2_minutes 5_minutes 10_minutes 15_minutes]}
enable clipaging	
disable clipaging	
enable telnet	<tcp_port_number 1-65535>
disable telnet	
enable web	<tcp_port_number 1-65535>
disable web	
save	
reboot	
reset	{[config system]}
login	
logout	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create account

Purpose	Used to create user accounts
Syntax	create [admin user] <username>
Description	The create account command is used to create user accounts that consist of a username of 1 to 15 characters and a password of 0 to 15 characters. Up to 8 user accounts can be created.
Parameters	<i>Admin <username></i> <i>User <username></i>

create account

Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command. Usernames can be between 1 and 15 characters. Passwords can be between 0 and 15 characters.
---------------------	--

Example usage:

To create an administrator-level user account with the username “dlink”.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create account admin dlink
Command: create account admin dlink

Enter a case-sensitive new password:****
Enter the new password again for confirmation:****

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config account

Purpose	Used to configure user accounts
Syntax	config account <username>
Description	The config account command configures a user account that has been created using the create account command.
Parameters	<username>
Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command. Usernames can be between 1 and 15 characters. Passwords can be between 0 15 characters.

Example usage:

To configure the user password of “dlink” account:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#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.
```

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DGS-3212SR:4#

show account

Purpose	Used to display user accounts
Syntax	show account
Description	Displays all user accounts created on the switch. Up to 8 user accounts can exist on the switch at one time.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the accounts that have been created:

DGS-3212SR:4#show account

Command: show account

Current Accounts:

Username	Access Level
-----	-----
dlink	Admin

DGS-3212SR:4#

delete account

Purpose	Used to delete an existing user account
Syntax	delete account <username>
Description	The delete account command deletes a user account that has been created using the create account command.
Parameters	<i><username></i>
Restrictions	Only Administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the user account "System":

DGS-3212SR:4#delete account System

Command: delete account System

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show switch

Purpose	Used to display information about the switch.
Syntax	show switch
Description	This command displays information about the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the switch information:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show switch
Command: show switch

Device Type       : DGS-3212SR Gigabit-Ethernet Switch
Module 1 Type     : Empty
Module 2 Type     : Empty
Unit ID           : 1
MAC Address       : DA-10-21-00-00-01
IP Address        : 10.41.44.22 (Manual)
VLAN Name         : default
Subnet Mask       : 255.0.0.0
Default Gateway   : 0.0.0.0
Boot PROM Version : Build 2.00-B01
Firmware Version  : Build 2.00-B09
Hardware Version  : 2A1
Device S/N        :
System Name       : DGS-3212SR_#3
System Location   : 7th_flr_east_cabinet
System Contact    : Julius_Erving_212-555-6666
Spanning Tree     : Disabled
GVRP              : Disabled
IGMP Snooping     : Disabled
TELNET            : Enabled (TCP 23)
WEB               : Enabled (TCP 80)
RMON              : Enabled

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show serial_port

Purpose	Used to display the current serial port settings.
Syntax	show serial_port
Description	This command displays the current serial port settings.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To display the serial port setting:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show serial_port
```

```
Command: show serial_port
```

```
Baud Rate      : 9600
```

```
Data Bits      : 8
```

```
Parity Bits     : None
```

```
Stop Bits      : 1
```

```
Auto-Logout    : 10 mins
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config serial_port

Purpose	Used to configure the serial port.
Syntax	config serial_port {baud_rate [9600 19200 38400 115200] auto_logout [never 2_minutes 5_minutes 10_minutes 15_minutes]}
Description	This command is used to configure the serial port's baud rate and auto logout settings.
Parameters	<i>baud_rate</i> [9600 19200 38400 115200] – The serial bit rate that will be used to communicate with the management host. <i>auto_logout</i> – This parameter will set the time that the switch will wait before logging out automatically, if left idle. The choices that accompany this parameter are: ▪ <i>never</i> – No time limit on the length of time the console can be open with no user input. ▪ <i>2_minutes</i> – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 2 minutes. ▪ <i>5_minutes</i> – The console will log out the current user if

config serial_port

there is no user input for 5 minutes.

- *10_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 10 minutes.
- *15_minutes* – The console will log out the current user if there is no user input for 15 minutes.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure baud rate:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config serial_port baud_rate 9600
```

```
Command: config serial_port baud_rate 9600
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable clipaging

Purpose

Used to pause the scrolling of the console screen when the show command displays more than one page.

Syntax

enable clipaging

Description

This command is used when issuing the show command which causes the console screen to rapidly scroll through several pages. This command will cause the console to pause at the end of each page. The default setting is enabled.

Parameters

None.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable clipaging
```

```
Command: enable clipaging
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable clipaging

Purpose	Used to disable the pausing of the console screen scrolling at the end of each page when the show command displays more than one screen of information.
Syntax	disable clipaging
Description	This command is used to disable the pausing of the console screen at the end of each page when the show command would display more than one screen of information.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable clipaging
Command: disable clipaging

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable telnet

Purpose	Used to enable communication with and management of the switch using the Telnet protocol.
Syntax	enable telnet <tcp_port_number 1-65535>
Description	This command is used to enable the Telnet protocol on the switch. The user can specify the TCP or UDP port number the switch will use to listen for Telnet requests.
Parameters	<i><tcp_port_number 1-65535></i> – 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 administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable Telnet and configure port number:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable telnet 23
Command: enable telnet 23

Success.
```

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#

disable telnet

Purpose	Used to disable the Telnet protocol on the switch.
Syntax	disable telnet
Description	This command is used to disable the Telnet protocol on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable the Telnet protocol on the switch:

DGS-3212SR:4#disable telnet

Command: disable telnet

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

enable web

Purpose	Used to enable the HTTP-based management software on the switch.
Syntax	enable web <tcp_port_number 1-65535>
Description	This command is used to enable the Web-based management software on the switch. The user can specify the TCP port number the switch will use to listen for Telnet requests.
Parameters	<i><tcp_port_number 1-65535></i> – The TCP port number. TCP ports are numbered between 1 and 65535. The “well-known” port for the Web-based management software is 80.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable HTTP and configure port number:

DGS-3212SR:4#enable web 80

Command: enable web 80

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

disable web

Purpose	Used to disable the HTTP-based management software on the switch.
Syntax	disable web
Description	This command disables the Web-based management software on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable HTTP:

DGS-3212SR:4#disable web

Command: disable web

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

save

Purpose	Used to save changes in the switch's configuration to non-volatile RAM.
Syntax	save
Description	This command is used to enter the current switch configuration into non-volatile RAM. The saved switch configuration will be loaded into the switch's memory each time the switch is restarted.
Parameters	Entering just the save command will save the switch configuration to NV-Ram
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To save the switch's current configuration to non-volatile RAM:

DGS-3212SR:4#save

Command: save

Saving all configurations to NV-RAM... Done

DGS-3212SR:4#

reboot

Purpose	Used to restart the switch.
Syntax	reboot
Description	This command is used to restart the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To restart the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#reboot
Command: reboot
Are you sure want to proceed with the system reboot? (y/n)
Please wait, the switch is rebooting...
```

reset

Purpose	Used to reset the switch to the factory default settings.
Syntax	reset {[config system]}
Description	This command is used to restore the switch's configuration to the default settings assigned from the factory.
Parameters	<i>config</i> – If the keyword 'config' is specified, all of the factory default settings are restored on the switch including the IP address, user accounts, and the switch history log. The switch will not save or reboot. <i>system</i> – If the keyword 'system' is specified all of the factory default settings are restored on the switch. The switch will save and reboot after the settings are changed to default. Rebooting will clear all entries in the Forwarding Data Base. If no parameter is specified, the switch's current IP address, user accounts, and the switch history log are not changed. All other parameters are restored to the factory default settings. The switch will not save or reboot.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Example usage:

To restore all of the switch's parameters to their default values:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#reset config
```

```
Command: reset config
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

login

Purpose	Used to log in a user to the switch's console.
Syntax	login
Description	This command is used to initiate the login procedure. The user will be prompted for his Username and Password.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To initiate the login procedure:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#login
```

```
Command: login
```

```
UserName:
```

logout

Purpose	Used to log out a user from the switch's console.
Syntax	logout
Description	This command terminates the current user's session on the switch's console.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To terminate the current user's console session:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#logout
```

SWITCH PORT COMMANDS

The switch port commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config ports	[<portlist> all] {speed [auto 10_half 10_full 100_half 100_full 1000_full] flow_control [enable disable] learning [enable disable] state [enable disable]}
show ports	{<portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config ports

Purpose	Used to configure the Switch's Ethernet port settings.
Syntax	[<portlist all> {speed [auto 10_half 10_full 100_half 100_full 1000_full] flow_control [enable disable] learning [enable disable] state [enable disable]}]
Description	This command allows for the configuration of the switch's Ethernet ports. Only the ports listed in the <portlist> will be affected.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>all</i> – Configure all ports on the switch. <i>auto</i> – Enables auto-negotiation for the specified range of ports. <i>[10 100 1000]</i> – Configures the speed in Mbps for the specified range of ports. <i>[half full]</i> – Configures the specified range of ports as either full- or half-duplex. <i>flow_control [enable disable]</i> – Enable or disable flow control for the specified ports.

config ports

learning [enable | disable] – Enables or disables the MAC address learning on the specified range of ports.

state [enable | disable] – Enables or disables the specified range of ports.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the speed of port 3 to be 10 Mbps, full duplex, learning and state enable:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config ports 1:1-1:3 speed 10_full learning enable state enable
Command: config ports 1:1-1:3 speed 10_full learning enable state enable

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show ports

Purpose

Used to display the current configuration of a range of ports.

Syntax

show ports {<portlist>}

Description

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

Parameters

<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions

None.

Example usage:

To display the configuration of all ports on a standalone switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show ports
Command show ports:
```

Port	Port State	Settings Speed/Duplex/FlowCtrl	Connection Speed/Duplex/FlowCtrl	Address Learning
------	------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------

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-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15:1	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:2	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:3	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:4	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:5	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:6	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:7	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:8	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:9	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:10	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	100M/Full/802.3x	Enabled
15:11	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
15:12	Enabled	Auto/Enabled	Link Down	Enabled
CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page p Previous Page r Refresh				

PORT SECURITY COMMANDS

The switch port security commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config port_security ports	[<portlist> all] {admin_state [enable disable] max_learning_addr <max_lock_no 0-10> lock_address_mode [Permanent DeleteOnTimeout DeleteOnReset]}
show port_security	{ports <portlist>}
delete port_security_entry_vlan_name	<vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr> port <port>
clear port_security_entry port	<portlist>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config port_security ports

Purpose	Used to configure port security settings.
Syntax	[<portlist> all] {admin_state [enable disable] max_learning_addr <max_lock_no 0-10> lock_address_mode [Permanent DeleteOnTimeout DeleteOnReset]}
Description	This command allows for the configuration of the port security feature. Only the ports listed in the <portlist> are effected.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>all</i> – Configure port security for all ports on the switch. <i>admin_state [enable disable]</i> – Enable or disable port security for the listed ports. <i>max_learning_addr <max_lock_no 0-10></i> - Use this to limit the

config port_security ports

number of MAC addresses dynamically listed in the FDB for the ports.

lock_address_mode [*Permanent* | *DeleteOnTimeout* | *DeleteOnReset*] – Delete FDB dynamic entries for the ports on timeout of the FDB (see Forwarding Database Commands). Specify *DeleteOnReset* to delete all FDB entries, including static entries upon system reset or rebooting. Entering the *Permanent* parameter will permanently set the MAC address in the switch's memory until deleted by the user.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the port security:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config port_security ports 1:1-1:5 admin_state enable
max_learning_addr 5 lock_address_mode DeleteOnReset
```

```
Command: config port_security ports 1:1-1:5 admin_state enable
max_learning_addr 5 lock_address_mode DeleteOnReset
```

Success

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show port_security

Purpose

Used to display the current port security configuration.

Syntax

show port_security {ports <portlist>}

Description

This command is used to display port security information of the switch ports. The information displayed includes port security admin state, maximum number of learning address and lock mode.

Parameters

<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be viewed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions

None.

Example usage:

To display the port security configuration:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#show port_security ports

Command: show port_security ports

Port#	Admin State	Max. Learning Addr.	Lock Address Mode
15:1	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:2	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:3	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:4	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:5	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:6	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:7	Enabled	10	DeleteOnReset
15:8	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:9	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:10	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:11	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset
15:12	Disabled	1	DeleteOnReset

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

delete port_security_entry_vlan_name

Purpose	Used to delete an entry from the switch's port security settings.
Syntax	delete port_security_entry_vlan_name <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr> port <port>
Description	This command is used to remove an entry from the port security entries learned by the switch and entered into the forwarding database.
Parameters	<i><vlan_name 32></i> - Enter the corresponding vlan of the entry the user wishes to delete. <i>mac_address <macaddr></i> - Enter the corresponding MAC address of the entry the user wishes to delete. <i>port <port></i> - Enter the corresponding port of the entry to delete. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete an entry from the port security list:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete port_security_entry_vlan_name default
mac_address 00-0C-6E-73-2B-C9 port 15:1

Command: delete port_security_entry_vlan_name default mac_address
00-0C-6E-73-2B-C9 port 15:1

Success

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

clear port_security_entry port

Purpose	Used to clear MAC address entries learned from a specified port for the port security function.
Syntax	clear port_security_entry port <portlist>
Description	This command is used to clear MAC address entries which were learned by the switch by a specified port. This command only relates to the port security function.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a port or port range to clear. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear a port security entry by port:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# clear port_security_entry port 15:6

Command: clear port_security_entry port 15:6

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```


NETWORK MANAGEMENT (SNMP) COMMANDS

The network management commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

The DGS-3212SR supports the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) versions 1, 2c, and 3. You can specify which version of the SNMP you want to use to monitor and control the switch. The three versions of SNMP vary in the level of security provided between the management station and the network device. The following table lists the security features of the three SNMP versions:

SNMP Version	Authentication Method	Description
v1	Community String	Community String is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v2c	Community String	Community String is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v3	Username	Username is used for authentication – NoAuthNoPriv
v3	MD5 or SHA	Authentication is based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms – AuthNoPriv
v3	MD5 DES or SHA DES	Authentication is based on the HMAC-MD5 or HMAC-SHA algorithms – AuthPriv. DES 56-bit encryption is added based on the CBC-DES (DES-56) standard

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

Command	Parameters
create snmp user	create snmp user <username 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>] priv [none des <priv_key 32-32>]]}
delete snmp user	<username 32>
show snmp user	
create snmp view	<view_name 32> <oid> view_type [included excluded]
delete snmp view	<view_name 32> [all oid]
show snmp view	<view_name 32>
create snmp community	<community_string 32> view <view_name 32> [read_only read_write]
delete snmp community	<community_string 32>
show snmp community	<community_string 32>
config snmp engineID	<snmp_engineID>
show snmp engineID	

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Command	Parameters
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>}
delete snmp group	<groupname 32>
show snmp groups	
create snmp host	<ipaddr> {v1 v2c v3 [noauth_nopriv auth_nopriv auth_priv]} <auth_string 32>
delete snmp host	<ipaddr>
show snmp host	<ipaddr>
create trusted_host	<ipaddr>
delete trusted_host	<ipaddr>
show trusted_host	<ipaddr>
enable snmp traps	
enable snmp authenticate_traps	
disable snmp traps	
disable snmp authenticate_traps	
config snmp system contact	<sw_contact>
config snmp system location	<sw_location>
config snmp system name	<sw_name>
enable rmon	
disable rmon	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create snmp user

Purpose	Used to create a new SNMP user and adds the user to an SNMP group that is also created by this command.
Syntax	create snmp user <username 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>] priv [none des <priv_key 32-32>]}]}
Description	The create snmp user command creates a new SNMP user and adds the user to an SNMP group that is also created by this command. SNMP provides: Message integrity – Ensures that packets have not been tampered with during transit.

create snmp user

	Authentication – Determines if an SNMP message is from a valid source.
	Encryption – Scrambles the contents of messages to prevent it being viewed by an unauthorized source.
Parameters	<i><username 32></i> – An alphanumeric name of up to 32 characters that will identify the new SNMP user. <i><groupname 32></i> – An alphanumeric name of up to 32 characters that will identify the SNMP group the new SNMP user will be associated with. <i>by_password</i> – Requires the SNMP user to enter a password for authentication and privacy. The password is defined by specifying the <i>auth_password</i> below. This method is recommended. <i>by_key</i> - Requires the SNMP user to enter a encryption key for authentication and privacy. The key is defined by specifying the <i>priv_password</i> below. This method is not recommended. <i>encrypted</i> – Specifies that the password will be in an encrypted format. <i>auth [md5 sha]</i> – Initiate an authentication-level setting session. ▪ <i>md5</i> – Specifies that the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level will be used. ▪ <i>sha</i> – Specifies that the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level will be used. <i><auth_password 8-20></i> – An alphanumeric sting of between 8 and 20 characters that will be used to authorize the agent to receive packets for the host. <i>des <priv_password 8-16></i> – An alphanumeric string of between 8 and 16 characters that will be used to encrypt the contents of messages the host sends to the agent.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP user on the switch:

```

DGS-3212SR:4#create snmp user dlink default encrypted
by_password auth md5 auth_password priv none
Command: create snmp user dlink default encrypted by_password
auth md5 auth_password priv none

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

```

delete snmp user

Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP user from an SNMP group and also to delete the associated SNMP group.
Syntax	delete snmp user <username 32>
Description	The delete snmp user command removes an SNMP user from its SNMP group and then deletes the associated SNMP group.
Parameters	<username 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that identifies the SNMP user that will be deleted.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously entered SNMP user on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete snmp user dlink
Command: delete snmp user dlink

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show snmp user

Purpose	Used to display information about each SNMP username in the SNMP group username table.
Syntax	show snmp user
Description	The show snmp user command displays information about each SNMP username in the SNMP group username table.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the SNMP users currently configured on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp user
Command: show snmp user

Username      Group Name    SNMP Version  Auth-Protocol  PrivProtocol
-----
initial       initial       V3            None           None
```

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3212SR:4#

create snmp view

Purpose	Used to assign views to community strings to limit which MIB objects and SNMP manager can access.
Syntax	create snmp view <view_name 32> <oid> view_type [included excluded]
Description	The create snmp view command assigns views to community strings to limit which MIB objects an SNMP manager can access.
Parameters	<view_name 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that identifies the SNMP view that will be created. <oid> – The object ID that identifies an object tree (MIB tree) that will be included or excluded from access by an SNMP manager. included – Include this object in the list of objects that an SNMP manager can access. excluded – Exclude this object from the list of objects that an SNMP manager can access.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP view:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create snmp view dlinkview 1.3.6 view_type included
Command: create snmp view dlinkview 1.3.6 view_type included

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete snmp view

Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP view entry previously created on the switch.
Syntax	delete snmp view <view_name 32> [all <oid>]
Description	The delete snmp view command is used to remove an SNMP view previously created on the switch.
Parameters	<view_name 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that identifies the SNMP view to be deleted.

delete snmp view

that identifies the SNMP view to be deleted.

all – Specifies that all of the SNMP views on the switch will be deleted.

<oid> – The object ID that identifies an object tree (MIB tree) that will be deleted from the switch.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously configured SNMP view from the switch:

DGS-3212SR:4#delete snmp view dlinkview all

Command: delete snmp view dlinkview all

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show snmp view

Purpose Used to display an SNMP view previously created on the switch.

Syntax **show snmp view {<view_name 32>}**

Description The **show snmp view** command displays an SNMP view previously created on the switch.

Parameters *<view_name 32>* – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that identifies the SNMP view that will be displayed.

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display SNMP view configuration:

DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp view

Command: show snmp view

Vacm View Table Settings

View Name	Subtree	View Type
ReadView	1	Included
WriteView	1	Included
NotifyView	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	Included

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CommunityView	1	Included
CommunityView	1.3.6.1.6.3	Excluded
CommunityView	1.3.6.1.6.3.1	Included
Total Entries: 11		
DGS-3212SR:4#		

create snmp community

Purpose	Used to create an SNMP community string to define the relationship between the SNMP manager and an agent. The community string acts like a password to permit access to the agent on the switch. One or more of the following characteristics can be associated with the community string: An Access List of IP addresses of SNMP managers that are permitted to use the community string to gain access to the switch's SNMP agent. An MIB view that defines the subset of all MIB objects that will be accessible to the SNMP community. Read/write or read-only level permission for the MIB objects accessible to the SNMP community.
Syntax	create snmp community <community_string 32> view <view_name 32> [read_only read_write]
Description	The create snmp community command is used to create an SNMP community string and to assign access-limiting characteristics to this community string.
Parameters	<community_string 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the switch's SNMP agent. <view_name 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the switch. read_only – Specifies that SNMP community members using the community string created with this command can only read the contents of the MIBs on the switch. read_write – Specifies that SNMP community members using the community string created with this command can read from and write to the contents of the MIBs on the switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create the SNMP community string "dlink:"

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DGS-3212SR:4#create snmp community dlink view ReadView read_write

Command: create snmp community dlink view ReadView read_write

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

delete snmp community

Purpose	Used to remove a specific SNMP community string from the switch.
Syntax	delete snmp community <community_string 32>
Description	The delete snmp community command is used to remove a previously defined SNMP community string from the switch.
Parameters	<i><community_string 32></i> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the SNMP community string “dlink:”

DGS-3212SR:4#delete snmp community dlink

Command: delete snmp community dlink

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show snmp community

Purpose	Used to display SNMP community strings configured on the switch.
Syntax	show snmp community {<community_string 32>}
Description	The show snmp community command is used to display SNMP community strings that are configured on the switch.
Parameters	<i><community_string 32></i> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify members of an SNMP community. This string is used like a password to give remote SNMP managers access to MIB objects in the switch's SNMP agent.

show snmp community

```

agent.
Restrictions      None.
```

Example usage:

To display the currently entered SNMP community strings:

```

DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp community
Command: show snmp community

SNMP Community Table
Community Name      View Name          Access Right
-----
dlink               ReadView           read_write
private             CommunityView       read_write
public              CommunityView       read_only

Total Entries: 3

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config snmp engineID

Purpose	Used to configure a name for the SNMP engine on the switch.
Syntax	config snmp engineID <snmp_engineID>
Description	The config snmp engineID command configures a name for the SNMP engine on the switch.
Parameters	<i><snmp_engineID></i> – An alphanumeric string that will be used to identify the SNMP engine on the switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To give the SNMP agent on the switch the name “0035636666”

```

DGS-3212SR:4#config snmp engineID 0035636666
Command: config snmp engineID 0035636666

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show snmp engineID

Purpose	Used to display the identification of the SNMP engine on the switch.
Syntax	show snmp engineID
Description	The <i>show snmp engineID</i> command displays the identification of the SNMP engine on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current name of the SNMP engine on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp engineID
```

```
Command: show snmp engineID
```

```
SNMP Engine ID : 0035636666
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

create snmp group

Purpose	Used to create a new SNMP group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.
Syntax	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>}
Description	The create snmp group command creates a new SNMP group, or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.
Parameters	<i><groupname 32></i> – An alphanumeric name of up to 32 characters that will identify the SNMP group the new SNMP user will be associated with. <i>v1</i> – Specifies that SNMP version 1 will be used. The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), version 1, is a network management protocol that provides a means to monitor and control network devices. <i>v2c</i> – Specifies that SNMP version 2c will be used. The SNMP v2c supports both centralized and distributed network management strategies. It includes improvements in the Structure of Management Information (SMI) and adds some security features.

create snmp group

v3 – Specifies that the SNMP version 3 will be used. SNMP v3 provides secure access to devices through a combination of authentication and encrypting packets over the network. SNMP v3 adds:

- Message integrity – ensures that packets have not been tampered with during transit.
- Authentication – determines if an SNMP message is from a valid source.
- Encryption – scrambles the contents of messages to prevent it being viewed by an unauthorized source.

noauth_nopriv – Specifies that there will be no authorization and no encryption of packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager.

auth_nopriv – Specifies that authorization will be required, but there will be no encryption of packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager.

auth_priv – Specifies that authorization will be required, and that packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager will be encrypted.

read_view – Specifies that the SNMP group being created can request SNMP messages.

write_view – Specifies that the SNMP group being created has write privileges.

<view_name 32> – An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters that is used to identify the group of MIB objects that a remote SNMP manager is allowed to access on the switch.

notify_view – Specifies that the SNMP group being created can receive SNMP trap messages generated by the switch's SNMP agent.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an SNMP group named "sg1:"

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create snmp group sg1 v3 noauth_nopriv read_view v1
write_view v1 notify_view v1
```

```
Command: create snmp group sg1 v3 noauth_nopriv read_view v1
write_view v1 notify_view v1
```

Success.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete snmp group

Purpose	Used to remove an SNMP group from the switch.
Syntax	delete snmp group <groupname 32>
Description	The delete snmp group command is used to remove an SNMP group from the switch.
Parameters	<groupname 32> – An alphanumeric name of up to 32 characters that will identify the SNMP group to be deleted.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the SNMP group named “sg1”.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete snmp group sg1
Command: delete snmp group sg1

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show snmp groups

Purpose	Used to display the group-names of SNMP groups currently configured on the switch. The security model, level, and status of each group are also displayed.
Syntax	show snmp groups
Description	The show snmp groups command displays the group-names of SNMP groups currently configured on the switch. The security model, level, and status of each group are also displayed.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the currently configured SNMP groups on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp groups
Command: show snmp groups

Vacm Access Table Settings

Group Name       : Group3
ReadView Name    : ReadView
WriteView Name   : WriteView
```

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Notify View Name	: NotifyView
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: NoAuthNoPriv
Group Name	: Group4
ReadView Name	: ReadView
WriteView Name	: WriteView
Notify View Name	: NotifyView
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: authNoPriv
Group Name	: Group5
ReadView Name	: ReadView
WriteView Name	: WriteView
Notify View Name	: NotifyView
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: authNoPriv
Group Name	: Group6
ReadView Name	: ReadView
WriteView Name	: WriteView
Notify View Name	: NotifyView
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: authPriv
Group Name	: Group7
ReadView Name	: ReadView
WriteView Name	: WriteView
Notify View Name	: NotifyView
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: authPriv
Group Name	: initial
ReadView Name	: restricted
WriteView Name	:
Notify View Name	: restricted
Security Model	: SNMPv3
Security Level	: NoAuthNoPriv
Group Name	: ReadGroup
ReadView Name	: CommunityView
WriteView Name	:
Notify View Name	: CommunityView
Security Model	: SNMPv1
Security Level	: NoAuthNoPriv
Group Name	: ReadGroup
ReadView Name	: CommunityView
WriteView Name	:
Notify View Name	: CommunityView
Security Model	: SNMPv2
Security Level	: NoAuthNoPriv
Group Name	: WriteGroup
ReadView Name	: CommunityView
WriteView Name	: CommunityView

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Notify View Name : CommunityView
Security Model : SNMPv1
Security Level : NoAuthNoPriv

Group Name : WriteGroup
ReadView Name : CommunityView
WriteView Name : CommunityView
Notify View Name : CommunityView
Security Model : SNMPv2
Security Level : NoAuthNoPriv

Total Entries: 10

DGS-3212SR:4#

create snmp host

Purpose	Used to create a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
Syntax	create snmp host <ipaddr> [v1 v2c v3 [noauth_nopriv auth_nopriv auth_priv] <auth_string 32>]
Description	The create snmp host command creates a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the remote management station that will serve as the SNMP host for the switch. v1 – Specifies that SNMP version 1 will be used. The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), version 1, is a network management protocol that provides a means to monitor and control network devices. v2c – Specifies that SNMP version 2c will be used. The SNMP v2c supports both centralized and distributed network management strategies. It includes improvements in the Structure of Management Information (SMI) and adds some security features. v3 – Specifies that the SNMP version 3 will be used. SNMP v3 provides secure access to devices through a combination of authentication and encrypting packets over the network. SNMP v3 adds: ▪ Message integrity – Ensures that packets have not been tampered with during transit. ▪ Authentication – Determines if an SNMP message is from a valid source. ▪ Encryption – Scrambles the contents of messages to prevent it being viewed by an unauthorized source. noauth_nopriv – Specifies that there will be no authorization and no encryption of packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager.

create snmp host

auth_nopriv – Specifies that authorization will be required, but there will be no encryption of packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager.

auth_priv – Specifies that authorization will be required, and that packets sent between the switch and a remote SNMP manager will be encrypted.

<auth_string 32> – An alphanumeric string used to authorize a remote SNMP manager to access the switch's SNMP agent.

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.
--------------	--

Example usage:

To create an SNMP host to receive SNMP messages:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create snmp host 10.48.74.100 v3 auth_priv public
```

```
Command: create snmp host 10.48.74.100 v3 auth_priv public
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete snmp host

Purpose	Used to remove a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
---------	--

Syntax	delete snmp host <ipaddr>
--------	--

Description	The delete snmp host command deletes a recipient of SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
-------------	---

Parameters	<i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address of a remote SNMP manager that will receive SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
------------	--

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.
--------------	--

Example usage:

To delete an SNMP host entry:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete snmp host 10.48.74.100
```

```
Command: delete snmp host 10.48.74.100
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show snmp host

Purpose	Used to display the recipient of SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
Syntax	show snmp host {<ipaddr>}
Description	The show snmp host command is used to display the IP addresses and configuration information of remote SNMP managers that are designated as recipients of SNMP traps that are generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
Parameters	<i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address of a remote SNMP manager that will receive SNMP traps generated by the switch's SNMP agent.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the currently configured SNMP hosts on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show snmp host
Command: show snmp host

SNMP Host Table
Host IP Address  SNMP Version  Community Name/SNMPv3 User Name
-----
10.48.76.23      V2c           private
10.48.74.100     V3   authpriv  public

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

create trusted_host

Purpose	Used to create the trusted host.
Syntax	create trusted_host <ipaddr>
Description	The create trusted_host command creates the trusted host. The switch allows you to specify up to four IP addresses that are allowed to manage the switch via in-band SNMP or TELNET based management software. These IP addresses must be members of the Management VLAN. If no IP addresses are specified, then there is nothing to prevent any IP address from accessing the switch, provided the user knows the Username and Password.

create trusted_host

Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the trusted host.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create the trusted host:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create trusted_host 10.48.74.121
```

```
Command: create trusted_host 10.48.74.121
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show trusted_host

Purpose	Used to display a list of trusted hosts entered on the switch using the create trusted_host command above.
Syntax	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.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To display the list of trust hosts:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show trusted_host
```

```
Command: show trusted_host
```

```
Management Stations
```

```
IP Address
```

```
-----  
10.53.13.94
```

```
Total Entries: 1
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete trusted_host

Purpose	Used to delete a trusted host entry made using the create trusted_host command above.
Syntax	delete trusted_host <ipaddr>
Description	This command is used to delete a trusted host entry made using the create trusted_host command above.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the trusted host.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To delete a trusted host with an IP address 10.48.74.121:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121
```

```
Command: delete trusted_host 10.48.74.121
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable snmp traps

Purpose	Used to enable SNMP trap support.
Syntax	enable snmp traps
Description	The enable snmp traps command is used to enable SNMP trap support on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable SNMP trap support on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable snmp traps
```

```
Command: enable snmp traps
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable snmp authenticate_traps

Purpose	Used to enable SNMP authentication trap support.
Syntax	enable snmp authenticate_traps
Description	This command is used to enable SNMP authentication trap support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To turn on SNMP authentication trap support:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable snmp authenticate_traps
```

```
Command: enable snmp authenticate_traps
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable snmp traps

Purpose	Used to disable SNMP trap support on the switch.
Syntax	disable snmp traps
Description	This command is used to disable SNMP trap support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To prevent SNMP traps from being sent from the Switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable snmp traps
```

```
Command: disable snmp traps
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable snmp authenticate_traps

Purpose	Used to disable SNMP authentication trap support.
Syntax	disable snmp authenticate_traps
Description	This command is used to disable SNMP authentication support on the Switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To disable the SNMP authentication trap support:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable snmp authenticate_traps
```

```
Command: disable snmp authenticate_traps
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config snmp system_contact

Purpose	Used to enter the name of a contact person who is responsible for the switch.
Syntax	config snmp system_contact{<sw_contact>}
Description	The config snmp system_contact command is used to enter the name and/or other information to identify a contact person who is responsible for the switch. A maximum of 255 character can be used.
Parameters	<sw_contact> - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if there is no contact.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the switch contact to “MIS Department II”:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config snmp system_contact MIS Department II
```

```
Command: config snmp system_contact MIS Department II
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config snmp system_location

Purpose	Used to enter a description of the location of the switch.
Syntax	config snmp system_location {<sw_location>}
Description	The config snmp system_location command is used to enter a description of the location of the switch. A maximum of 255 characters can be used.
Parameters	<sw_location> - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if there is no location desired.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the switch location for “HQ 5F”:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config snmp system_location HQ 5F
```

```
Command: config snmp system_location HQ 5F
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config snmp system_name

Purpose	Used to configure the name for the switch.
Syntax	config snmp system_name {<sw_name>}
Description	The config snmp system_name command configures the name of the switch.
Parameters	<sw_name> - A maximum of 255 characters is allowed. A NULL string is accepted if no name is desired.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the switch name for “DGS-3212SR Stackable Switch”:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config snmp system_name DGS-3212SR Stackable Switch
```

```
Command: config snmp system_name DGS-3212SR Stackable Switch
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable rmon

Purpose	Used to enable RMON on the switch.
Syntax	enable rmon
Description	This command is used, in conjunction with the disable rmon command below, to enable and disable remote monitoring (RMON) on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To enable RMON:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable rmon
```

```
Command: enable rmon
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable rmon

Purpose	Used to disable RMON on the switch.
Syntax	disable rmon
Description	This command is used, in conjunction with the enable rmon command above, to enable and disable remote monitoring (RMON) on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

To disable RMON:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable rmon
```

```
Command: disable rmon
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

SWITCH UTILITY COMMANDS

The switch utility commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
download	[firmware <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {unit [all <unitid 1-13>]} configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {increment}]
upload	[configuration log] <ipaddr> <path_filename 64>]
ping	<ipaddr> {times <value 1-255>} {timeout <sec 1-99>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

download

Purpose	Used to download and install new firmware or a switch configuration file from a TFTP server.
Syntax	download [firmware <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {unit [all <unitid 1-13>]} configuration <ipaddr> <path_filename 64> {increment}]
Description	This command is used to download a new firmware or a switch configuration file from a TFTP server.
Parameters	<i>firmware</i> – Download and install new firmware on the switch from a TFTP server. <i>configuration</i> - Download a switch configuration file from a TFTP server. <i>unit [all <unitid 1-13>]</i> – <i>all</i> specifies all units (switches), <i><unitid></i> is the unit ID of the switch that will receive the download. <i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address of the TFTP server. <i><path_filename></i> – The DOS path and filename of the firmware or switch configuration file on a TFTP server. For example, C:\3226S.had. <i>increment</i> – Allows the download of a partial switch configuration file. This allows a file to be downloaded that will change only the switch parameters explicitly stated in the configuration file. All other switch parameters will remain unchanged.
Restrictions	The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the switch. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To download a configuration file:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR:4#download configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt
Command: download configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\setting.txt

Connecting to server..... Done.
Download configuration..... Done.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

upload

Purpose	Used to upload the current switch settings or the switch history log to a TFTP server.
Syntax	upload [configuration log] <ipaddr> <path_filename 64>]
Description	This command is used to upload either the switch's current settings or the switch's history log to a TFTP server.
Parameters	<i>configuration</i> – Specifies that the switch's current settings will be uploaded to the TFTP server. <i>log</i> – Specifies that the switch's current log will be uploaded to the TFTP server. <i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address of the TFTP server. The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the switch. <i><path_filename 64></i> – Specifies the location of the switch configuration file on the TFTP server. This file will be replaced by the uploaded file from the switch.
Restrictions	The TFTP server must be on the same IP subnet as the switch. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To upload a configuration file:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#upload configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\log.txt
Command: upload configuration 10.48.74.121 c:\cfg\log.txt

Connecting to server..... Done.
Upload configuration.....Done.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

ping

ping

Purpose	Used to test the connectivity between network devices.
Syntax	ping <ipaddr> {times <value 1-255>} {timeout <sec 1-99>}
Description	The ping command sends 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.
Parameters	<ipaddr> - Specifies the IP address of the host. times <value 1-255> - The number of individual ICMP echo messages to be sent. The maximum value is 255. The default is 0. timeout <sec 1-99> - 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. Pinging an IP address without the <i>times</i> parameter will ping the target device an infinite amount of times.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To ping the IP address 10.48.74.121 four times:

DGS-3212SR:4#ping 10.48.74.121 times 4

Command: ping 10.48.74.121

Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms

Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms

Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms

Reply from 10.48.74.121, time<10ms

Ping statistics for 10.48.74.121

Packets: Sent =4, Received =4, Lost =0

DGS-3212SR:4#

NETWORK MONITORING COMMANDS

The network monitoring commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
show packet ports	<portlist>
show error ports	<portlist>
show utilization	[cpu unit_id <int>]
clear counters	ports <portlist>
clear log	
show log	index <value>
enable syslog	
disable syslog	
show syslog	
create syslog host	<index 1-4> ipaddress <ipaddr> {severity [informational warning all] facility [local0 local1 local2 local3 local4 local5 local6 local7] udp_port <udp_port_number> ipaddress <ipaddr> state [enable disable]}
config syslog host	[all <index 1-4>] {severity [informational warning all] facility [local0 local1 local2 local3 local4 local5 local6 local7] udp_port <udp_port_number> ipaddress <ipaddr> state [enable disable]}
delete syslog host	[<index 1-4 all >]
show syslog host	[<index 1-4>]

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

show packet ports

Purpose	Used to display statistics about the packets sent and received by the switch.
Syntax	show packet ports <portlist>
Description	This command is used to display statistics about packets sent and received by ports specified in the port list.
Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be displayed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning

show packet ports

port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display the packets analysis for port 7 of module 2:

DGS-3212SR:4#show packet port 2:7

Port number : 2:7

Frame Size	Frame Counts	Frames/sec	Frame Type	Total	Total/sec
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
64	3275	10	RX Bytes	408973	1657
65-127	755	10	RX Frames	4395	19
128-255	316	1			
256-511	145	0	TX Bytes	7918	178
512-1023	15	0	TX Frames	111	2
1024-1518	0	0			
Unicast RX	152	1			
Multicast RX	557	2			
Broadcast RX	3686	16			

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

show error ports

Purpose	Used to display the error statistics for a range of ports.
Syntax	show error ports <portlist>
Description	This command will display all of the packet error statistics collected and logged by the switch for a given port list.
Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be displayed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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.

show error ports

For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display the errors of the port 3 of module 2:

DGS-3212SR:4#show errors port 2:3

Port number 2:3

Error Type	RX Frames	Error Type	TX Frames
-----	-----	-----	-----
CRC Error	19	Excessive Deferral	0
Undersize	0	CRC Error	0
Oversize	0	Late Collision	0
Fragment	0	Excessive Collision	0
Jabber	11	Single Collision	0
Drop Pkts	20837	Collision	0

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

show utilization

Purpose	Used to display real-time port and cpu utilization statistics.
Syntax	show utilization [unit_id <int>]
Description	This command will display the real-time port and cpu utilization statistics for the switch.
Parameters	<i>unit_id <int></i> - Entering this parameter, along with the appropriate switch number, will display the current utilization of all ports on the switch of a switch stack.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the port utilization statistics:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#show utilization unit_id 1

Port	TX/sec	RX/sec	Util	Port	TX/sec	RX/sec	Util
1:1	0	0	0				
1:2	0	0	0				
1:3	0	0	0				
1:4	0	0	0				
1:5	0	0	0				
1:6	0	0	0				
1:7	0	0	0				
1:8	0	0	0				
1:9	0	0	0				
1:10	0	0	0				
1:11	0	0	0				
1:12	0	0	0				

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

clear counters

Purpose	Used to clear the switch's statistics counters.
Syntax	clear counters {ports <portlist>}
Description	This command will clear the counters used by the switch to compile statistics.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear the counters:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR:4#clear counters ports 2:7-2:9
```

```
Command: clear counters ports 2:7-2:9
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

clear log

Purpose	Used to clear the switch's history log.
Syntax	clear log
Description	This command will clear the switch's history log.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear the log information:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#clear log
```

```
Command: clear log
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show log

Purpose	Used to display the switch history log.
Syntax	show log {index <value>}
Description	This command will display the contents of the switch's history log.
Parameters	<i>index <value></i> – Enter a value that corresponds to an entry made in the log. Multiple entries may be made in the form of x-x where x is the number of an entry in the log. The smallest number (and therefore the earlier entry) will be first.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the switch history log:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#show log index 1-4

Command: show log index 1-4

Index	Time	Log Text
4	01:54:53	Port 1:13 link up, 100Mbps FULL duplex
3	01:54:53	Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled
2	01:54:53	Unit 1, System started up
1	06:06:09	Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled

DGS-3212SR:4#

enable syslog

Purpose	Used to enable the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Syntax	enable syslog
Description	The enable syslog command enables the system log to be sent to a remote host.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To the syslog function on the switch:

DGS-3212SR:4#enable syslog

Command: enable syslog

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

disable syslog

Purpose	Used to disable the system log function on the switch.
Syntax	disable syslog
Description	The disable syslog command disables the system log function on the switch. After disabling, Syslog entries will no longer be sent to a remote host.
Parameters	None.

disable syslog

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.
--------------	--

Example usage:

To disable the syslog function on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable syslog
```

```
Command: disable syslog
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show syslog

Purpose	Used to display the syslog protocol status as enabled or disabled.
Syntax	show syslog
Description	The show syslog command displays the syslog status as enabled or disabled.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the current status of the syslog function:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show syslog
```

```
Command: show syslog
```

```
Syslog Global State: Enabled
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

create syslog host

Purpose	Used to create a new syslog host.
Syntax	create syslog host <index 1-4> ipaddress <ipaddr> {severity [informational warning all] facility [local0 local1 local2 local3 local4 local5 local6 local7] udp_port<int> state [enable disable]}
Description	The create syslog host command is used to create a new syslog host.

create syslog host

host.

Parameters

<index 1-4> – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4.

ipaddress <ipaddr> – Specifies the IP address of the remote host where syslog messages will be sent.

severity – Severity level indicator. These are described in the following:

Bold font indicates that the corresponding severity level is currently supported on the switch.

Numerical Code	Severity
-------------------	----------

0	Emergency: system is unusable
---	-------------------------------

1	Alert: action must be taken immediately
---	---

2	Critical: critical conditions
---	-------------------------------

3	Error: error conditions
---	-------------------------

4	Warning: warning conditions
----------	------------------------------------

5	Notice: normal but significant condition
---	--

6	Informational: informational messages
----------	--

7	Debug: debug-level messages
---	-----------------------------

informational – Specifies that informational messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 6 from the list above.

warning – Specifies that warning messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 4 from the list above.

all – Specifies that all of the currently supported syslog messages that are generated by the switch will be sent to the remote host.

facility – 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 in the following: Bold font indicates the facility values that the switch currently supports.

Numerical Code	Facility
-------------------	----------

0	kernel messages
---	-----------------

1	user-level messages
---	---------------------

create syslog host

- | | |
|----|---|
| 2 | mail system |
| 3 | system daemons |
| 4 | security/authorization messages |
| 5 | messages generated internally by syslog |
| 6 | line printer subsystem |
| 7 | network news subsystem |
| 8 | UUCP subsystem |
| 9 | clock daemon |
| 10 | security/authorization messages |
| 11 | FTP daemon |
| 12 | NTP subsystem |
| 13 | log audit |
| 14 | log alert |
| 15 | clock daemon |
| 16 | local use 0 (local0) |
| 17 | local use 1 (local1) |
| 18 | local use 2 (local2) |
| 19 | local use 3 (local3) |
| 20 | local use 4 (local4) |
| 21 | local use 5 (local5) |
| 22 | local use 6 (local6) |
| 23 | local use 7 (local7) |

local0 – Specifies that local use 0 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 16 from the list above.

local1 – Specifies that local use 1 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 17 from the list above.

local2 – Specifies that local use 2 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 18 from the list above.

local3 – Specifies that local use 3 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 19 from the list above.

create syslog host

local4 – Specifies that local use 4 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 20 from the list above.

local5 – Specifies that local use 5 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 21 from the list above.

local6 – Specifies that local use 6 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 22 from the list above.

local7 – Specifies that local use 7 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 23 from the list above.

udp_port <int> – Specifies the UDP port number that the syslog protocol will use to send messages to the remote host.

state [enable | disable] – Allows the sending of syslog messages to the remote host, specified above, to be enabled and disabled.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create syslog host:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.53.13.200
severity all facility local0 state enable
```

```
Command: create syslog host 1 ipaddress 10.53.13.200 severity
all facility local0 state enable
```

Success.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config syslog host

Purpose Used to configure the syslog protocol to send system log data to a remote host.

Syntax **config syslog host** [**all** | **<index 1-4>**] {**severity** [**informational** | **warning** | **all**] | **facility** [**local0** | **local1** | **local2** | **local3** | **local4** | **local5** | **local6** | **local7**] | **udp_port**<int> | **ipaddress** <ipaddr> | **state** [**enable** | **disable**]

Description The **config syslog host** command is used to configure the syslog protocol to send system log information to a remote host.

Parameters *all* – Specifies that the command will be applied to all hosts.

<index 1-4> – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4.

config syslog host

severity – Severity level indicator. These are described in the following:

Bold font indicates that the corresponding severity level is currently supported on the switch.

Numerical Code	Severity
-------------------	----------

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 0 | Emergency: system is unusable |
| 1 | Alert: action must be taken immediately |
| 2 | Critical: critical conditions |
| 3 | Error: error conditions |
| 4 | Warning: warning conditions |
| 5 | Notice: normal but significant condition |
| 6 | Informational: informational messages |
| 7 | Debug: debug-level messages |

informational – Specifies that informational messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 6 from the list above.

warning – Specifies that warning messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 4 from the list above.

all – Specifies that all of the currently supported syslog messages that are generated by the switch will be sent to the remote host.

facility – 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 in the following: Bold font indicates the facility values the switch currently supports.

Numerical Code	Facility
-------------------	----------

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | kernel messages |
| 1 | user-level messages |
| 2 | mail system |
| 3 | system daemons |
| 4 | security/authorization messages |
| 5 | messages generated internally by syslog |

config syslog host

- 6 line printer subsystem
- 7 network news subsystem
- 8 UUCP subsystem
- 9 clock daemon
- 10 security/authorization messages
- 11 FTP daemon
- 12 NTP subsystem
- 13 log audit
- 14 log alert
- 15 clock daemon
- 16 local use 0 (local0)**
- 17 local use 1 (local1)**
- 18 local use 2 (local2)**
- 19 local use 3 (local3)**
- 20 local use 4 (local4)**
- 21 local use 5 (local5)**
- 22 local use 6 (local6)**
- 23 local use 7 (local7)**

local0 – Specifies that local use 0 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 16 from the list above.

local1 – Specifies that local use 1 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 17 from the list above.

local2 – Specifies that local use 2 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 18 from the list above.

local3 – Specifies that local use 3 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 19 from the list above.

local4 – Specifies that local use 4 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 20 from the list above.

local5 – Specifies that local use 5 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 21 from the list above.

local6 – Specifies that local use 6 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 22 from the list above.

local7 – Specifies that local use 7 messages will be sent to the remote host. This corresponds to number 23 from the list above.

udp_port <int> – Specifies the UDP port number that the syslog protocol will use to send messages to the remote host.

config syslog host

ipaddress <ipaddr> – Specifies the IP address of the remote host where syslog messages will be sent.

state [enable | disable] – Allows the sending of syslog messages to the remote host, specified above, to be enabled and disabled.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure a syslog host:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config syslog host all severity all facility local0
```

```
Command: config syslog host all severity all facility local0
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete syslog host

Purpose

Used to remove a syslog host, that has been previously configured, from the switch.

Syntax

delete syslog host [<index 1-4> | all]

Description

The **delete syslog host** command is used to remove a syslog host that has been previously configured from the switch.

Parameters

<index 1-4> – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4.

all – Specifies that the command will be applied to all hosts.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a previously configured syslog host:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete syslog host 4
```

```
Command: delete syslog host 4
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show syslog host

Purpose	Used to display the syslog hosts currently configured on the switch.
Syntax	show syslog host {<index 1-4>}
Description	The show syslog host command is used to display the syslog hosts that are currently configured on the switch.
Parameters	<index 1-4> – Specifies that the command will be applied to an index of hosts. There are four available indexes, numbered 1 through 4.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show syslog host information:

DGS-3212SR:4#show syslog host

Command: show syslog host

Syslog Global State: Disabled

Host Id	Host IP Address	Severity	Facility	UDP port	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	10.1.1.2	All	Local0	514	Disabled
2	10.40.2.3	All	Local0	514	Disabled
3	10.21.13.1	All	Local0	514	Disabled

Total Entries : 3

DGS-3212SR:4#

SPANNING TREE COMMANDS

The switch supports 802.1d STP and 802.1w Rapid STP. The spanning tree commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config stp	{maxage <value 6-40> hellotime <value 1-10> forwarddelay <value 4-30> priority <value 0-61440> version [rstp stp] txholdcount <value 1-10> fbpdu [enable disable]}
config stp ports	<portlist> {cost [auto <value 1-200000000>] priority <value 0-240> migrate [yes no] edge [true false] p2p [true false auto] state [enable disable]}
enable stp	
disable stp	
show stp	
show stp ports	<portlist>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config stp

Purpose	Used to setup STP and RSTP on the switch.
Syntax	config stp {maxage <value 6-40> hellotime <value 1-10> forwarddelay <value 4-30> priority <value 0-61440> version [rstp stp] txholdcount <value 1-10> fbpdu [enable disable]}
Description	This command is used to setup the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) for the entire switch.
Parameters	<i>maxage <value 6-40></i> – The maximum amount of time (in seconds) that the switch will wait to receive a BPDU packet before reconfiguring STP. The user may choose a time between 6 and 40 seconds. The default is 20 seconds. <i>hellotime <value 1-10></i> – The time interval between transmission of configuration messages by the root device. The user may choose a time between 1 and 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds. <i>forwarddelay <value 4-30></i> – The maximum amount of time (in seconds) that the root device will wait before changing states. The user may choose a time between 4 and 30 seconds. The default is 15 seconds.

config stp

priority <value 0-61440> – A numerical value between 0 and 61440 that is used in determining the root device, root port, and designated port. The device with the highest priority becomes the root device. The lower the numerical value, the higher the priority. The default is 32,768.

version [rstp | stp] - select the Spanning Tree Protocol version used for the switch.

- *stp* – Select this parameter for IEEE 802.1d STP and for IEEE 802.1w STP compatibility mode.
- *rstp* - Select this parameter for IEEE 802.1w Rapid STP mode.

fbpdu [enable | disable] – Allows the forwarding of STP BPDU packets from other network devices when STP is disabled on the switch. The default is enabled.

txholdcount <1-10> - the maximum number of Hello packets transmitted per interval. Default value = 3.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure STP with maxage 18 and hellotime 4:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config stp maxage 18 hellotime 4
```

```
Command: config stp maxage 18 hellotime 4
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config stp ports

Purpose Used to setup STP on the port level.

Syntax `config stp ports <portlist> {cost [auto | <value 1-200000000>] | priority <value 0-240> | migrate [yes | no] | edge [true | false] | p2p [true | false | auto] | state [enable | disable]}`

Description This command is used to create and configure STP for a group of ports.

Parameters *cost <value>* – This defines a metric that indicates the relative cost of forwarding packets to the specified port list. Port cost can be set in the following two ways:

- *auto* – Setting this parameter for the cost will automatically set the speed for forwarding packets to the specified port(s)

config stp ports

in the list for optimal efficiency. Default port cost: 100Mbps port = 200000. Gigabit port = 20000.

- *<value 1-200000000>* - Define a value between 1 and 200000000 to determine the external cost. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen to forward packets.

Default port cost: 100Mbps port = 200000
Gigabit port = 20000

priority <value 0-240> – Port Priority can be from 0 to 240. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen as the Root Port. Default = 128.

<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

migrate [yes | no] – yes will enable the port to migrate from 802.1d STP status to 802.1w RSTP status. RSTP can coexist with standard STP, however the benefits of RSTP are not realized on a port where an 802.1d network connects to an 802.1w enabled network. Migration should be enabled (yes) on ports connected to network stations or segments that will be upgraded to 802.1w RSTP on all or some portion of the segment.

edge [true | false] – true designates the port as an edge port. Edge ports cannot create loops, however an edge port can lose edge port status if a topology change creates a potential for a loop. An edge port normally should not receive BPDU packets. If a BPDU packet is received it automatically loses edge port status. false indicates that the port does not have edge port status.

p2p [true | false | auto] – true indicates a point-to-point (P2P) shared link. P2P ports are similar to edge ports however they are restricted in that a P2P port must operate in full-duplex. Like edge ports, P2P ports transition to a forwarding state rapidly thus benefiting from RSTP. A p2p value of false indicates that the port cannot have p2p status. Auto allows the port to have p2p status whenever possible and operate as if the p2p status were true. If the port cannot maintain this status (for example if the port is forced to half-duplex operation) the p2p status changes to operate as if the p2p value were false.

state [enable | disable] – Allows STP to be enabled or disabled for the ports specified in the port list. The default is disabled.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

To configure STP with path cost set at auto, priority 16, and state enabled for ports 1-5 of module 2.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config stp ports 2:1-2:5 cost auto priority 16 state enable
```

```
Command: config stp ports 2:1-2:5 cost auto priority 16 state enable
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable stp

Purpose	Used to globally enable STP on the switch.
Syntax	enable stp
Description	This command allows the Spanning Tree Protocol to be globally enabled on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable STP, globally, on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable stp
```

```
Command: enable stp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable stp

Purpose	Used to globally disable STP on the switch.
Syntax	disable stp
Description	This command allows the Spanning Tree Protocol to be globally disabled on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable STP on the switch:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable stp
```

```
Command: disable stp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show stp

Purpose	Used to display the switch's current STP configuration.
Syntax	show stp
Description	This command displays the switch's current STP configuration.
Parameters	none
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the status of STP on the switch:

Status 1: STP enabled with STP compatible version

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show stp
```

```
Command: show stp
```

Bridge Parameters Settings

```
STP Status      : Enabled
```

```
Max Age         : 20
```

```
Hello Time      : 2
```

```
Forward Delay   : 15
```

```
Priority         : 32768
```

```
STP Version      : RSTP
```

```
TX Hold Count    : 3
```

```
Forwarding BPDU  : Enabled
```

```
Designated Root Bridge : 00-00-51-43-70-00
```

```
Root Priority      : 32768
```

```
Cost to Root      : 200000
```

```
Root Port         : 10
```

```
Last Topology Change : 53sec
```

```
Topology Changes Count : 1
```

```
Protocol Specification : 3
```

```
Max Age           : 20
```

```
Hello Time        : 2
```

```
Forward Delay     : 15
```

```
Hold Time         : 3
```

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

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Status 2 : STP disabled

DGS-3212SR:4#show stp

Command: show stp

Bridge Parameters Settings

STP Status : Disabled

Max Age : 20

Hello Time : 2

Forward Delay : 15

Priority : 32768

STP Version : STP compatible

TX Hold Count : 3

Forwarding BPDU : Enabled

DGS-3212SR:4#

show stp ports

Purpose	Used to display the switch's current per-port group STP configuration.
Syntax	show stp ports <portlist>
Description	This command displays the switch's current per-port group STP configuration.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To display STP state of port 1-9 of module 15 (stand-alone):

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#show stp ports 15:1-15:8

Command: show ports

Port	Designated Bridge	State	Cost	Pri	Edge	P2P	Status	Role
15:1	8000/0000331120020	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Forwarding	Designated
15:2	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:3	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:4	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:5	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:6	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:7	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled
15:8	Link Down	Yes	*20000	128	No	Yes	Disabled	Disabled

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FORWARDING DATABASE COMMANDS

The forwarding database commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr> port <port>
create multicast_fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
config multicast_fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [add delete] <portlist>
config fdb aging_time	<sec 10-1000000>
delete fdb	<vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
clear fdb	[vlan <vlan_name 32> port <port> all]
show multicast_fdb	{vlan <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr>}
show fdb	{port <port> vlan <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr> static aging_time}
config multicast port_filtering_mode	[<portlist> all] [forward_all_groups forward_unregistered_groups filter_unregistered_groups]
show multicast port_filtering_mode	{<portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

create fdb

Purpose	Used to create a static entry to the unicast MAC address forwarding table (database).
Syntax	create fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [port <port>]
Description	This command will make an entry into the switch's unicast MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <macaddr> – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table. port <port> – The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the

create fdb

specified device through this port.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a unicast MAC FDB entry:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 port 2:5
```

```
Command: create fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02 port 2:5
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

create multicast_fdb

Purpose

Used to create a static entry to the multicast MAC address forwarding table (database)

Syntax

```
create multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>
```

Description

This command will make an entry into the switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.

Parameters

<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides.

<macaddr> – The MAC address that will be added to the forwarding table.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create multicast MAC forwarding:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create multicast_fdb default 01-00-00-00-00-01
```

```
Command: create multicast_fdb default 01-00-00-00-00-01
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config multicast_fdb

Purpose

Used to configure the switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.

config multicast_fdb

Syntax	config multicast_fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr> [add delete] <portlist>
Description	This command configures the multicast MAC address forwarding table.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <macaddr> – The MAC address that will be added to the multicast forwarding table. [add delete] – <i>add</i> will add ports to the forwarding table. <i>delete</i> will remove ports from the multicast forwarding table. ▪ <portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add multicast MAC forwarding:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config multicast_fdb default 01-00-00-00-00-01 add 1:1-1:5
Command: config multicast_fdb default 01-00-00-00-00-01 add 1:1-1:5

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config fdb aging_time

Purpose	Used to set the aging time of the forwarding database.
Syntax	config fdb aging_time <sec 10-1000000>
Description	The aging time affects the learning process of the switch. Dynamic forwarding table entries, which are made up of the source MAC addresses and their associated port numbers, are deleted from the table if they are not accessed within the aging time. The aging time can be from 10 to 1000000 seconds with a default value of 300 seconds. A very long aging time can result in dynamic forwarding table entries that are out-of-date or no longer exist.

config fdb aging_time

This may cause incorrect packet forwarding decisions by the switch. If the aging time is too short however, many entries may be aged out too soon. This will result in a high percentage of received packets whose source addresses cannot be found in the forwarding table, in which case the switch will broadcast the packet to all ports, negating many of the benefits of having a switch.

Parameters *<sec 10-1000000>* – The aging time for the MAC address forwarding database value. The value in seconds may be between 10 and 1000000 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set the fdb aging time:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config fdb aging_time 300
```

```
Command: config fdb aging_time 300
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete fdb

Purpose Used to delete an entry to the switch's forwarding database.

Syntax **delete fdb <vlan_name 32> <macaddr>**

Description This command is used to delete a previous entry to the switch's MAC address forwarding database.

Parameters *<vlan_name 32>* – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides.

<macaddr> – The MAC address that will be deleted from the forwarding table.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete a permanent FDB entry:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02
```

```
Command: delete fdb default 00-00-00-00-01-02
```

```
Success.
```

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```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

Example usage:

To delete a multicast fdb entry:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete fdb default 01-00-00-00-01-02
```

```
Command: delete fdb default 01-00-00-00-01-02
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

clear fdb

Purpose	Used to clear the switch's forwarding database of all dynamically learned MAC addresses.
Syntax	clear fdb [vlan <vlan_name 32> port <port> all]
Description	This command is used to clear dynamically learned entries to the switch's forwarding database.
Parameters	<i>vlan <vlan_name 32></i> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <i>port <port></i> – The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port. <i>all</i> – Clears all dynamic entries to the switch's forwarding database.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To clear all FDB dynamic entries:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#clear fdb all
```

```
Command: clear fdb all
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show multicast_fdb

show multicast_fdb

Purpose	Used to display the contents of the switch's multicast forwarding database.
Syntax	show multicast_fdb [vlan <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr>]
Description	This command is used to display the current contents of the switch's multicast MAC address forwarding database.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC address resides. <macaddr> – The MAC address that is present in the forwarding database table.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display multicast MAC address table:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show multicast_fdb
Command: show multicast_fdb

VLAN Name      : default
MAC Address     : 01-00-5E-00-00-00
Egress Ports    : 15:1-15:5,15:12,2:12
Mode            : Static

Total Entries   : 1

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show fdb

Purpose	Used to display the current unicast MAC address forwarding database.
Syntax	show fdb {port <port> vlan <vlan_name 32> mac_address <macaddr> static aging_time}
Description	This command will display the current contents of the switch's forwarding database.
Parameters	port <port> – The port number corresponding to the MAC destination address. The switch will always forward traffic to the specified device through this port. <vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the MAC

show fdb

address resides.

<macaddr> – The MAC address that is present in the forwarding database table.

static – Displays the static MAC address entries.

aging_time – Displays the aging time for the MAC address forwarding database.

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display unicast MAC address table:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show fdb
Command: show fdb

Unicast MAC Address Aging Time = 300

VID  VLAN Name      MAC Address      Port  Type
---  -
1    default        00-00-39-34-66-9A  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-51-43-70-00  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-5E-00-01-01  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-74-60-72-2D  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-81-05-00-80  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-81-05-02-00  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-81-48-70-01  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-E2-4F-57-03  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-E2-61-53-18  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-E2-6B-BC-F6  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-E2-7F-6B-53  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-E2-82-7D-90  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-00-F8-7C-1C-29  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-01-02-03-04-00  CPU    Self
1    default        00-01-02-03-04-05  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-01-30-10-2C-C7  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-01-30-FA-5F-00  15:1  Dynamic
1    default        00-02-3F-63-DD-68  15:1  Dynamic
CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page ENTER Next Entry a All
```

config multicast port_filtering_mode

Purpose Used to configure the multicast packet filtering mode on a port per port basis.

Syntax **config multicast port_filtering_mode [<portlist> | all]**
~~forward_all_groups | forward_unregistered_groups |~~

config multicast port_filtering_mode

	[forward_all_groups forward_unregistered_groups filter_unregistered_groups]
Description	This command will configure the multicast packet filtering mode for specified ports on the switch.
Parameters	<portlist> - Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. [forward_all_groups forward_unregistered_groups filter_unregistered_groups] – The user may set the filtering mode to any of these three options
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the multicast filtering mode to forward all groups on ports 1 through 4.

```

DGS-3212SR:4#config multicast port_filtering_mode 15:1-15:4
forward_all_groups

config multicast port_filtering_mode 15:1-15:4 forward_all_groups

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
  
```

show multicast port_filtering_mode

Purpose	Used to show the multicast packet filtering mode on a port per port basis.
Syntax	show multicast port_filtering_mode {<portlist>}
Description	This command will display the current multicast packet filtering mode for specified ports on the switch.
Parameters	<portlist> - Specifies a port or range of ports to view. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	None.

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Example usage:

To view the multicast port filtering mode for all ports:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show multicast port_filtering_mode
```

```
Command: show multicast port_filtering_mode
```

Port	Multicast Filter Mode
-----	-----
15:1	forward_unregistered_groups
15:2	forward_unregistered_groups
15:3	forward_unregistered_groups
15:4	forward_unregistered_groups
15:5	forward_unregistered_groups
15:6	forward_unregistered_groups
15:7	forward_unregistered_groups
15:8	forward_unregistered_groups
15:9	forward_unregistered_groups
15:10	forward_unregistered_groups
15:11	forward_unregistered_groups
15:12	forward_unregistered_groups
2:1	forward_unregistered_groups
2:2	forward_unregistered_groups
2:3	forward_unregistered_groups
2:4	forward_unregistered_groups
2:5	forward_unregistered_groups
2:5	forward_unregistered_groups
2:6	forward_unregistered_groups
2:7	forward_unregistered_groups
2:8	forward_unregistered_groups

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

BROADCAST STORM CONTROL COMMANDS

The broadcast storm control commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config traffic control	[<storm_grouplist> all] { broadcast [enable disable] multicast [enable disable] dlf [enable disable] threshold <value 0-255> }
show traffic control	{group_list <storm_grouplist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config traffic control

Purpose	Used to configure broadcast/multicast traffic control.
Syntax	config traffic control [<storm_grouplist> all] {broadcast [enable disable] multicast [enable disable] dlf [enable disable] threshold <value 0-255>}
Description	This command is used to configure broadcast storm control.
Parameters	<storm_grouplist> – Used to specify a broadcast storm control group. This is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. all – Specifies all broadcast storm control groups on the switch. broadcast [enable disable] – Enables or disables broadcast storm control. multicast [enable disable] – Enables or disables multicast storm control. dlf [enable disable] – Enables or disables dlf traffic control. threshold <value 0-255> – The upper threshold at which the specified traffic control is switched on. The <value> is the number of broadcast/multicast/dlf packets, in Kbps, received by the switch

config traffic control

that will trigger the storm traffic control measures.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure traffic control and enable broadcast storm control system wide:

DGS-3212SR:4#config traffic control all broadcast enable

Command: config traffic control all broadcast enable

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show traffic control

Purpose Used to display current traffic control settings.

Syntax **show traffic control {group_list <storm_grouplist>}**

Description This command displays the current storm traffic control configuration on the switch.

Parameters *group_list <storm_grouplist>* – Used to specify a broadcast storm control group. This is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display traffic control setting:

DGS-3212SR:4#show traffic control 15:1-15:5

Command: show traffic control 15:1-15:5

Traffic Control

Module	Group [ports]	Threshold	Broadcast Storm	Multicast Storm	Destination Lookup Fail
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	1 [1]	128	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
1	2 [2]	128	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

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1	3	[3]	128	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
1	4	[4]	128	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
1	5	[5]	128	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

Total Entries: 5

DGS-3212SR:4#

QoS COMMANDS

The DGS-3212SR switch supports 802.1p priority queuing. The switch has nine hardware priority queues, one of which is internal and not configurable. These hardware priority queues are numbered from 7 (Class 7) — the highest hardware priority queue — to 0 (Class 0) — the lowest hardware priority queue. The eight priority tags specified in IEEE 802.1p (p0 to p7) are mapped to the switch's hardware priority queues as follows:

- Priority 0 is assigned to the Switch's Q2 queue.
- Priority 1 is assigned to the Switch's Q0 queue.
- Priority 2 is assigned to the Switch's Q1 queue.
- Priority 3 is assigned to the Switch's Q3 queue.
- Priority 4 is assigned to the Switch's Q4 queue.
- Priority 5 is assigned to the Switch's Q5 queue.
- Priority 6 is assigned to the Switch's Q6 queue.
- Priority 7 is assigned to the Switch's Q7 queue.

For strict priority-based scheduling, any packets residing in the higher priority queues are transmitted first. Multiple strict priority queues empty based on their priority tags. Only when these queues are empty, are packets of lower priority transmitted.

For round-robin queuing, the number of packets sent from each priority queue depends upon the assigned weight. For a configuration of 8 CoS queues, A~H with their respective weight value: 8~1, the packets are sent in the following sequence: A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, A2, B2, C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A3, B3, C3, D3, E3, F3, A4, B4, C4, D4, E4, A5, B5, C5, D5, A6, B6, C6, A7, B7, A8, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1.

For round-robin queuing, if each CoS queue has the same weight value, then each CoS queue has an equal opportunity to send packets just like round-robin queuing.

For round-robin queuing, if the weight for a CoS is set to 0, then it will continue processing the packets from this CoS until there are no more packets for this CoS. The other CoS queues that have been given a nonzero value, and depending upon the weight, will follow a common round-robin scheme.

Remember that the switch has 8 priority queues (and eight Classes of Service) for each port on the Switch.

The commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

Command	Parameters
config bandwidth_control	<portlist> {rx_rate [no_limit <value 1-1000>] tx_rate [no_limit <value 1-1000>]}

Command	Parameters
show bandwidth_control	{<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 scheduling_mechanism	[strict round_robin]
show scheduling_mechanism	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config bandwidth_control

Purpose	Used to configure bandwidth control on a by-port basis.
Syntax	config bandwidth_control <portlist> {rx_rate [no_limit <value 1-1000>] tx_rate [no_limit <value 1-1000>]}
Description	The config bandwidth_control command is used to configure bandwidth on a by-port basis.
Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. all – Choose this parameter to select all configurable ports. rx_rate – Specifies that one of the parameters below (no_limit or <value 1-1000>) will be applied to the rate at which the above specified ports 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 ports. ▪ <value 1-1000> – Specifies the packet limit, in Mbps, that the above ports will be allowed to receive. tx_rate – Specifies that one of the parameters below (no_limit or <value 1-1000>) will be applied to the rate at which the above specified ports 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 ports. ▪ <value 1-1000> – Specifies the packet limit, in Mbps, that the above ports will be allowed to receive.

config bandwidth_control

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.
--------------	--

Example usage:

To configure bandwidth control:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config bandwidth_control 15:1-15:10 tx_rate 10
```

```
Command: config bandwidth_control 15:1-15:10 tx_rate 10
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show bandwidth_control

Purpose	Used to display the bandwidth control configuration on the switch.
---------	--

Syntax	show bandwidth_control {<portlist>}
--------	--

Description	The show bandwidth_control command displays the current bandwidth control configuration on the switch, on a port-by-port basis.
-------------	--

Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. Using this command without adding a portlist entry will show the bandwidth control for all ports in the switch stack.
------------	---

Restrictions	None.
--------------	-------

Example usage:

To display bandwidth control settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show bandwidth_control 1:1-1:10
```

```
Command: show bandwidth_control 1:1-1:10
```

Bandwidth Control Table

Port	RX Rate (Mbit/sec)	TX_RATE (Mbit/sec)
----	-----	-----

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

1:1	no_limit	10
1:2	no_limit	10
1:3	no_limit	10
1:4	no_limit	10
1:5	no_limit	10
1:6	no_limit	10
1:7	no_limit	10
1:8	no_limit	10
1:9	no_limit	10
1:10	no_limit	10

DGS-3212SR:4#

config 802.1p user_priority

Purpose Used to map the 802.1p user priority tags of an incoming packet to one of the seven hardware queues available on the switch.

Syntax **config 802.1p user_priority <priority 0-7> <class_id 0-7>**

Description The **config 802.1p user_priority** command is used to configure the way the switch will map an incoming packet, based on its 802.1p user priority tag, to one of the eight hardware priority queues available on the switch. The switch's default is to map the incoming 802.1p priority values to the eight hardware priority queues according to the following chart:

802.1p	Switch Hardware
Value	Priority Queue
-----	-----
0	2
1	0
2	1
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

Parameters **<priority 0-7>** – Specifies which of the eight 802.1p priority tags (0 through 7) you want to map to one of the switch's hardware

config 802.1p user_priority

priority queues (<class_id>, 0 through 7).

<class_id 0-7> – Specifies which of the switch's hardware priority queues the 802.1p priority tags (specified above) will be mapped to.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1 user priority on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# config 802.1p user_priority 1 3
```

```
Command: config 802.1p user_priority 1 3
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show 802.1p user_priority

Purpose	Used to display the current 802.1p user priority tags to hardware priority queue mapping in use by the switch.
---------	--

Syntax	show 802.1p user_priority
--------	----------------------------------

Description	The show 802.1p user_priority command will display the current 802.1p user priority tags to hardware priority queue mapping in use by the switch.
-------------	--

Parameters	None.
------------	-------

Restrictions	None.
--------------	-------

Example usage:

To show 802.1p user priority:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# show 802.1p user_priority
```

```
Command: show 802.1p user_priority
```

COS 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>

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config 802.1p default_priority

Purpose	Used to specify default priority settings on the switch. Untagged packets that are received by the switch will be assigned a priority tag in its priority field using this command.
Syntax	config 802.1p default_priority [<portlist> all] <priority 0-7>
Description	The config 802.1p default_priority command allows you to specify the 802.1p priority value an untagged, incoming packet will be assigned before being forwarded to its destination.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>all</i> – Specifies that the config 802.1p default_priority command will be applied to all ports on the switch. <i><priority 0-7></i> – Specifies the 802.1p priority tag that an untagged, incoming packet will be given before being forwarded to its destination.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1p default priority on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config 802.1p default_priority all 5
Command: config 802.1p default_priority all 5

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show 802.1p default_priority

Purpose	Used to display the currently configured 802.1p priority tags that will be assigned to incoming, untagged packets before being forwarded to its destination.
Syntax	show 802.1p default_priority {<portlist>}
Description	The show 802.1p default_priority command displays the currently configured 802.1p priority tag that will be assigned to an

show 802.1p default_priority

currently configured 802.1p priority tag that will be assigned to an incoming, untagged packet before being forwarded to its destination.

Parameters

<portlist> – Specifies a port or range of ports to be viewed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions

None.

Example usage:

To display the current 802.1p default priority configuration on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# show 802.1p default_priority
Command: show 802.1p default_priority
```

Port	Priority
------	----------

1:1	0
1:2	0
1:3	0
1:4	0
1:5	0
1:6	0
1:7	0
1:8	0
1:9	0
1:10	0
1:11	0
1:12	0
2:1	0
2:2	0
2:3	0
2:4	0
2:5	0
2:6	0
2:7	0
2:8	0
2:9	0
2:10	0
2:11	0
2:12	0

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config scheduling_mechanism

Purpose

Used to configure the scheduling mechanism for the QoS function

config scheduling_mechanism

Syntax	config scheduling mechanism [strict round_robin]
Description	The config scheduling_mechanism command allows the user to select between a <i>round_robin</i> and a <i>strict</i> mechanism for emptying the priority queues of the QoS function. The switch contains 9 hardware priority queues, one of which is internal and unoperational. Incoming packets must be mapped to one of these eight hardware priority queues. This command is used to specify the rotation by which these eight hardware priority queues are emptied. The switch's default is to empty the eight priority queues in order – from the highest priority queue (queue 7) to the lowest priority queue (queue 0). Each queue will transmit all of the packets in its buffer before allowing the next lower priority queue to transmit its packets. When the lowest priority queue has finished transmitting all of its packets, the highest hardware priority queue can again transmit any packets it may have received.
Parameters	<i>strict</i> – Entering the strict parameter indicates that the highest queue is the first to be processed. That is, the highest queue should finish emptying before the others begin. <i>round_robin</i> – Entering the <i>round_robin</i> parameter indicates that the priority queues will empty packets in a round-robin order. That is to say that they will be emptied in an even distribution.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the traffic scheduling mechanism for each COS queue:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config scheduling_mechanism strict
```

```
Command: config scheduling_mechanism strict
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show scheduling_mechanism

Purpose	Used to display the current traffic scheduling mechanisms in use on the switch.
Syntax	show scheduling_mechanism
Description	This command will display the current traffic scheduling mechanisms in use on the switch.
Parameters	None.

show scheduling_mechanism

Restrictions	None.
--------------	-------

Example Usage:

To show the scheduling mechanism:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show scheduling_mechanism
```

```
Command: show scheduling_mechanism
```

```
QOS scheduling_mechanism
```

```
CLASS ID  Mechanism
```

```
-----  -
```

```
Class-0   round-robin
```

```
Class-1   round-robin
```

```
Class-2   round-robin
```

```
Class-3   round-robin
```

```
Class-4   round-robin
```

```
Class-5   round-robin
```

```
Class-6   round-robin
```

```
Class-7   round-robin
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

PORT MIRRORING COMMANDS

The port mirroring commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config mirror port	<port> [add delete] source ports <portlist> [rx tx both]
enable mirror	
disable mirror	
show mirror	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config mirror port

Purpose	Used to configure a mirror port – source port pair on the switch.
Syntax	config mirror port <port> add source ports <portlist> [rx tx both]
Description	This command allows a range of ports to have all of their traffic also sent to a designated port, where a network sniffer or other device can monitor the network traffic. In addition, you can specify that only traffic received by or sent by one or both is mirrored to the Target port.
Parameters	<i>port <port></i> – This specifies the Target port (the port where mirrored packets will be sent). The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>add source ports</i> – The port or ports being mirrored. This cannot include the Target port. ▪ <i><portlist></i> – This specifies a range of ports that will be mirrored. That is, the range of ports in which all traffic will be copied and sent to the Target port. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port

config mirror port

number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

rx – Allows the mirroring of only packets received by (flowing into) the port or ports in the port list.

tx – Allows the mirroring of only packets sent to (flowing out of) the port or ports in the port list.

both – Mirrors all the packets received or sent by the port or ports in the port list.

Restrictions

The Target port cannot be listed as a source port. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add the mirroring ports:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# config mirror port 15:5 add source ports 15:1-15:5 both
Command: config mirror port 15:5 add source ports 15:1-15:5 both

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config mirror delete

Purpose	Used to delete a port mirroring configuration.
Syntax	config mirror port <port> delete source port <portlist> [rx tx both]
Description	This command is used to delete a previously entered port mirroring configuration.
Parameters	<i>port <port></i> –This specifies the Target port (the port where mirrored packets will be sent). The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

config mirror delete

delete source port – Adding this parameter will delete source ports according to ports entered using the *<portlist>*.

- *<portlist>* – This specifies a range of ports that will be mirrored. That is, the range of ports in which all traffic will be copied and sent to the Target port. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

rx – Allows the mirroring of only packets received by (flowing into) the port or ports in the port list.

tx – Allows the mirroring of only packets sent to (flowing out of) the port or ports in the port list.

both – Mirrors all the packets received or sent by the port or ports in the port list.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the mirroring ports:

DGS-3212SR:4#config mirror port 1:5 delete source port 1:1-1:5 both

Command: config mirror 1:5 delete source 1:1-1:5 both

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

enable mirror

Purpose Used to enable a previously entered port mirroring configuration.

Syntax **enable mirror**

Description This command, combined with the **disable mirror** command below, allows you to enter a port mirroring configuration into the switch, and then turn the port mirroring on and off without having to modify the port mirroring configuration.

Parameters None.

Restrictions None.

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Example usage:

To enable mirroring configurations:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable mirror
```

```
Command: enable mirror
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable mirror

Purpose	Used to disable a previously entered port mirroring configuration.
Syntax	disable mirror
Description	This command, combined with the enable mirror command above, allows you to enter a port mirroring configuration into the switch, and then turn the port mirroring on and off without having to modify the port mirroring configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable mirroring configurations:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable mirror
```

```
Command: disable mirror
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show mirror

Purpose	Used to show the current port mirroring configuration on the switch.
Syntax	show mirror
Description	This command displays the current port mirroring configuration on the switch.
Parameters	None
Restrictions	None.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Example usage:

To display mirroring configuration:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show mirror
```

```
Command: show mirror
```

```
Current Settings
```

```
Mirror Status : Enabled
```

```
Target Port   : 15:9
```

```
Mirrored Port :
```

```
    RX:
```

```
    TX: 15:1-15:5
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

VLAN COMMANDS

The VLAN commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create vlan	<vlan_name 32> {tag <vlanid 1-4094> advertisement}
delete vlan	<vlan_name 32>
config vlan	<vlan_name 32> {[add [tagged untagged forbidden] delete] <portlist> advertisement [enable disable]}
config gvrp	[<portlist> all] {state [enable disable] ingress_checking [enable disable] acceptable_frame [tagged_only admit_all] pvid <vlanid 1-4094>}
enable gvrp	
disable gvrp	
show vlan	<vlan_name 32>
show gvrp	<portlist>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

create vlan

Purpose	Used to create a VLAN on the switch.
Syntax	create vlan <vlan_name 32> {tag <vlanid 1-4094> advertisement}
Description	This command allows you to create a VLAN on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN to be created. <vlanid> – The VLAN ID of the VLAN to be created. Allowed values = 1-4094 advertisement – Specifies that the VLAN is able to join GVRP. If this parameter is not set, the VLAN cannot be configured to have forbidden ports.
Restrictions	Each VLAN name can be up to 32 characters. If the VLAN is not given a tag, it will be a port-based VLAN. Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

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To create a VLAN v1, tag 2:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create vlan v1 tag 2
```

```
Command: create vlan v1 tag 2
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete vlan

Purpose	Used to delete a previously configured VLAN on the switch.
Syntax	delete vlan <vlan_name 32>
Description	This command will delete a previously configured VLAN on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The VLAN name of the VLAN you want to delete.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To remove the vlan “v1”:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete vlan v1
```

```
Command: delete vlan v1
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config vlan

Purpose	Used to add additional ports to a previously configured VLAN.
Syntax	config vlan <vlan_name 32> { [add [tagged untagged forbidden] delete] <portlist> advertisement [enable disable]}
Description	This command allows you to add ports to the port list of a previously configured VLAN. You can specify the additional ports as tagging, untagging, or forbidden. The default is to assign the ports as untagging.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN to be configured. <i>add</i> – Used to add ports to the specified VLAN, in conjunction with

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the *portlist* parameter.

tagged – Specifies that the ports are to be VLAN tagged.

untagged – Specifies the ports as untagged.

forbidden – Specifies the ports as forbidden ports.

delete – Used to delete ports from the specified VLAN, in conjunction with the *portlist* parameter.

<portlist> – A range of ports to add to the VLAN. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

advertisement [enable | disable] – Enables or disables GVRP on the specified VLAN.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add 4 through 8 of module 2 as tagged ports to the VLAN v1:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config vlan v1 add tagged 2:4-2:8
```

```
Command: config vlan v1 add tagged 2:4-2:8
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config gvrp

Purpose

Used to configure GVRP on the switch.

Syntax

```
config gvrp [<portlist> | all] {state [enable | disable] |  
ingress_checking [enable | disable] | acceptable_frame  
[tagged_only | admit_all] | pvid <vlanid 1-4094>}
```

Description

This command is used to configure the Group VLAN Registration Protocol on the switch. You can configure ingress checking, the sending and receiving of GVRP information, and the Port VLAN ID (PVID).

Parameters

<portlist> – A range of ports for which you want ingress checking. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and

config gvrp

the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

all – Specifies all of the ports on the switch.

state [enable | disable] – Enables or disables GVRP for the ports specified in the port list.

ingress_checking [enable | disable] – Enables or disables ingress checking for the specified port list.

acceptable_frame [tagged_only | admit_all] – This parameter states the frame type that will be accepted by the switch for this function. Tagged_only implies that only VLAN tagged frames will be accepted, while admit_all implies tagged and untagged frames will be accepted by the switch.

pvid <vlanid 1-4094>– Specifies the default VLAN associated with the port.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config gvrp 1:1-1:4 state enable ingress_checking
enable acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2

Command: config gvrp 1:1-1:4 state enable ingress_checking enable
acceptable_frame tagged_only pvid 2

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable gvrp

Purpose	Used to enable GVRP on the switch.
Syntax	enable gvrp
Description	This command, along with disable gvrp below, is used to enable and disable GVRP on the switch, without changing the GVRP configuration on the switch.
Parameters	None.

enable gvrp

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.
--------------	--

Example usage:

To enable the generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable gvrp
```

```
Command: enable gvrp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable gvrp

Purpose	Used to disable GVRP on the switch.
Syntax	disable gvrp
Description	This command, along with disable gvrp below, is used to enable and disable GVRP on the switch, without changing the GVRP configuration on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable the Generic VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP):

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable gvrp
```

```
Command: disable gvrp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show vlan

Purpose	Used to display the current VLAN configuration on the switch
Syntax	show vlan {<vlan_name 32>}
Description	This command displays summary information about each VLAN including the VLAN ID, VLAN name, the Tagging/Untagging status, and the Member/Non-member/Forbidden status of each port that is

show vlan

	a member of the VLAN.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The VLAN name of the VLAN for which you want to display a summary of settings.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the switch's current VLAN settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show vlan
Command: show vlan

VID          : 1          VLAN Name      : default
VLAN TYPE    : static     Advertisement  : Enabled
Member ports : 1:1-1:11,2:1-2:11
Static ports  : 1:1-1:11,2:1-2:11
Untagged ports : 1:1-1:11,2:1-2:11
Forbidden ports :

VID          : 2          VLAN Name      : v1
VLAN TYPE    : static     Advertisement  : Disabled
Member ports : 1:12,2:12
Static ports  : 1:12,2:12
Untagged ports :
Forbidden ports :

Total Entries : 2

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show gvrp

Purpose	Used to display the GVRP status for a port list on the switch.
Syntax	show gvrp {<portlist>}
Description	This command displays the GVRP status for a port list on the switch
Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports for which the GVRP status is to be displayed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number of the range (also separated by a colon) are

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

show gvrp

specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions

None.

Example usage:

To display GVRP port status:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show gvrp
Command: show gvrp

Global GVRP : Disabled

Port    PVID    GVRP      Ingress Checking  Acceptable Frame Type
-----
15:1    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:2    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:3    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:4    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:5    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:6    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:7    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:8    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:9    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:10   1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:11   1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
15:12   1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:1     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:2     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:3     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:4     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:5     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:6     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:7     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:8     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:9     1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:10    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:11    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames
2:12    1        Disabled  Enabled           All Frames

Total Entries : 24

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

LINK AGGREGATION COMMANDS

The link aggregation commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-6> {type [lacp static]}
delete link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-6>
config link_aggregation	group_id <value 1-6> {master_port <port> ports <portlist> state [enable disable]}
config link_aggregation algorithm	[mac_source mac_destination mac_source_dest ip_source ip_destination ip_source_dest]
show link_aggregation	{group_id <value 1-6> algorithm}
config lacp_port	<portlist> mode [active passive]
show lacp_port	{<portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

create link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to create a link aggregation group on the switch.
Syntax	create link_aggregation group_id <value 1-6> {type [lacp static]}
Description	This command will create a link aggregation group with a unique identifier.
Parameters	<value 1-6> – Specifies the group ID. The switch allows up to 6 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups. type – Specify the type of link aggregation used for the group. If the type is not specified the default type is static. ▪ lacp – This designates the port group as LACP compliant. LACP allows dynamic adjustment to the aggregated port group. LACP compliant ports may be further configured (see config lacp_ports). LACP compliant must be connected to LACP compliant devices.

create link_aggregation

- *static* – This designates the aggregated port group as static. Static port groups can not be changed as easily as LACP compliant port groups since both linked devices must be manually configured if the configuration of the trunked group is changed. If static link aggregation is used, be sure that both ends of the connection are properly configured and that all ports have the same speed/duplex settings.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create a link aggregation group:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create link_aggregation group_id 1
```

```
Command: create link_aggregation group_id 1
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete link_aggregation group_id

Purpose	Used to delete a previously configured link aggregation group.
Syntax	delete link_aggregation group_id <value 1-6>
Description	This command is used to delete a previously configured link aggregation group.
Parameters	<value 1-6> – Specifies the group ID. The switch allows up to 6 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete link aggregation group:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete link_aggregation group_id 6
```

```
Command: delete link_aggregation group_id 6
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to configure a previously created link aggregation group.
Syntax	config link_aggregation group_id <value 1-6> {master_port <port> ports <portlist> state [enable disable]}
Description	This command allows you to configure a link aggregation group that was created with the create link_aggregation command above. The DGS-3212SR supports link aggregation cross box which specifies that link aggregation groups may be spread over multiple switches in the switching stack.
Parameters	<i>group_id</i> <value 1-6> – Specifies the group ID. The switch allows up to 6 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups. <i>master_port</i> <port> – 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. <i>ports</i> <portlist> – Specifies a range of ports that will belong to the link aggregation group. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>state</i> [enable disable] – Allows you to enable or disable the specified link aggregation group.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. Link aggregation groups may not overlap.

Example usage:

To define a load-sharing group of ports, group-id 1, master port 5 of module 1 with group members ports 5-7 plus port 9:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 1:5
ports 1:5-1:7, 1:9
Command: config link_aggregation group_id 1 master_port 1:5 ports
1:5-1:7, 1:9

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config link_aggregation algorithm

Purpose	Used to configure the link aggregation algorithm.
Syntax	config link_aggregation algorithm [mac_source mac_destination mac_source_dest ip_source ip_destination ip_source_dest]
Description	This command configures to part of the packet examined by the switch when selecting the egress port for transmitting load-sharing data. This feature is only available using the address-based load-sharing algorithm.
Parameters	<i>mac_source</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the MAC source address. <i>mac_destination</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the MAC destination address. <i>mac_source_dest</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the MAC source and destination addresses <i>ip_source</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the IP source address. <i>ip_destination</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the IP destination address. <i>ip_source_dest</i> – Indicates that the switch should examine the IP source address and the destination address.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure link aggregation algorithm for mac-source-dest:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config link_aggregation algorithm mac_source_dest
Command: config link_aggregation algorithm mac_source_dest

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show link_aggregation

Purpose	Used to display the current link aggregation configuration on the switch.
Syntax	show link_aggregation {group_id <value 1-6> algorithm}
Description	This command will display the current link aggregation configuration of the switch.

show link_aggregation

Parameters	<i><value 1-6></i> – Specifies the group ID. The switch allows up to 6 link aggregation groups to be configured. The group number identifies each of the groups. <i>algorithm</i> – Allows you to specify the display of link aggregation by the algorithm in use by that group.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display Link Aggregation configuration:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show link_aggregation
Command: show link_aggregation

Link Aggregation Algorithm = MAC-source-dest
Group ID           : 1
Master Port        : 2:10
Member Port        : 1:5-1:10,2:10
Active Port:
Status             : Disabled
Flooding Port      : 1:5

DGS-3212SR:4
```

config lacp_ports

Purpose	Used to configure settings for LACP compliant ports.
Syntax	config lacp_ports <portlist> mode [active passive]
Description	This command is used to configure ports that have been previously designated as LACP ports (see create link_aggregation).
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>mode</i> – Select the mode to determine if LACP ports will process LACP control frames.

config lacp_ports

- *active* – Active LACP ports are capable of processing and sending LACP control frames. This allows LACP compliant devices to negotiate the aggregated link so the group may be changed dynamically as needs require. In order to utilize the ability to change an aggregated port group, that is, to add or subtract ports from the group, at least one of the participating devices must designate LACP ports as active. Both devices must support LACP.
- *passive* – LACP ports that are designated as passive cannot process LACP control frames. In order to allow the linked port group to negotiate adjustments and make changes dynamically, at one end of the connection must have “active” LACP ports (see above).

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure LACP port mode settings:

DGS-3212SR:4#config lacp_port 1:1-1:12 mode active

Command: config lacp_port 1:1-1:12 mode active

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show lacp_port

Purpose	Used to display current LACP port mode settings.
Syntax	show lacp_port {<portlist>}
Description	This command will display the LACP mode settings as they are currently configured.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> - Specifies a range of ports that will be viewed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display LACP port mode settings:

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```
DGS-3212SR:4#show lacp_port 1:1-1:11  
Command: show lacp_port 1:1-1:11
```

Port	Activity
-----	-----
1:1	Active
1:2	Active
1:3	Active
1:4	Active
1:5	Active
1:6	Active
1:7	Active
1:8	Active
1:9	Active
1:10	Active
1:11	Active

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

BASIC IP COMMANDS

The IP interface commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config ipif	<ipif_name12> [{ipaddress <network_address> {vlan <vlan_name 32> state [enable disable]} bootp dhcp]
show ipif	<ipif_name 12>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config ipif

Purpose	Used to configure the System IP interface.
Syntax	config ipif <ipif_name 12> [{ipaddress <network_address> {vlan <vlan_name 32> state [enable disable]} bootp dhcp]
Description	This command is used to configure the System IP interface on the switch.
Parameters	<i><ipif_name 12></i> – The name for the IP interface previously created, that is to be configured. <i>ipaddress <network_address></i> – IP address and netmask of the IP interface to be configured. You can specify the address and mask information using the traditional format (for example, 10.1.2.3/255.0.0.0 or in CIDR format, 10.1.2.3/8). <i>vlan <vlan_name 32></i> – The name of the VLAN corresponding to the System IP interface. <i>state [enable disable]</i> – Allows you to enable or disable the IP interface. <i>bootp</i> – Allows the selection of the BOOTP protocol for the assignment of an IP address to the switch's System IP interface. <i>dhcp</i> – Allows the selection of the DHCP protocol for the assignment of an IP address to the switch's System IP interface.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

To configure the IP interface System:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config ipif System ipaddress 10.48.74.122/8
```

```
Command: config ipif System ipaddress 10.48.74.122/8
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show ipif

Purpose	Used to display the configuration of an IP interface on the switch.
Syntax	show ipif <ipif_name 12>
Description	This command will display the configuration of an IP interface on the switch.
Parameters	<ipif_name 12> – The name created for the IP interface to view. This name may not exceed 12 alphanumeric characters.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display IP interface settings.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show ipif System
```

```
Command: show ipif System
```

IP Interface Settings

```
Interface Name   : System
IP Address       : 10.48.74.122  (MANUAL)
Subnet Mask      : 255.0.0.0
VLAN Name        : default
Admin. State     : Disabled
Link Status      : Link UP
Member Ports     : 1:1-1:12
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

IGMP SNOOPING COMMANDS

The IGMP snooping commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config igmp_snooping	[<vlan_name 32> all] {host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> router_timeout <sec 1-16711450> leave_timer <sec 1-6711450> state [enable disable]}
config igmp_snooping querier	[<vlan_name 32> all] {query_interval <sec 1-65535> max_response_time <sec 1-25> robustness_variable <value 1-255> last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> state [enable disable]}
enable igmp snooping	{forward_mcrouter_only}
disable igmp snooping	{forward_mcrouter_only}
config router_ports	{<vlan_name 32>} [add delete] <portlist>
show router_ports	{vlan <vlan_name 32>} {static dynamic}
show igmp_snooping	{vlan<vlan_name 32>}
show igmp_snooping group	{vlan <vlan_name 32>}
show igmp_snooping forwarding	{vlan <vlan_name 32>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to configure IGMP snooping on the switch.
Syntax	config igmp_snooping [<vlan_name 32> all] {host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> router_timeout <sec 1-16711450> leave_timer <sec 1-16711450> state [enable disable]}
Description	This command allows you to configure IGMP snooping on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN for which IGMP snooping is to be configured. <i>all</i> – Selecting this parameter will configure IGMP snooping for all VLANs on the switch.

config igmp_snooping

host_timeout <sec 1-16711450> – Specifies the maximum amount of time a host can be a member of a multicast group without the switch receiving a host membership report. The default is 260 seconds.

router_timeout <sec 1-16711450> – Specifies the maximum amount of time a route can be a member of a multicast group without the switch receiving a host membership report. The default is 260 seconds.

leave_timer <sec 1-16711450> – Leave timer. The default is 2 seconds.

state [*enable* | *disable*] – Allows you to enable or disable IGMP snooping for the specified VLAN.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the igmp snooping:

DGS-3212SR:4#config igmp_snooping default host_timeout 250 state enable

Command: config igmp_snooping default host_timeout 250 state enable

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

config igmp_snooping querier

Purpose	This command configures IGMP snooping querier.
Syntax	config igmp_snooping querier [<vlan_name 32> all] {query_interval <sec 1-65535> max_response_time <sec 1-25> robustness_variable <value 1-255> last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> state [enable disable]}
Description	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.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN for which IGMP snooping querier is to be configured. all – Selecting this parameter will configure the IGMP snooping querier for all VLANs on the switch. query_interval <sec 1-65535> – Specifies the amount of time in seconds between general query transmissions. The default

config igmp_snooping querier

setting is 125 seconds.

max_response_time <sec 1-25> – Specifies the maximum time in seconds to wait for reports from members. The default setting is 10 seconds.

robustness_variable <value 1-255> – 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:

- 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.
- By default, the robustness variable is set to 2. You might want to increase this value if you expect a subnet to be lossy.

last_member_query_interval <sec 1-25> – 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.

state [*enable* | *disable*] – Allows the switch to be specified as an IGMP Querier or Non-querier.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the igmp snooping:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config igmp_snooping querier default query_interval 125
state enable

Command: config igmp_snooping querier default query_interval 125
state enable

Success.
```

DGS-3212SR:4#

enable igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to enable IGMP snooping on the switch.
Syntax	enable igmp_snooping {forward_mcrouter_only}
Description	This command allows you to enable IGMP snooping on the switch. If <i>forward_mcrouter_only</i> is specified, the switch will only forward all multicast traffic to the multicast router, only. Otherwise, the switch forwards all multicast traffic to any IP router.
Parameters	<i>forward_mcrouter_only</i> – Specifies that the switch should only forward all multicast traffic to a multicast-enabled router. Otherwise, the switch will forward all multicast traffic to any IP router.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable IGMP snooping on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable igmp_snooping
```

```
Command: enable igmp_snooping
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to enable IGMP snooping on the switch.
Syntax	disable igmp_snooping {forward_mcrouter_only}
Description	This command disables IGMP snooping on the switch. IGMP snooping can be disabled only if IP multicast routing is not being used. Disabling IGMP snooping allows all IGMP and IP multicast traffic to flood within a given IP interface. If <i>forward_mcrouter_only</i> is specified, the switch will discontinue forwarding all multicast traffic to the multicast router.
Parameters	<i>forward_mcrouter_only</i> – Specifies that the switch will discontinue forwarding all multicast traffic to a multicast-enabled router.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable IGMP snooping on the switch:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable igmp_snooping
```

```
Command: disable igmp_snooping
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config router_ports

Purpose	Used to configure ports as router ports.
Syntax	config router_ports <vlan_name 32> [add delete] <portlist>
Description	This command allows you 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.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the router port resides. [add delete] – Specify if you wish to add or delete the following ports as router ports. <portlist> – Specifies a range of ports that will be configured as router ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To set up static router ports:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config router_ports default add 2:1-2:10
```

```
Command: config router_ports default add 2:1-2:10
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show router_ports

Purpose	Used to display the currently configured router ports on the switch.
Syntax	show router_ports {vlan <vlan_name 32>} {static dynamic}
Description	This command will display the router ports currently configured on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN on which the router port resides. <i>static</i> – Displays router ports that have been statically configured. <i>dynamic</i> – Displays router ports that have been dynamically configured.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To display the router ports.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show router_ports
```

```
Command: show router_ports
```

```
VLAN Name      : default
```

```
Static router port  : 2:1-2:10
```

```
Dynamic router port :
```

```
VLAN Name      : vlan2
```

```
Static router port  :
```

```
Dynamic router port :
```

```
Total Entries: 2
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show igmp_snooping

Purpose	Used to show the current status of IGMP snooping on the switch.
Syntax	show igmp_snooping {vlan <vlan_name 32>}
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping configuration on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN for which you want to view the IGMP snooping configuration.

show igmp_snooping

Restrictions	None.
--------------	-------

Example usage:

To show igmp snooping:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show igmp_snooping
Command: show igmp_snooping

IGMP Snooping Global State : Disabled
Multicast router Only      : Disabled

VLAN Name                  : default
Query Interval              : 125
Max Response Time          : 10
Robustness Value           : 2
Last Member Query Interval : 1
Host Timeout               : 260
Route Timeout              : 260
Leave Timer                 : 2
Querier State              : Disabled
Querier Router Behavior    : Non-Querier
State                      : Disabled

VLAN Name                  : vlan2
Query Interval              : 125
Max Response Time          : 10
Robustness Value           : 2
Last Member Query Interval : 1
Host Timeout               : 260
Route Timeout              : 260
Leave Timer                 : 2
Querier State              : Disabled
Querier Router Behavior    : Non-Querier
State                      : Disabled

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show igmp_snooping group

Purpose	Used to display the current IGMP snooping group configuration on the switch.
---------	--

show igmp_snooping group

	the switch.
Syntax	show igmp_snooping group {vlan <vlan_name 32>}
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping group configuration on the switch.
Parameters	<i>vlan <vlan_name 32></i> – The name of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping group configuration information.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To show igmp snooping group:

DGS-3212SR:4#show igmp_snooping group

Command: show igmp_snooping group

VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 224.0.0.2
MAC address : 01-00-5E-00-00-02
Reports : 1
Port Member : 1:2,2:7

VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 224.0.0.9
MAC address : 01-00-5E-00-00-09
Reports : 1
Port Member : 1:5,2:4

VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 234.5.6.7
MAC address : 01-00-5E-05-06-07
Reports : 1
Port Member : 1:6,2:9

VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 236.54.63.75
MAC address : 01-00-5E-36-3F-4B
Reports : 1
Port Member : 1:10,2:2

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VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 239.255.255.250
MAC address : 01-00-5E-7F-FF-FA
Reports : 2
Port Member : 1:8,2:4

VLAN Name : default
Multicast group: 239.255.255.254
MAC address : 01-00-5E-7F-FF-FE
Reports : 1
Port Member : 1:5,2:5

Total Entries : 6

DGS-3212SR:4#

show igmp_snooping forwarding

Purpose	Used to display the IGMP snooping forwarding table entries on the switch.
Syntax	show igmp_snooping forwarding {vlan <vlan_name 32>}
Description	This command will display the current IGMP snooping forwarding table entries currently configured on the switch.
Parameters	<vlan_name 32> – The name of the VLAN for which you want to view IGMP snooping forwarding table information.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage:

To view the IGMP snooping forwarding table for VLAN “Trinity”:

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DGS-3212SR:4#show igmp_snooping forwarding vlan Trinity

Command: show igmp_snooping forwarding vlan Trinity

VLAN Name : Trinity

Multicast group : 224.0.0.2

MAC address : 01-00-5E-00-00-02

Port Member : 1:11

Total Entries: 1

DGS-3212SR:4#

MAC NOTIFICATION COMMANDS

The MAC Notification Commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed, in the following table, along with their appropriate parameters.

Command	Parameters
enable mac_notification	
disable mac_notification	
config mac_notification	{interval <int 1-2147483647> historysize <int 1-500>}
config mac_notification ports	[<portlist> all] [enable disable]
show mac_notification	
show mac_notification ports	<portlist>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable mac_notification

Purpose	Used to enable global MAC address table notification on the switch.
Syntax	enable mac_notification
Description	This command is used to enable MAC Address Notification without changing configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To enable MAC notification without changing basic configuration:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable mac_notification
```

```
Command: enable mac_notification
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable mac_notification

Purpose	Used to disable global MAC address table notification on the switch.
Syntax	disable mac_notification
Description	This command is used to disable MAC Address Notification without changing configuration.

disable mac_notification

	changing configuration.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To disable MAC notification without changing basic configuration:

DGS-3212SR:4#disable mac_notification

Command: disable mac_notification

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

config mac_notification

Purpose	Used to configure MAC address notification.
Syntax	config mac_notification {interval <int 1-2147483647> historysize <int 1-500>}
Description	MAC address notification is used to monitor MAC addresses learned and entered into the FDB.
Parameters	<i>interval <int 1-2147483647></i> - The time in seconds between notifications. The user may choose an interval between 1 and 2,147,483,647 seconds. <i>historysize <1 - 500></i> - The maximum number of entries listed in the history log used for notification.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the switch's MAC address table notification global settings:

DGS-3212SR:4#config mac_notification interval 1 historysize 500

Command: config mac_notification interval 1 historysize 500

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

config mac_notification ports

Purpose	Used to configure MAC address notification status settings.
Syntax	config mac_notification ports [<portlist all] [enable disable]
Description	MAC address notification is used to monitor MAC addresses learned and entered into the FDB.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> - Specify a port or range of ports to be configured. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>all</i> – Entering this command will set all ports on the system. <i>[enable disable]</i> – These commands will enable or disable MAC address table notification on the switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable port 7 for MAC address table notification:

DGS-3212SR:4#config mac_notification ports 7 enable

Command: config mac_notification ports 7 enable

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show mac_notification

Purpose	Used to display the switch's MAC address table notification global settings
Syntax	show mac_notification
Description	This command is used to display the switch's MAC address table notification global settings.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To view the switch's MAC address table notification global settings:

DGS-3212SR:4#show mac_notification

Command: show mac_notification

Global Mac Notification Settings

State : Enabled

Interval : 1

History Size : 1

DGS-3212SR:4#

show mac_notification ports

Purpose	Used to display the switch's MAC address table notification status settings
Syntax	show mac_notification ports <portlist>
Description	This command is used to display the switch's MAC address table notification status settings.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> - Specify a port or group of ports to be viewed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. Entering this command without the parameter will display the MAC notification table for all ports.
Restrictions	None

Example usage:

To display all port's MAC address table notification status settings:

DGS-3212SR:4#show mac_notification ports

Command: show mac_notification ports

Port # MAC Address Table Notification State

```

-----
15:1          Disabled
15:2          Disabled
15:3          Disabled
  
```

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15:4	Disabled
15:5	Disabled
15:6	Disabled
15:7	Disabled
15:8	Disabled
15:9	Disabled
15:10	Disabled
15:11	Disabled
15:12	Disabled

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

802.1X COMMANDS

The DGS-3212SR implements the server-side of the IEEE 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control. This mechanism is intended to allow only authorized users, or other network devices, access to network resources by establishing criteria for each port on the switch that a user or network device must meet before allowing that port to forward or receive frames. The 802.1x commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed, in the following table, along with their appropriate parameters.

Command	Parameters
enable 802.1x	
disable 802.1x	
show 802.1x auth_state	ports [<portlist>]
show 802.1x auth_configuration	ports [<portlist>]
config 802.1x auth_mode	[port_based mac_based]
config 802.1x capability	[ports <portlist> all] [authenticator none]
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> enable_reauth [enable disable]}]
config 802.1x init	{port_based ports [<portlist> all]} mac_based [ports [<portlist> all] {mac_address <macaddr>}]
config 802.1x reauth	{port_based ports [<portlist> all]} [<portlist> all] {mac_address <macaddr>}}
config radius add	<server_index 1-3> <server_ip> key <passwd 32> [default {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}]
config radius delete	<server_index 1-3>
config radius	<server_index 1-3> {ipaddress <server_ip> key <passwd 32> [auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}]
show radius	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

enable 802.1x

Purpose	Used to enable the 802.1x server on the switch.
Syntax	enable 802.1x
Description	The enable 802.1x command enables the 802.1x Port-based Network Access control server application on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable 802.1x switch wide:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable 802.1x
```

```
Command: enable 802.1x
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable 802.1x

Purpose	Used to disable the 802.1x server on the switch.
Syntax	disable 802.1x
Description	The disable 802.1x command is used to disable the 802.1x Port-based Network Access control server application on the switch.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable 802.1x on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable 802.1x
```

```
Command: disable 802.1x
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show 802.1x auth_configuration

Purpose	Used to display the current configuration of the 802.1x server on the switch.
Syntax	show 802.1x auth_configuration {ports [<portlist>]}
Description	The show 802.1x command is used to display the current configuration of the 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control server application on the switch.
Parameters	<i>ports <portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. The following details what is displayed: 802.1x Enabled/Disabled – Shows the current status of 802.1x functions on the switch. Authentication Protocol: Radius_Eap – Shows the authentication protocol suite in use between the switch and a Radius server. Port number – Shows the physical port number on the switch. Capability: Authenticator/None – Shows the capability of 802.1x functions on the port number displayed above. There are two 802.1x capabilities that can be set on the switch: Authenticator and None. AdminCtlDir: Both/In – Shows whether a controlled Port that is unauthorized will exert control over communication in both receiving and transmitting directions, or just the receiving direction. OpenCtlDir: Both/In – Shows whether a controlled Port that is unauthorized will exert control over communication in both receiving and transmitting directions, or just the receiving direction. Port Control: ForceAuth/ForceUnauth/Auto – Shows the administrative control over the port's authorization status. ForceAuth forces the Authenticator of the port to become Authorized. ForceUnauth forces the port to become Unauthorized. QuietPeriod – Shows the time interval between authentication failure and the start of a new authentication attempt. TxPeriod – Shows the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) to send EAP Request/Identity packets. SuppTimeout – Shows the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) for all EAP packets, except for the Request/Identity packets.

show 802.1x auth_configuration

ServerTimeout – Shows the length of time to wait for a response from a RADIUS server.

MaxReq – Shows the maximum number of times to retry sending packets to the supplicant.

ReAuthPeriod – Shows the time interval between successive re-authentications.

ReAuthenticate: Enabled/Disabled – Shows whether or not to re-authenticate.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the 802.1x authentication states (stacking disabled):

DGS-3212SR:4#show 802.1x auth_configuration ports 15:1

Command: show 802.1x auth_configuration ports 15:1

802.1X : Enabled

Authentication Mode : None

Authentication Protocol : Radius_EAP

Port number : 1:1

Capability : None

AdminCrIDir : Both

OpenCrIDir : Both

Port Control : Auto

QuietPeriod : 60 sec

TxPeriod : 30 sec

SuppTimeout : 30 sec

ServerTimeout : 30 sec

MaxReq : 2 times

ReAuthPeriod : 3600 sec

ReAuthenticate : Disabled

CTRL+C [ESC] q Quit [SPACE] n Next Page [Enter] Next Entry a All

show 802.1x auth_state

Purpose Used to display the current authentication state of the 802.1x server on the switch.

show 802.1x auth_state

Syntax	show 802.1x auth_state {ports [<portlist>]}
Description	The show 802.1x auth_state command is used to display the current authentication state of the 802.1x Port-based Network Access Control server application on the switch.
Parameters	<i>ports <portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 3 would specify port 3. 4 specifies port 4. 3-4 specifies all of the ports between port 3 and port 4 – in numerical order. The following details what is displayed: Port number – Shows the physical port number on the switch. Auth PAE State: Initialize / Disconnected / Connecting / Authenticating / Authenticated / Held / ForceAuth / ForceUnauth – Shows the current state of the Authenticator PAE. Backend State: Request / Response / Fail / Idle / Initialize / Success / Timeout – Shows the current state of the Backend Authenticator. Port Status: Authorized / Unauthorized – Shows the result of the authentication process. Authorized means that the user was authenticated, and can access the network. Unauthorized means that the user was not authenticated, and cannot access the network.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display the 802.1x auth state:

DGS-3212SR:4#show 802.1x auth_state 15:1-15:12			
Command: show 802.1x auth_state 15:1-15:12			
Port	Auth PAE State	Backend State	Port Status
-----	-----	-----	-----
1:1	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:2	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:3	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:4	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:5	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:6	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:7	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized

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1:8	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:9	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:10	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:11	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized
1:12	ForceAuth	Success	Authorized

CTRL+C **ESC** **q** Quit **SPACE** **n** Next Page **Enter** Next Entry **a** All

config 802.1x auth_mode

Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x authentication mode on the switch.
Syntax	config 802.1x auth_mode [port_based mac_based]
Description	The config 802.1x auth_mode command is used to enable either the port-based or MAC-based 802.1x authentication feature on the switch.
Parameters	<i>[port_based mac_based ports]</i> – The switch allows you to authenticate 802.1x by either port or MAC address.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x authentication by MAC address:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config 802.1x auth_mode mac_based
```

```
Command: config 802.1x auth_mode mac_based
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config 802.1x capability ports

Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x capability of a range of ports on the switch.
Syntax	config 802.1x capability ports [<portlist> all] [authenticator none]
Description	The config 802.1x capability ports command has four capabilities that can be set for each port. Authenticator, Supplicant, Authenticator and Supplicant, and None.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number of the range (also separated

config 802.1x capability ports

by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

all – Specifies all of the ports on the switch.

authenticator – A user must pass the authentication process to gain access to the network.

none – The port is not controlled by the 802.1x functions.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x capability on ports 1-10 on switch 1:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config 802.1x capability ports 15:1 – 15:10 authenticator
```

```
Command: config 802.1x capability ports 15:1 – 15:10 authenticator
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config 802.1x auth_parameter

Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x Authentication parameters on a range of ports. The default parameter will return all ports in the specified range to their default 802.1x settings.
Syntax	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> enable_reauth [enable disable]]}
Description	The config 802.1x auth_parameter command is used to configure the 802.1x Authentication parameters on a range of ports. The default parameter will return all ports in the specified range to their default 802.1x settings.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2,

config 802.1x auth_parameter

port 4 – in numerical order.

all – Specifies all of the ports on the switch.

default – Returns all of the ports in the specified range to their 802.1x default settings.

direction [*both* | *in*] – Determines whether a controlled port blocks communication in both the receiving and transmitting directions, or just the receiving direction.

port_control – Configures the administrative control over the authentication process for the range of ports. The user has the following authentication options:

- *force_auth* – Forces the Authenticator for the port to become authorized. Network access is allowed.
- *auto* – Allows the port's status to reflect the outcome of the authentication process.
- *force_unauth* – Forces the Authenticator for the port to become unauthorized. Network access will be blocked.

quiet_period <sec 0-65535> – Configures the time interval between authentication failure and the start of a new authentication attempt.

tx_period <sec 1-65535> - Configures the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) to send EAP Request/Identity packets.

supp_timeout <sec 1-65535> - Configures the time to wait for a response from a supplicant (user) for all EAP packets, except for the Request/Identity packets.

server_timeout <sec 1-65535> - Configure the length of time to wait for a response from a RADIUS server.

max_req <value 1-10> – Configures the number of times to retry sending packets to a supplicant (user).

reauth_period <sec 1-65535> – Configures the time interval between successive re-authentications.

enable_reauth [*enable* | *disable*] – Determines whether or not the switch will re-authenticate. Enabled causes re-authentication of users at the time interval specified in the Re-authentication Period field, above.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x authentication parameters for ports 1 – 20 of switch 1:

DGS-3212SR:4#config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 15:1 – 15:20 direction both

Command: config 802.1x auth_parameter ports 15:1-15:20 direction both

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

config 802.1x init

Purpose	Used to initialize the 802.1x function on a range of ports.
Syntax	config 802.1x init [port_based ports [<portlist all>] mac_based [ports] [<portlist> all] {mac_address <macaddr>}
Description	The config 802.1x init command is used to immediately initialize the 802.1x functions on a specified range of ports or for specified MAC addresses operating from a specified range of ports.
Parameters	<i>port_based</i> – This instructs the switch to initialize 802.1x functions based only on the port number. Ports approved for initialization can then be specified. ▪ <i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. ▪ <i>all</i> – Specifies all of the ports on the switch. <i>mac_based</i> - This instructs the switch to initialize 802.1x functions based on the MAC address of a device on a specific port or range of ports. MAC address approved for initialization can then be specified. ▪ <i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. ▪ <i>all</i> – Specifies all of the ports on the switch. <i>mac_address <macaddr></i> - Specifies the MAC address of the

config 802.1x init

	client the user wishes to add.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To initialize the authentication state machine of some or all:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# config 802.1x init port_based ports all
Command: config 802.1x init port_based ports all

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config 802.1x reauth

Purpose	Used to configure the 802.1x re-authentication feature of the switch.
Syntax	config 802.1x reauth [port_based ports [<portlist all>] mac_based [ports] [<portlist> all] {mac_address <macaddr>}]
Description	The config 802.1x reauth command is used to re-authenticate a previously authenticated device based on port number or MAC address.
Parameters	<i>port_based</i> – This instructs the switch to re-authorize 802.1x function based only on the port number. Ports approved for re-authorization can then be specified. ▪ <i>ports <portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. ▪ <i>all</i> – Specifies all of the ports on the switch. <i>mac-based</i> - This instructs the switch to re-authorize 802.1x function based on a specific MAC address. Ports approved for re-authorization can then be specified. ▪ <i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the highest port number

config 802.1x reauth

of the range (also separated by a colon) are specified. The beginning and end of the port list range are separated by a dash. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

- *all* – Specifies all of the ports on the switch.

mac_address <macaddr> - Specifies the MAC address of the client the user wishes to add.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure 802.1x reauthentication for ports 1-10:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config 802.1x reauth port_based ports 1:1-1:18
```

```
Command: config 802.1x reauth port_based ports 1:1-1:18
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config radius add

Purpose

Used to add a new RADIUS server.

Syntax

```
config radius add <server_index 1-3> <server_ip> key  
<passwd 32> [default | {auth_port <udp_port_number 1-  
65535> | acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}]
```

Description

The **config radius add** command is used to add RADIUS servers to the switch.

Parameters

<server_index 1-3> – Assigns a number to the current set of RADIUS server settings. Up to 3 groups of RADIUS server settings can be entered on the switch. The lowest index number will have a higher authenticative priority

<server_ip> – The IP address of the RADIUS server.

key – Specifies that a password and encryption key will be used between the switch and the RADIUS server.

- <passwd 32> – The shared-secret key used by the RADIUS server and the switch. Up to 32 characters can be used.

default – Uses the default udp port number in both the “auth_port” and “acct_port” settings.

config radius add

auth_port <udp_port_number> – The UDP port number for authentication requests. The default is 1812.

acct_port <udp_port_number> – The UDP port number for accounting requests. The default is 1813.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the RADIUS server communication settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config radius add 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
```

```
Command: config radius add 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config radius delete

Purpose Used to delete a previously entered RADIUS server configuration.

Syntax **config radius delete <server_index 1-3>**

Description The **config radius delete** command is used to delete a previously entered RADIUS server configuration.

Parameters <server_index 1-3> – A number identifying the current set of RADIUS server settings the user wishes to delete. Up to 3 groups of RADIUS server settings can be entered on the switch.

Restrictions Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete previously configured RADIUS server communication settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config radius delete 1
```

```
Command: config radius delete 1
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config radius

Purpose	Used to configure the switch's RADIUS settings.
Syntax	config radius <server_index 1-3> {ipaddress <server_ip> key <passwd 32> auth_port <udp_port_number 1-65535> acct_port <udp_port_number 1-65535>}
Description	The <i>config radius</i> command is used to configure the switch's RADIUS settings.
Parameters	<server_index 1-3> – Assigns a number to the current set of RADIUS server settings. Up to 3 groups of RADIUS server settings can be entered on the switch. <i>ipaddress</i> <server_ip> – The IP address of the RADIUS server. <i>key</i> – Specifies that a password and encryption key will be used between the switch and the RADIUS server. ▪ <passwd 32> – The shared-secret key used by the RADIUS server and the switch. Up to 32 characters can be used. <i>auth_port</i> <udp_port_number> – The UDP port number for authentication requests. The default is 1812. <i>acct_port</i> <udp_port_number> – The UDP port number for accounting requests. The default is 1813.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the RADIUS settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config radius 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
```

```
Command: config radius 1 10.48.74.121 key dlink default
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show radius

Purpose	Used to display the current RADIUS configurations on the switch.
Syntax	show radius
Description	The show radius command is used to display the current RADIUS configurations on the switch.
Parameters	None.

show radius

Restrictions None.

Example usage:

To display RADIUS settings on the switch:

DGS-3212SR:4#show radius

Command: show radius

Index	IP Address	Auth-Port Number	Acct-Port Number	Status	Key
1	10.1.1.1	1812	1813	Active	switch
2	20.1.1.1	1800	1813	Active	des3226
3	30.1.1.1	1812	1813	Active	dlink

Total Entries : 3

DGS-3212SR:4#

ACCESS CONTROL LIST (ACL) COMMANDS

The DGS-3212SR implements Access Control Lists that enable the switch to deny network access to specific devices or device groups based on IP settings or MAC address. The ACL commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create access_profile	[ethernet {vlan source_mac <macmask> destination_mac <macmask> 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 {user_mask <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> }]}] [profile_id <value 1-255>]
delete access_profile profile_id	<value 1-255>
config access_profile profile_id	<value 1-255>[add access_id <value 1-255> [ethernet { vlan <vlan_name 32> source_mac <macaddr> destination_mac <macaddr> 802.1p <value 0-7> ethernet_type <hex 0x0-0xffff> } ip { vlan <vlan_name 32> 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_mask [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>}}] [permit { replace_priority_with <value 0-7> replace_dscp_with <value 0-63> } deny] delete access_id <value 1-255>]
show access_profile	{profile_id <value 1-255>}

Access profiles allow you to establish criteria to determine whether or not the switch will forward packets based on the information contained in each packet's header. These criteria can be specified on a VLAN-by-VLAN basis.

Creating an access profile is divided into two basic parts. First, an access profile must be created using the **create access_profile** command. For example, if you want to deny all traffic to the subnet 10.42.73.0 to 10.42.73.255, you must first **create** an access profile that instructs the switch to examine all of the relevant fields of each frame:

```
create access_profile ip source_ip_mask 255.255.255.0 profile_id 1
```

Here we have created an access profile that will examine the IP field of each frame received by the switch. Each source IP address the switch finds will be combined with the **source_ip_mask** with a logical AND operation. The **profile_id** parameter is used to give the access profile an identifying number – in this case, **1**. The **deny** parameter instructs the switch to filter any frames that meet the criteria – in this case, when a logical AND operation between an IP address specified in the next step and the **ip_source_mask** match.

The default for an access profile on the switch is to **permit** traffic flow. If you want to restrict traffic, you must use the **deny** parameter.

Now that an access profile has been created, you must add the criteria the switch will use to decide if a given frame should be forwarded or filtered. Here, we want to filter any packets that have an IP source address between 10.42.73.0 and 10.42.73.255:

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

```
config access_profile profile_id 1 add access_id 1 ip source_ip 10.42.73.1 deny
```

Here we use the **profile_id 1** which was specified when the access profile was created. The **add** parameter instructs the switch to add the criteria that follows to the list of rules that are associated with access profile 1. For each rule entered into the access profile, you can assign an **access_id** that both identifies the rule and establishes a priority within the list of rules. A lower **access_id** gives the rule a higher priority.

The **ip** parameter instructs the switch that this new rule will be applied to the IP addresses contained within each frame's header. **source_ip** tells the switch that this rule will apply to the source IP addresses in each frame's header. Finally, the IP address **10.42.73.1** will be combined with the **source_ip_mask 255.255.255.0** to give the IP address 10.42.73.0 for any source IP address between 10.42.73.0 to 10.42.73.255.

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

create access_profile

Purpose	Used to create an access profile on the switch and to define which parts of each incoming frame's header the switch will examine. Masks can be entered that will be combined with the values the switch finds in the specified frame header fields. Specific values for the rules are entered using the config access_profile command, below.
Syntax	[ethernet {vlan source_mac <macmask> destination_mac <macmask> 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 { user_mask <hex 0x0-0xffffffff>}}] [profile_id <value 1-255>]
Description	The create access_profile command is used to create an access profile on the switch and to define which parts of each incoming frame's header the switch will examine. Masks can be entered that will be combined with the values the switch finds in the specified frame header fields. Specific values for the rules are entered using the config access_profile command, below.
Parameters	ethernet – Specifies that the switch will examine the layer 2 part of each packet header. vlan – Specifies that the switch will examine the VLAN part of each packet header. source_mac <macmask> – Specifies a MAC address mask for the source MAC address. This mask is entered in the following hexadecimal format: destination_mac <macmask> – Specifies a MAC address mask for the destination MAC address.

create access_profile

- *802.1p* – Specifies that the switch will examine the 802.1p priority value in the frame's header.

- *ethernet_type* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Ethernet type value in each frame's header.

ip – Specifies that the switch will examine the IP address in each frame's header.

- *vlan* – Specifies a VLAN mask.
- *source_ip_mask* <netmask> – Specifies an IP address mask for the source IP address.
- *destination_ip_mask* <netmask> – Specifies an IP address mask for the destination IP address.
- *dscp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) field in each frame's header.
 - *icmp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) field in each frame's header.
 - *type* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's ICMP Type field.
 - *code* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's ICMP Code field.
- *igmp* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) field.
 - *type* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's IGMP Type field.
- *tcp* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frames Transport Control Protocol (TCP) field.
 - *src_port_mask* <hex 0x0-0xffff> – Specifies a TCP port mask for the source port.
 - *dst_port_mask* <hex 0x0-0xffff> – Specifies a TCP port mask for the destination port.
- *flag_mask* [*all* | { *urg* | *ack* | *psh* | *rst* | *syn* | *fin* }] – Enter the appropriate *flag_mask* parameter. All incoming packets have TCP port numbers contained in them as the forwarding criterion. These numbers have flag bits associated with them which are parts of a packet that determine what to do with the packet. The user may deny packets by denying certain flag bits within the packets. The user may choose between **all**, **urg** (urgent), **ack** (acknowledgement), **psh** (push), **rst** (reset), **syn** (synchronize) and **fin** (finish).
- *udp* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's

create access_profile

Universal Datagram Protocol (UDP) field.

- *src_port_mask* <hex 0x0-0xffff> – Specifies a UDP port mask for the source port.
- *dst_port_mask* <hex 0x0-0xffff> – Specifies a UDP port mask for the destination port.
- *protocol_id* – Specifies that the switch will examine each frame's Protocol ID field.
- *user_define_mask* <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> – Specifies that the rule applies to the IP protocol ID and the mask options behind the IP header.

profile_id <value 1-255> – Specifies an index number that will identify the access profile being created with this command.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To create an access profile that will deny service to the subnet ranging from 10.42.73.0 to 10.42.73.255:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create access_profile ip vlan source_ip_mask 20.0.0.0
destination_ip_mask 10.0.0.0 dscp icmp type code permit profile_id 101
Command: create access_profile ip vlan source_ip_mask 20.0.0.0
destination_ip_mask 10.0.0.0 dscp icmp type code permit profile_id 101

Success.

DGS-3212SR
```

delete access_profile

Purpose	Used to delete a previously created access profile.
Syntax	delete access_profile [profile_id <value 1-255>]
Description	The <i>delete access_profile</i> command is used to delete a previously created access profile on the switch.
Parameters	<i>profile_id</i> <value 1-255> – Enter an integer between 1 and 255 that is used to identify the access profile that will be deleted with this command. This value is assigned to the access profile when it is created with the create access_profile command.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the access profile with a profile ID of 1:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# delete access_profile profile_id 1
```

```
Command: delete access_profile profile_id 1
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config access_profile

Purpose	Used to configure an access profile on the switch and to define specific values that will be used to by the switch to determine if a given packet should be forwarded or filtered. Masks entered using the create access_profile command will be combined, using a logical AND operation, with the values the switch finds in the specified frame header fields. Specific values for the rules are entered using the config access_profile command, below.
Syntax	<pre><value 1-255> [add access_id <value 1-255> [ethernet { vlan <vlan_name 32> source_mac <macaddr> destination_mac <macaddr> 802.1p <value 0-7> ethernet_type <hex 0x0-0xffff> } ip { vlan <vlan_name 32> 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_mask [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>}}]} [permit { replace_priority_with <value 0-7> replace_dscp_with <value 0- 63> } deny] delete access_id <value 1-255>]</pre>
Description	The config access_profile command is used to configure an access profile on the switch and to enter specific values that will be combined, using a logical AND operation, with masks entered with the <i>create access_profile</i> command, above.
Parameters	<i>profile_id</i> <value 1-255> – Enter an integer between 1 and 255 that is used to identify the access profile that will be deleted with this command. This value is assigned to the access profile when it is created with the create access_profile command. <i>add access_id</i> <value 1-255> – Adds an additional rule to the above specified access profile. The value specifies the relative priority of the additional rule. The lower access ID, the higher the priority the rule will be given. <i>ethernet</i> – Specifies that the switch will look only into the layer 2 part of each packet. • <i>vlan</i> <vlan_name 32> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only to this VLAN. • <i>source_mac</i> <macaddr> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only packets with this source MAC address.

config access_profile

- *destination_mac* <macaddr> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only packets with this destination MAC address.
- *802.1p* <value 0-7> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets with this 802.1p priority value.
- *ethernet_type* <hex 0x0-0xffff> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets with this hexadecimal 802.1Q Ethernet type value in the packet header.

ip – Specifies that the switch will look into the IP fields in each packet.

- *vlan* <vlan_name 32> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only to this VLAN.
- *source_ip* <ipaddr> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only packets with this source IP address.
- *destination_ip* <ipaddr> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to only packets with this destination IP address.
- *dscp* <value 0-63> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets that have this value in their Type-of-Service (DiffServ code point, DSCP) field in their IP packet header.
- *icmp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) field within each packet.
 - *type* <value 0-255> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to this ICMP type value.
 - *code* <value 0-255> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to this ICMP code.
- *igmp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) field within each packet.
 - *type* <value 0-255> – Specifies that the access profile will apply to packets that have this IGMP type value.
- *tcp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) field within each packet.
 - *src_port* <value 0-65535> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets that have this TCP source port in their TCP header.
 - *dst_port* <value 0-65535> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets that have this TCP destination port in their TCP header.
 - *flag_mask* – Enter the type of TCP flag to be masked. The choices are:
 - *urg*: TCP control flag (urgent)

config access_profile

- *ack*: TCP control flag (acknowledgement)
- *psh*: TCP control flag (push)
- *rst*: TCP control flag (reset)
- *syn*: TCP control flag (synchronize)
- *fin*: TCP control flag (finish)
- *udp* – Specifies that the switch will examine the Universal Datagram Protocol (UDP) field in each packet.
 - *src_port* <value 0-65535> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets that have this UDP source port in their header.
 - *dst_port* <value 0-65535> – Specifies that the access profile will apply only to packets that have this UDP destination port in their header.
- *protocol_id* <value 0-255> – Specifies that the switch will examine the Protocol field in each packet and if this field contains the value entered here, apply the following rules.
- *user_define* <hex 0x0-0xffffffff> – Specifies a mask to be combined with the value found in the frame header using a logical AND operation.

permit – Specifies that packets that match the access profile are permitted to be forwarded by the switch.

- *replace_priority_with* <value 0-7> – This parameter is specified if you want to change the 802.1p user priority of a packet that meets the specified criteria. Otherwise, a packet will have its incoming 802.1p user priority re-written to its original value before being transmitted from the switch.
- *replace_dscp* <value 0-63> – Allows you to specify a value to be written to the DSCP field of an incoming packet that meets the criteria specified in the first part of the command. This value will over-write the value in the DSCP field of the packet.

deny – Specifies that packets that do not match the access profile are not permitted to be forwarded by the switch and will be filtered.

delete access_id <value 1-255> – Specifies the access ID of a rule you want to delete.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure the access profile with the profile ID of 1 to filter frames that have IP addresses in the range between 10.42.73.0 to 10.42.73.255:

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```
DGS-3212SR:4# config access_profile profile_id 2 add access_id 1 ip
source_ip 10.42.73.1 deny
```

```
Command: config access_profile profile_id 2 add access_id 1 ip
source_ip 10.42.73.1 deny
```

Success.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show access_profile

Purpose	Used to display the currently configured access profiles on the switch.
Syntax	show access_profile {profile_id <value 1-255>}
Description	The show access_profile command is used to display the currently configured access profiles
Parameters	<i>profile_id <value 1-255></i> - Enter this parameter, along with the appropriate value between 1 and 255, to view a specific access profile. Entering this command without a parameter will display all access profiles currently set on the switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display all of the currently configured access profiles on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show access_profile
```

```
Command: show access_profile
```

Access Profile Table

Access Profile ID: 2

TYPE : Ethernet Frame Filter

Ports: 1:1

Masks : VLAN 802.1P

ID Mode

```
-----
3    Permit 0                      0-x
```

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#

TRAFFIC SEGMENTATION COMMANDS

Traffic segmentation allows you to further sub-divide VLANs into smaller groups of ports that will help to reduce traffic on the VLAN. The VLAN rules take precedence, and then the traffic segmentation rules are applied. The traffic segmentation commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config traffic_segmentation	<portlist> forward_list [null <portlist>]
show traffic_segmentation	{<portlist>}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config traffic_segmentation

Purpose	Used to configure traffic segmentation on the switch.
Syntax	config traffic_segmentation <portlist> forward_list [null <portlist>]
Description	The config traffic_segmentation command is used to configure traffic segmentation on the switch.
Parameters	<i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports that will be configured for traffic segmentation. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>forward_list</i> – Specifies a range of ports that will receive forwarded frames from the ports specified in the portlist, above. <i>null</i> – no ports are specified <i><portlist></i> – Specifies a range of ports for the forwarding list. This list must be on the same switch previously specified for traffic segmentation (i.e. following the <i><portlist></i> specified above for config traffic_segmentation).
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

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Example usage:

To configure ports 1 through 9 to be able to forward frames to port 10 through 12:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# config traffic_segmentation 1:1-1:9 forward_list 1:10-1:12
Command: config traffic_segmentation 1:1-1:9 forward_list 1:10-1:12

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show traffic_segmentation

Purpose	Used to display the current traffic segmentation configuration on the switch.
Syntax	show traffic_segmentation <portlist>
Description	The show traffic_segmentation command is used to display the current traffic segmentation configuration on the switch.
Parameters	<portlist> – Specifies a range of ports for which the current traffic segmentation configuration on the switch will be displayed. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.
Restrictions	The port lists for segmentation and the forward list must be on the same switch.

Example usage:

To display the current traffic segmentation configuration on the switch.

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show traffic_segmentation 1:1-1:12
Command: show traffic_segmentation 1:1-1:12

Traffic Segmentation Table

Port  Forward Portlist
----  -
1:1   1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:2   1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:3   1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:4   1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
```

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1:5	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:6	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:7	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:8	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:9	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:10	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:11	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12
1:12	1:1-1:12,2:1-2:12

DGS-3212SR:4#

STACKING COMMANDS

The stacking configuration commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config stacking mode	[disable {ports [<portlist> <int>]} enable {ports [<portlist> <int>}}]
show stacking	mode

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.



NOTE: As a stand-alone switch or as a master switch in a switch stack, the switch number will be referred to as 15 for all configurations, graphs and tables.

config stacking mode

Purpose	Used to configure the stacking mode.
Syntax	config stacking mode [disable {ports [<portlist>]} enable {ports [<portlist>}}]
Description	This command is used to configure the stacking function for the switch by enabling or disabling stacking, along with a list of ports.
Parameters	<i>disable</i> - To disable the switch to function in a stacked group. The user may disable this stacking function by port, by adding the <i>ports</i> parameter along with the appropriate port to be disabled. ▪ <i><portlist></i> - Specifies a range of ports for which the stacking mode on the switch will be enabled. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon. Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order. <i>enable</i> – To enable the switch to function in a stacked group. The user may employ this stacking function by port, by adding the <i>ports</i> parameter along with the appropriate port to be enabled. ▪ <i><portlist></i> - Specifies a range of ports for which the stacking mode on the switch will be enabled. The port list is specified by listing the lowest switch number and the beginning port number on that switch, separated by a colon.

config stacking mode

Then the highest switch number, and the 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. For example, 1:3 specifies switch number 1, port 3. 2:4 specifies switch number 2, port 4. 1:3-2:4 specifies all of the ports between switch 1, port 3 and switch 2, port 4 – in numerical order.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Usage Example

To globally enable stacking:

DGS-3212SR:4#config stacking mode enable

Command: config stacking mode enable

The new stacking mode configuration must be saved and the system restarted to put the new settings into effect.

If you do not save the changes now, they will be lost.

Do you want to save the new system configuration to NV-RAM and restart now?(y/n)

It is necessary to save the stacking mode settings and restart the system. If you want to save and restart press Y. It will take a few minutes for the system to reboot.

It is also possible to use any of the built-in combination ports for stacking. Follow the example below to enable stacking for a built-in port.

To configure built-in port number 4 to function as a stacking port:

DGS-3212SR:4#config stacking mode enable ports 4

Command: config stacking mode enable ports 4

The new stacking mode configuration must be saved and the system restarted to put the new settings into effect.

If you do not save the changes now, they will be lost.

Do you want to save the new system configuration to NV-RAM and restart now?(y/n)

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

It is necessary to save the stacking mode settings and restart the system. If you want to save and restart press Y. It will take a few minutes for the system to reboot.

show stacking

Purpose	Used to display the current stacking mode.
Syntax	show stacking {mode}
Description	This command will display the current stacking configurations, and mode, if specified.
Parameters	<i>mode</i> – Displays the current stacking mode.
Restrictions	None.

Usage Example:

To show stacking:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show stacking
Command: show stacking

ID  MAC Address      Port Range  Mode      Version    RPS Status  Model Name
---  -
*15 00-01-02-03-04-00 1 - 12      MASTER    2.00-B09   Not Present DGS-3212SR
*2  01-02-03-04-05-00 1 - 24      Slave     4.00-B14   Not Present DES-3226S

Total Entries :1

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

To show stacking mode:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show stacking mode
Command: show stacking mode

Stacking Ports      : 9-12
Stacking Topology : Auto Detect
Setting              : MASTER
Current              : MASTER

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

D-LINK SINGLE IP MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

Simply put, D-Link Single IP Management is a concept that will stack switches together over Ethernet instead of using stacking ports or modules. Switches using Single IP Management (labeled here as SIM) must conform to the following rules:

- SIM is an optional feature on the switch and can easily be enabled or disabled. SIM grouping has no effect on the normal operation of the switch in the user's network.
- There are three classifications for switches using SIM. The **Commander Switch (CS)**, which is the master switch of the group, **Member Switch (MS)**, which is a switch that is recognized by the CS as a member of a SIM group, and a **Candidate Switch (CaS)**, which is a switch that has a physical link to the SIM group but has not been recognized by the CS as a member of the SIM group.
- A SIM group can only have one Commander Switch (CS).
- All switches in a particular SIM group must be in the same IP subnet (broadcast domain). Members of a SIM group cannot cross a router.
- A SIM group accepts up to 32 switches (numbered 0-31), including the Commander Switch (numbered 0).
- There is no limit to the number of SIM groups in the same IP subnet (broadcast domain), however a single switch can only belong to one group.
- If multiple VLANs are configured, the SIM group will only utilize the default VLAN on any switch.
- SIM allows intermediate devices that do not support SIM. This enables the user to manage a switch that are more than one hop away from the CS.

The SIM group is a group of switches that are managed as a single entity. The switch may take on three different roles:

Commander Switch(CS) – This is a switch that has been manually configured as the controlling device for a group, and takes on the following characteristics:

- It has an IP Address.
- It is not a command switch or member switch of another Single IP group.
- It is connected to the member switches through its management VLAN.

Member Switch(MS) – This is a switch that has joined a single IP group and is accessible from the CS, and it takes on the following characteristics:

- It is not a CS or MS of another IP group.
- It is connected to the CS through the CS management VLAN.

Candidate Switch(CaS) – This is a switch that is ready to join a SIM group but is not yet a member of the SIM group. The Candidate Switch may join the SIM group through an automatic function of the switch, or by manually configuring it to be a MS of a SIM group. A switch configured as a CaS is not a member of a SIM group and will take on the following characteristics:

- It is not a CS or MS of another Single IP group.
- It is connected to the CS through the CS management VLAN

The following rules also apply to the above roles:

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1. Each device begins in a Commander state.
2. CS's must change their role to CaS and then to MS, to become a MS of a SIM group. Thus the CS cannot directly be converted to a MS.
3. The user can manually configure a CS to become a CaS.
4. A MS can become a CaS by:
 - a. Being configured as a CaS through the CS.
 - b. If report packets from the CS to the MS time out.
5. The user can manually configure a CaS to become a CS
6. The CaS can be configured through the CS to become a MS.

After configuring one switch to operate as the CS of a SIM group, additional switches may join the group by either an automatic method or by manually configuring the switch to be a MS. The CS will then serve as the in band entry point for access to the MS. The CS's IP address will become the path to all MS's of the group and the CS's Administrator's password, and/or authentication will control access to all MS's of the SIM group.

With SIM enabled, the applications in the CS will redirect the packet instead of executing the packets. The applications will decode the packet from the administrator, modify some data, then send it to the MS. After execution, the CS may receive a response packet from the MS, which it will encode and send it back to the administrator.

When a CS becomes a MS, it automatically becomes a member of first SNMP community (include read/write and read only) to which the CS belongs. However if a MS has its own IP address, it can belong to SNMP communities to which other switches in the group, including the CS, do not belong.

The D-Link Single IP Management commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
enable sim	
disable sim	
show sim	{[candidates {<candidate_id 1-32>} members { <member_id 1-32> } group {commander_mac <macaddr>} neighbor]}
reconfig	{member_id <value 1-32> exit}
config sim_group	[add <candidate_id 1-32> {<password>} delete <member_id 1-32>]
config sim	{[commander { group_name <groupname 64> candidate] dp_interval <sec 30-90> hold_time <sec 100-300>}
download sim_ms	[firmware configuration] <ipaddr> <path_filename> [members <mslist> all}
upload sim_ms	[configuration] <ipaddr> <path_filename> <member_id 1-32>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

enable sim	
Purpose	Used to enable Single IP Management (SIM) on the switch
Syntax	enable sim

enable sim

Description	This command will enable SIM globally on the switch. SIM features and functions will not function properly unless this function is enabled.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To enable SIM on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable sim
```

```
Command: enable sim
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable sim

Purpose	Used to disable Single IP Management(SIM) on the switch
Syntax	disable sim
Description	This command will disable SIM globally on the switch..
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To disable SIM on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable sim
```

```
Command: disable sim
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show sim

Purpose	Used to view the current information regarding the SIM group on the switch.
---------	---

show sim

Syntax	show sim {[candidates {<candidate_id 1-32>} members {<member_id 1-32>} group {commander_mac <macaddr>} neighbor}]}
Description	This command will display the current information regarding the SIM group on the switch, including the following: SIM Version - Displays the current Single IP Management version on the switch. Firmware Version - Displays the current Firmware version on the switch. Device Name - Displays the user-defined device name on the switch. MAC Address - Displays the MAC Address of the switch. Capabilities – Displays the type of switch, be it Layer 2 (L2) or Layer 3 (L3). Platform – Switch Description including name and model number. SIM State –Displays the current Single IP Management State of the switch, whether it be enabled or disabled. Role State – Displays the current role the switch is taking, including Commander, Member or Candidate. A stand-alone switch will always have the candidate role. Discovery Interval - Time in seconds the switch will send discovery packets out over the network. Hold time – Displays the time in seconds the switch will hold discovery results before dropping it or utilizing it.
Parameters	<i>candidates</i> <candidate_id 1-32> - Entering this parameter will display information concerning candidates of the SIM group. To view a specific candidate, include that candidate's id number, listed from 1 to 32. <i>members</i> <member_id 1-32> - Entering this parameter will display information concerning members of the SIM group. To view a specific member, include that member's id number, listed from 1 to 32. <i>group commander_mac</i> <macaddr> - Entering this parameter will display information concerning the SIM group of a commander device, identified by its MAC address. <i>neighbor</i> – Entering this parameter will display neighboring devices of the switch. A SIM neighbor is defined as a switch that is physically connected to the switch but is not part of the SIM group. This screen will produce the following results: ▪ Port – Displays the physical port number of the commander switch where the uplink to the neighbor switch is

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

show sim

located.

- MAC Address – Displays the MAC Address of the neighbor switch.
- Role – Displays the role (CS, CaS, MS) of the neighbor switch.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To show the SIM information in detail:

DGS-3212SR:4#show sim

Command: show sim

SIM Version : VER-1
Firmware Version : Build 2.00-B09
Device Name :
MAC Address : 00-35-26-11-11-00
Capabilities : L3
Platform : DGS-3212SR L2 Switch
SIM State : Enabled
Role State : Commander
Discovery Interval : 30 sec
Hold Time : 100 sec

DGS-3212SR:4#

To show the candidate information in summary, if the candidate ID is specified:

DGS-3212SR:4#show sim candidates

Command: show sim candidates

ID	MAC Address	Platform / Capability	Hold Time	Firmware Version	Device Name
1	00-01-02-03-04-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	40	2.00-B09	The Man
2	00-55-55-00-55-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	140	2.00-B09	default master

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3212SR:4#

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To show the member information in summary, if the member id is specified:

DGS-3212SR:4#show sim member

Command: show sim member

ID	MAC Address	Platform / Capability	Hold Time	Firmware Version	Device Name
---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----
1	00-01-04-03-04-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	40	2.00-B09	The Man
2	00-55-35-00-55-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	140	2.00-B09	default master

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3212SR:4#

To show other groups information in summary, if group is specified:

DGS-3212SR:4#show sim group

Command: show sim group

SIM Group Name : default

ID	MAC Address	Platform / Capability	Hold Time	Firmware Version	Device Name
---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----
*1	00-01-02-03-04-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	40	2.00-B09	Trinity

SIM Group Name : default

ID	MAC Address	Platform / Capability	Hold Time	Firmware Version	Device Name
---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----
2	00-55-55-00-55-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	140	2.00-B09	Enrico

SIM Group Name : SIM2

ID	MAC Address	Platform / Capability	Hold Time	Firmware Version	Device Name
---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----
*1	00-01-02-03-04-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	40	2.00-B09	Neo
2	00-55-55-00-55-00	DGS-3212SR L2 Switch	140	2.00-B09	default master

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**** means commander switch.**

DGS-3212SR:4#

Example usage:

To view SIM neighbors:

DGS-3212SR:4#show sim neighbor

Command: show sim neighbor

Neighbor Info Table

Port	MAC Address	Role
-----	-----	-----
23	00-35-26-00-11-99	Commander
23	00-35-26-00-11-91	Member
24	00-35-26-00-11-90	Candidate

Total Entries: 3

DGS-3212SR:4#

reconfig

Purpose	Used to connect to a member switch, through the commander switch using telnet.
Syntax	reconfig {member_id <value 1-32 exit>}
Description	This command is used to reconnect to a member switch using telnet.
Parameters	<i>member_id <value 1-32></i> - Select the ID number of the member switch the user desires to configure. <i>exit</i> – This command is used to exit from managing the member switch and will return to managing the commander switch.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To connect to the MS, with member ID 2, through the CS, using the command line interface:

DGS-3212SR:4#reconfig member_id 2

Command: reconfig member_id 2

DGS-3212SR:4#

Login:

config sim_group

Purpose	Used to add candidates and delete members from the SIM group.
Syntax	config sim [add <candidate_id 1-32> {<password>} delete <member_id 1-32>]
Description	This command is used to add candidates and delete members from the SIM group by ID number.
Parameters	<i>add <candidate_id> <password></i> - Use this parameter to change a candidate switch (CaS) to a member switch (MS) of a SIM group. The CaS may be defined by its ID number and a password (if necessary). <i>delete <member_id 1-32></i> - Use this parameter to delete a member switch of a SIM group. The member switch should be defined by its ID number.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To add a member:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config sim_group add 2
```

```
Command: config sim_group add 2
```

```
Please wait for ACK...
```

```
SIM Config Success !!!
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

To delete a member:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config sim delete 1
```

```
Command: config sim delete 1
```

```
Please wait for ACK...
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config sim

Purpose	Used to configure role parameters for the SIM protocol on the switch.
Syntax	config sim [{ commander { group_name <groupname 64> candidate } dp_interval <30-90> hold_time <sec 100-255>}]
Description	This command is used to configure parameters of switches of the SIM.
Parameters	<i>commander</i> – Use this parameter to configure the commander switch for the following parameters: ▪ <i>group_name</i> <groupname 64> - Used to update the name of the group. Enter an alphanumeric string of up to 64 characters to rename the SIM group. ▪ <i>dp_interval</i> <30-90> – The user may set the discovery protocol interval, in seconds that the switch will send out discovery packets. Returning information to the commander switch will include information about other switches connected to it. (Ex. MS, CaS). The user may set the discovery protocol interval from 30 to 90 seconds. ▪ <i>hold time</i> <sec 100-300> – Using this parameter, the user may set the time, in seconds, the switch will hold information sent to it from other switches, utilizing the discovery interval protocol. The user may set the hold time from 100 to 300 seconds. <i>candidate</i> – Used to change the role of a commander switch to a candidate switch. ▪ <i>dp_interval</i> <30-90> – The user may set the discovery protocol interval, in seconds that the switch will send out discovery packets. Returning information to the commander switch will include information about other switches connected to it. (Ex. MS, CaS). The user may set the dp interval from 30 to 90 seconds. ▪ <i>hold time</i> <sec 100-300> – Using this parameter, the user may set the time, in seconds, the switch will hold information sent to it from other switches, utilizing the discovery interval protocol. The user may set the hold time from 100 to 300 seconds.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

To change the time interval of the discovery protocol:

DGS-3212SR:4#config sim commander dp_interval 30

Command:config sim commander dp_interval 30

Success.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

DGS-3212SR:4#

To change the hold time of the discovery protocol:

DGS-3212SR:4# config sim commander hold_time 120

Command: config sim commander hold_time 120

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

To transfer the commander switch to be a candidate:

DGS-3212SR:4#config sim candidate

Command: config sim candidate

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

To transfer the switch to be a commander:

DGS-3212SR:4#config sim commander

Command: config sim commander

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

To update the name of a group:

DGS-3212SR:4#config sim commander group_name Trinity

Command: config sim commander group_name Trinity

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

download sim

Purpose	Used to download firmware or configuration file to an indicated device.
Syntax	download sim [firmware configuration] <ipaddr> <path_filename> {members <mslist> all}
Description	This command will download a firmware file or configuration file to a specified device from a TFTP server.

download sim

Parameters	<i>firmware</i> – Specify this parameter if the user wishes to download firmware to members of a SIM group. <i>configuration</i> - Specify this parameter if the user wishes to download a switch configuration to members of a SIM group. <i>ipaddr</i> – Enter the IP address of the TFTP server. <i>path_filename</i> – Enter the path and the filename of the firmware or switch on the TFTP server. <i>members</i> – Enter this parameter to specify the members the user prefers to download firmware or switch configuration files to. The user may specify a member or members by adding one of the following: ▪ <i><mslist></i> - Enter a value, or values to specify which members of the SIM group will receive the firmware or switch configuration. ▪ <i>all</i> – Add this parameter to specify all members of the SIM group will receive the firmware or switch configuration.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To download firmware:

```
DGS-3212SR:4# download sim firmware 10.53.13.94 c:/dgssri.had
members all

Command: download sim firmware 10.53.13.94 c:/dgssri.had
members all

This device is updating firmware. Please wait...

Download Status :

ID   MAC Address      Result
---  -
1    00-01-02-03-04-00 Success
2    00-07-06-05-04-03 Success
3    00-07-06-05-04-03 Success

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

To download configuration files:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#download sim configuration 10.53.13.94
c:/dgssri.txt members all

Command: download sim configuration 10.53.13.94 c:/dgssri.txt
```

members all

This device is updating configuration. Please wait...

Download Status :

ID	MAC Address	Result
---	-----	-----
1	00-01-02-03-04-00	Success
2	00-07-06-05-04-03	Success
3	00-07-06-05-04-03	Success

DGS-3212SR:4#

upload sim_ms

Purpose	User to upload a configuration file to a TFTP server from a specified member of a SIM group.
Syntax	upload sim_ms [configuration] <ipaddr> <path_filename> <member_id 1-32>
Description	This command will upload a configuration file to a TFTP server from a specified member of a SIM group.
Parameters	<i><ipaddr></i> Enter the IP address of the TFTP server the user wishes to upload a configuration file to. <i><path_filename></i> – Enter a user-defined path and file name on the TFTP server the user wishes to upload configuration files to. <i><member_id 1-32></i> - Enter this parameter to specify the member the user prefers to upload a switch configuration file to. The user may specify a member or members by adding the ID number of the specified member.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Example usage:

To upload configuration files to a TFTP server:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#upload sim_ms configuration 10.55.47.1 D:\configuration.txt 1
Command: upload sim_ms configuration 10.55.47.1 D:\configuration.txt 1

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

TIME AND SNTP COMMANDS

The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) (an adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP)) commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
config sntp	{primary <ipaddr> secondary <ipaddr> poll-interval <int 30-99999>}
show sntp	
enable sntp	
disable sntp	
config time	<date ddmmyyyy > <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_day sun-sat> s_mth <start_mth 1-12> s_time <start_time hh:mm> e_week <end_week 1-4,last> e-day <end_day 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	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

config sntp

Purpose	Used to setup SNTP service.
Syntax	config sntp {primary <ipaddr> secondary <ipaddr> poll-interval <int 30-99999>}
Description	Use this command to configure SNTP service from an SNTP server. SNTP must be enabled for this command to function (See enable sntp).
Parameters	<i>primary</i> – This is the primary server the SNTP information will be taken from. ▪ <i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address of the primary server. <i>secondary</i> – This is the secondary server the SNTP information will be taken from in the event the primary server is unavailable. ▪ <i><ipaddr></i> – The IP address for the secondary server. <i>poll-interval <int 30-99999></i> – This is the interval between requests for updated SNTP information. The polling interval ranges from 30 to 99,999 seconds.

config sntp

Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. SNTP service must be enabled for this command to function (enable sntp).
--------------	---

Example usage:

To configure SNTP settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config sntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-interval 30
```

```
Command: config sntp primary 10.1.1.1 secondary 10.1.1.2 poll-interval 30
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show sntp

Purpose	Used to display the SNTP information.
Syntax	show sntp
Description	This command will display SNTP settings information including the source IP address, time and poll interval.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To display SNTP configuration information:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show sntp
```

```
Command: show sntp
```

```
Current Time Source      : System Clock
```

```
SNTP                     : Disabled
```

```
SNTP Primary Server     : 10.1.1.1
```

```
SNTP Secondary Server   : 10.1.1.2
```

```
SNTP Poll Interval      : 720 sec
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

enable sntp

Purpose	Enables SNTP server support.
Syntax	enable sntp
Description	This will enable SNTP support. SNTP service must be separately configured (see config sntp). Enabling and configuring SNTP support will override any manually configured system time settings.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. SNTP settings must be configured for SNTP to function (config sntp).

Example usage:

To enable the SNTP function:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#enable sntp
```

```
Command: enable sntp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

disable sntp

Purpose	Disables SNTP server support.
Syntax	disable sntp
Description	This will disable SNTP support. SNTP service must be separately configured (see config sntp).
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example:

To stop SNTP support:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#disable sntp
```

```
Command: disable sntp
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config time

Purpose	Used to manually configure system time and date settings.
Syntax	config time date <date ddmthyyy> <time hh:mm:ss>
Description	This will configure the system time and date settings. These will be overridden if SNTP is configured and enabled.
Parameters	<i>date</i> – Express the date using two numerical characters for the day of the month, three alphabetical characters for the name of the month, and four numerical characters for the year. For example: 03aug2003. <i>time</i> – Express the system time using the format hh:mm:ss, that is, two numerical characters each for the hour using a 24-hour clock, the minute and second. For example: 19:42:30.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command. Manually configured system time and date settings are overridden if SNTP support is enabled.

Example usage:

To manually set system time and date settings:

DGS-3212SR:4#config time 30jun2003 16:30:30

Command: config time 30jun2003 16:30:30

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

config time_zone

Purpose	Used to determine the time zone used in order to adjust the system clock.
Syntax	config time_zone {operator [+ -] hour <gmt_hour 0-13> min <minute 0-59>}
Description	This will adjust system clock settings according to the time zone. Time zone settings will adjust SNTP information accordingly.
Parameters	<i>operator</i> – Choose to add (+) or subtract (-) time to adjust for time zone relative to GMT. <i>hour</i> – Select the number hours different from GMT. <i>min</i> – Select the number of minutes difference added or subtracted to adjust the time zone.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

DGS-3212SR Gigabit Layer 2 Switch

Example usage:

To configure time zone settings:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30
```

```
Command: config time_zone operator + hour 2 min 30
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config dst

Purpose	Used to enable and configure time adjustments to allow for the use of Daylight Savings Time (DST).
Syntax	config dst [disable repeating { s_week < start_week 1-4,last> s_day < start_day sun-sat> s_mth < start_mth 1-12> s_time < start_time hh:mm> e_week < end_week 1-4,last> e-day < end_day 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]}]
Description	DST can be enabled and configured using this command. When enabled this will adjust the system clock to comply with any DST requirement. DST adjustment effects system time for both manually configured time and time set using SNTP service.
Parameters	<i>disable</i> - Disable the DST seasonal time adjustment for the Switch. <i>repeating</i> - Using repeating mode will enable DST seasonal time adjustment. Repeating mode requires that the DST beginning and ending date be specified using a formula. For example, specify to begin DST on Saturday during the second week of April and end DST on Sunday during the last week of October. <i>annual</i> - Using annual mode will enable DST seasonal time adjustment. Annual mode requires that the DST beginning and ending date be specified concisely. For example, specify to begin DST on April 3 and end DST on October 14. <i>s_week</i> - Configure the week of the month in which DST begins. • <<i>start_week</i> 1-4,last> - The number of the week during the month in which DST begins where 1 is the first week, 2 is the second week and so on, last is the last week of the month. <i>e_week</i> - Configure the week of the month in which DST ends. • <<i>end_week</i> 1-4,last> - The number of the week during the month in which DST ends where 1 is the first week, 2 is the second week and so on, last is the last week of the month. <i>s_day</i> – Configure the day of the week in which DST begins.

config dst

- **<start_day sun-sat>** - The day of the week in which DST begins expressed using a three character abbreviation (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat)

e_day - Configure the day of the week in which DST ends.

- **<end_day sun-sat>** - The day of the week in which DST ends expressed using a three character abbreviation (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat)

s_mth - Configure the month in which DST begins.

- **<start_mth 1-12>** - The month to begin DST expressed as a number.

e_mth - Configure the month in which DST ends.

- **<end_mth 1-12>** - The month to end DST expressed as a number.

s_time - Configure the time of day to begin DST.

- **<start_time hh:mm>** - Time is expressed using a 24-hour clock, in hours and minutes.

e_time - Configure the time of day to end DST.

- **<end_time hh:mm>** - Time is expressed using a 24-hour clock, in hours and minutes.

s_date - Configure the specific date (day of the month) to begin DST.

- **<start_date 1-31>** - The start date is expressed numerically.

e_date - Configure the specific date (day of the month) to begin DST.

- **<end_date 1-31>** - The end date is expressed numerically.

offset [30 | 60 | 90 | 120] - Indicates number of minutes to add or to subtract during the summertime. The possible offset times are 30,60,90,120. The default value is 60.

Restrictions

Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To configure daylight savings time on the switch:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#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-3212SR:4#
```

show time

Purpose	Used to display the current time settings and status.
Syntax	show time
Description	This will display system time and date configuration as well as display current system time.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To show the time currently set on the switch's System clock:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show time
Command: show time

Current Time Source   : System Clock
Current Time          : 10 Jul 2003 01:43:41
Time Zone             : GMT +02:30
Daylight Saving Time  : Repeating
Offset in Minutes     : 60
    Repeating From    : Apr 2nd Tue 15:00
        To           : Oct 2nd Wed 15:30
    Annual   From    : 29 Apr 00:00
        To           : 12 Oct 00:00

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

ARP COMMANDS

The ARP commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create arpentry	<ipaddr> <macaddr>
config arpentry	<ipaddr> <macaddr>
delete arpentry	[<ipaddr> all]
show arpentry	{ipif <ipif_name 12> ipaddress <ipaddr> static local}
config arp_aging time	<value 0-65535>
clear arptable	

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create arpentry

Purpose	Used to make a static entry into the ARP table.
Syntax	create arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>
Description	This command is used to enter an IP address and the corresponding MAC address into the switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the end node or station. <macaddr> – The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#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.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config arpentry

Purpose	Used to configure a static entry in the ARP table.
---------	--

config arpentry

Syntax	config arpentry <ipaddr> <macaddr>
Description	This command is used to configure a static entry in the ARP Table. The user may specify the IP address and the corresponding MAC address of an entry in the switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the end node or station. <macaddr> – The MAC address corresponding to the IP address above.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To configure a static ARP entry for the IP address 10.48.74.12 and MAC address 00:50:BA:00:07:36:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config arpentry 10.48.74.12 00-50-BA-00-07-36
Command: config arpentry 10.48.74.12 00-50-BA-00-07-36

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete arpentry

Purpose	Used to delete a static entry into the ARP table.
Syntax	delete arpentry {<ipaddr> all}
Description	This command is used to delete a static ARP entry, made using the create arpentry command above, by specifying either the IP address of the entry or all. Specifying all clears the switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The IP address of the end node or station. all – Deletes all ARP entries.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

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

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete arpentry 10.48.74.121
Command: delete arpentry 10.48.74.121

Success.
```

DGS-3212SR:4#

config arp_aging

Purpose	Used to configure the age-out timer for ARP table entries on the switch.
Syntax	config arp_aging time <value 0-65535 >
Description	This command sets the maximum amount of time, in minutes, that an ARP entry can remain in the switch's ARP table, without being accessed, before it is dropped from the table.
Parameters	<i>time <value 0-65535></i> – The ARP age-out time, in minutes. The value may be set in the range of 0-65535 minutes with a default setting of 20 minutes.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To configure ARP aging time:

DGS-3212SR:4#config arp_aging time 30

Command: config arp_aging time 30

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

show arpentry

Purpose	Used to display the ARP table.
Syntax	show arpentry {ipif <ipif_name 12> ipaddress <ipaddr> static local}
Description	This command is used to display the current contents of the switch's ARP table.
Parameters	<i><ipif_name 12></i> – The name of the IP interface the end node or station for which the ARP table entry was made, resides on. <i><ipaddr></i> – The network address corresponding to the IP interface name above. <i>static</i> – Displays the static entries of the ARP table. <i>local</i> – Displays the local entries of the ARP table.
Restrictions	None.

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Example Usage:

To display the ARP table:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show arpentry
Command: show arpentry

ARP Aging Time : 30

Interface      IP Address      MAC Address      Type
-----
System         10.0.0.0         FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF Local/Broadcast
System         10.1.1.169       00-50-BA-70-E4-4E Dynamic
System         10.1.1.254       00-01-30-FA-5F-00 Dynamic
System         10.9.68.1        00-A0-C9-A4-22-5B Dynamic
System         10.9.68.4        00-80-C8-2E-C7-45 Dynamic
System         10.10.27.51      00-80-C8-48-DF-AB Dynamic
System         10.11.22.145     00-80-C8-93-05-6B Dynamic
System         10.11.94.10      00-10-83-F9-37-6E Dynamic
System         10.14.82.24      00-50-BA-90-37-10 Dynamic
System         10.15.1.60       00-80-C8-17-42-55 Dynamic
System         10.17.42.153     00-80-C8-4D-4E-0A Dynamic
System         10.19.72.100     00-50-BA-38-7D-5E Dynamic
System         10.21.32.203     00-80-C8-40-C1-06 Dynamic
System         10.40.44.60      00-50-BA-6B-2A-1E Dynamic
System         10.42.73.221     00-01-02-03-04-00 Dynamic
System         10.44.67.1       00-50-BA-DA-02-51 Dynamic
System         10.47.65.25      00-50-BA-DA-03-2B Dynamic
System         10.50.8.7        00-E0-18-45-C7-28 Dynamic
System         10.90.90.90      00-01-02-03-04-00 Local
System         10.255.255.255   FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF Local/Broadcast

Total Entries = 20

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

clear arptable

Purpose	Used to remove all dynamic ARP table entries.
Syntax	clear arptable
Description	This command is used to remove dynamic ARP table entries from the switch's ARP table. Static ARP table entries are not affected.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To remove dynamic entries in the ARP table:

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DGS-3212SR:4#clear arptable

Command: clear arptable

Success.

DGS-3212SR:4#

ROUTING TABLE COMMANDS

The routing table commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
create iproute default	<ipaddr> {<metric 1-65535>}
delete iproute default	
show iproute	{<network_address>} {static}

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

create iproute default

Purpose	Used to create IP route entries to the switch's IP routing table.
Syntax	create iproute default <ipaddr> {<metric>}
Description	This command is used to create a default static IP route entry to the switch's IP routing table.
Parameters	<ipaddr> – The gateway IP address for the next hop router. <metric> – Allows the entry of a routing protocol metric entry representing the number of routers between the Switch and the IP address above. The default setting is 1.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example Usage:

To add the default static address 10.48.74.121, with a metric setting of 1, to the routing table:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#create iproute default 10.48.74.121 1
```

```
Command: create iproute default 10.48.74.121 1
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

delete iproute default

Purpose	Used to delete a default IP route entry from the switch's IP routing table.
Syntax	delete iproute default

delete iproute default

Description	This command will delete an existing default entry from the switch's IP routing table.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	Only administrator-level users can issue this command.

Example usage:

To delete the default IP route 10.53.13.254:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#delete iproute default 10.53.13.254
```

```
Command: delete iproute default 10.53.13.254
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

show iproute

Purpose	Used to display the switch's current IP routing table.
Syntax	show iproute {<network_address>} {static}
Description	This command will display the switch's current IP routing table.
Parameters	 <i><network_address></i> – IP address and netmask of the IP interface that is the destination of the route. You can specify the address and mask information using the traditional format (for example, 10.1.2.3/255.0.0.0 or in CIDR format, 10.1.2.3/8). <i>static</i> – Use this parameter to display static iproute entries.
Restrictions	None.

Example Usage:

To display the contents of the IP routing table:

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DGS-3212SR:4#show iproute

Command: show iproute

IP Address/Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Hops	Protocol
-----	-----	-----	---	-----
0.0.0.0	10.1.1.254	System	1	Default
10.0.0.0	10.48.74.122	System	1	Local

Total Entries: 2

DGS-3212SR:4#

COMMAND HISTORY LIST

The Command History List commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI) are listed (along with the appropriate parameters) in the following table.

Command	Parameters
?	
show command_history	
config command_history	<value 1-40>

Each command is listed, in detail, in the following sections.

?	
Purpose	Used to display all commands in the Command Line Interface (CLI).
Syntax	?
Description	This command will display all of the commands available through the Command Line Interface (CLI).
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To display all of the commands in the CLI:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#?
..
?
clear
clear arptable
clear counters
clear fdb
clear log
config 802.1p default_priority
config 802.1p user_priority
config 802.1x auth_mode
config 802.1x auth_parameter ports
config 802.1x auth_protocol
config 802.1x capability ports
config 802.1x init
```

```
config 802.1x reauth
config access profile profile_id
config account
config admin local_enable
config all_boxes_id
config arp_aging time
config authen_application
CTRL+C ESC q Quit SPACE n Next Page ENTER Next Entry a All
```

show command_history

Purpose	Used to display the command history.
Syntax	show command_history
Description	This command will display the command history.
Parameters	None.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To display the command history:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#show command_history
Command: show command_history

?
? show
show vlan
config router_ports vlan2 add 1:1-1:10
config router_ports vlan2 add
config router_ports vlan2
config router_ports
show vlan
create vlan vlan2 tag 3
create vlan vlan2 tag 2
show router_ports
show router ports
login

DGS-3212SR:4#
```

config command_history

Purpose	Used to configure the command history.
Syntax	config command_history <value 1-40>
Description	This command is used to configure the command history.
Parameters	<i><value 1-40></i> – The number of previously executed commands maintained in the buffer. Up to 40 of the latest executed commands may be viewed.
Restrictions	None.

Example usage

To configure the command history:

```
DGS-3212SR:4#config command_history 20
```

```
Command: config command_history 20
```

```
Success.
```

```
DGS-3212SR:4#
```

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Physical and Environmental	
AC input & External Redundant power Supply:	100 – 120; 200 - 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz (internal universal power supply)
Power Consumption:	90 watts maximum
DC fans:	2 built-in 40 x 40 x10 mm fans
Operating Temperature:	0 to 40 degrees Celsius
Storage Temperature:	-25 to 55 degrees Celsius
Humidity:	Operating: 5% to 95% RH non-condensing; Storage: 0% to 95% RH non-condensing
Dimensions:	441 mm x 207 mm x 44 mm (1U), 19 inch rack-mount width
Weight:	3.15 kg
EMC:	FCC Class A CE Mark C-Tick
Safety:	CSA International

General	
Standards:	IEEE 802.3u 100BASE-TX Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.1 P/Q VLAN IEEE 802.3x Full-duplex Flow Control IEEE 802.3 Nway auto-negotiation IEEE 802.3z SFP ports IEEE 1394.b Stacking IEEE 802.1D/w/s Spanning trees. IEEE 802.1p QoS (Priority Bits) IEEE 802.1X Access Control
Protocols:	CSMA/CD

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General	
Data Transfer Rates:	Half-duplex Full-duplex
Ethernet	10 Mbps 20Mbps
Fast Ethernet	100Mbps 200Mbps
Gigabit Ethernet	n/a 2000Mbps
Fiber Optic	SFP (Mini GBIC) Support IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-LX (DEM-310GT transceiver) IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-SX (DEM-311GT transceiver) IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-LH (DEM-314GT transceiver) IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-ZX (DEM-315GT transceiver)
Network Cables:	
10BASE-T:	UTP Cat.5, Cat.5 Enhanced for 1000Mbps UTP Cat.5 for 100Mbps UTP Cat.3, 4, 5 for 10Mbps
100BASE-TX:	EIA/TIA-568 100-ohm screened twisted-pair (STP)(100m)
Number of Ports:	12 x 10/100/1000 Gigabit Ethernet ports

Performance	
Transmission Method:	Store-and-forward
RAM Buffer:	1 MB per device
Filtering Address Table:	16K MAC address per device
Packet Filtering/Forwarding Rate:	Full-wire speed for all connections. 148,810 pps per port (for 100Mbps) 1,488,100 pps per port (for 1000Mbps)

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Performance	
MAC Address Learning:	Automatic update.
Forwarding Table Age Time:	Max age: 10 - 1000000 seconds. Default = 300.