

User Manual

MP614 Series

Industrial 14G Layer 3 M12 Managed PoE Switch

May.9.2018 V.1



WoMaster

MP614 Industrial L3 M12 Managed PoE switch

User Manual

Copyright Notice

© WoMaster. All rights reserved.

About This Manual

This user manual is intended to guide a professional installer to install and to configure the MP614 Series switch. It includes procedures to assist you in avoiding unforeseen problems.



NOTE:

Only qualified and trained personnel should be involved with installation, inspection, and repairs of this switch.

Disclaimer

WoMaster reserves the right to make changes to this Manual or to the product hardware at any time without notice. Information provided here is intended to be accurate and reliable. However, it might not cover all details and variations in the equipment and does not claim to provide for every possible contingency met in the process of installation, operation, or maintenance. Should further information be required or should particular problem arise which are not covered sufficiently for the user's purposes, the matter should be referred to WoMaster. Users must be aware that updates and amendments will be made from time to time to add new information and/or correct possible unintentional technical or typographical mistakes. It is the user's responsibility to determine whether there have been any such updates or amendments of the Manual. WoMaster assumes no responsibility for its use by the third parties.

WoMaster Online Technical Services

At WoMaster, you can use the online service forms to request the support. The submitted forms are stored in server for WoMaster team member to assign tasks and monitor the status of your service. Please feel free to write to help@womaster.eu if you encounter any problems.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER.....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 OVERVIEW	6
1.2 MAJOR FEATURES.....	7
2. HARDWARE INSTALLATION	8
2.1 HARDWARE DIMENSION	8
2.2 WIRING THE POWER INPUTS	9
2.3 CONSOLE/ USB PORT – M12 8 PIN A-CODE FEMALE	10
2.4 MP614 SERIES CONNECTOR	11
2.5 CONNECTING THE GROUNDING SCREW.....	12
2.6 WALL MOUNTING.....	12
3. WEB MANAGEMENT CONFIGURATION	13
3.1 SYSTEM.....	15
3.1.1 INFORMATION	15
3.1.2 USER ACCOUNT.....	16
3.1.2.1 LOCAL USER.....	16
3.1.2.2 RADIUS SERVER.....	17
3.1.3 IP SETTING	18
3.1.3.1 IPv4.....	18
3.1.3.2 IPv6.....	19
3.1.4 DATE AND TIME	20
3.1.4.1 DATE AND TIME SETTING.....	20
3.1.4.2 PTP SETTING	21
3.1.5 DHCP SERVER.....	23
3.2 ETHERNET PORT	29
3.2.1 PORT SETTING.....	29
3.2.2 PORT STATUS.....	30
3.2.3 PORT TRUNK	31
3.2.4 RATE CONTROL	34
3.2.5 STORM CONTROL.....	35
3.2.6 JUMBO FRAME.....	36
3.2.7 CFM SETTING	37
3.3 POWER OVER ETHERNET	40

3.3.1 PoE STATUS.....	40
3.3.2 PoE PORT SETTING	41
3.3.3 PoE SCHEDULE.....	42
3.3.4 ALIVE CHECK	42
3.3.5 PoE EVENT.....	43
3.4 REDUNDANCY	44
3.4.1 RSTP SETTINGS.....	44
3.4.2 MSTP SETTINGS.....	48
3.4.3 ERPS SETTINGS.....	51
3.4.3.1 ERPS SETTINGS	52
3.4.3.2 ERPS STATUS	54
3.5 VLAN56	
3.5.1 VLAN SETTING.....	57
3.5.2 VLAN PORT SETTING	59
3.5.3 VLAN STATUS.....	60
3.5.4 PVLAN SETTING.....	60
3.5.5 PVLAN PORT SETTING	61
3.5.6 PVLAN STATUS	63
3.5.7 GVRP SETTING.....	63
3.6 QUALITY OF SERVICE (QoS)	65
3.6.1 QoS SETTING	65
3.6.2 CoS MAPPING	66
3.6.3 DSCP MAPPING	67
3.7 MULTICAST	68
3.7.1 IGMP QUERY.....	68
3.7.2 IGMP SNOOPING.....	69
3.7.3 GMRP SETTING.....	70
3.8 ROUTING	71
3.8.1 ARP TABLE SETTING	71
3.8.2 IP INTERFACE SETTING	72
3.8.3 ROUTE.....	73
3.8.4 RIP	75
3.8.5 OSPF	76
3.8.6 VRRP	81
3.9 SNMP	84
3.9.1 SNMP V1/V2c.....	84
3.9.2 SNMP V3.....	85
3.9.3 SNMP TRAP.....	86
3.10 SECURITY	87
3.10.1 FILTER	87

3.10.2 IEEE 802.1X	92
3.11 WARNING	96
3.11.1 RELAY OUTPUT.....	96
3.11.2 EVENT TYPE.....	97
3.11.3 SYSLOG SETTING	98
3.11.4 EMAIL ALERT	99
3.12 DIAGNOSTICS	100
3.12.1 LLDP SETTING.....	100
3.12.2 MAC TABLE	101
3.12.3 PORT STATISTICS.....	102
3.12.4 PORT MIRROR	103
3.12.5 EVENT LOGS	104
3.12.6 PING.....	104
3.13 BACKUP AND RESTORE	105
3.14 FIRMWARE UPGRADE	106
3.15 RESET TO DEFAULTS	107
3.16 SAVE	107
3.17 LOGOUT	108
3.18 REBOOT	108
3.19 FRONT PANEL	109
4. REVISION HISTORY	110

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The managed MP614 Series switch is specially designed for fast and reliable infotainment and IP-surveillance networks on the road and railway public transport. This switch is the first full Gigabit routing PoE switch designed for Layer 3 network. The switch is equipped with 14 rugged Gigabit M12 ports, 8 of which supply intelligent PoE/PoE+ and 2 of which with embedded link bypass function guarantees sustainable connectivity in critical applications, even in case of device/power fault. The switch's PoE budget is up to 100W at 70°C and can deliver maximum 30W per port. IP31 industrial hardware design with M12 rugged connectors eliminates the problems of vibration, shock, and temperature extremes. The switch is also equipped with M12 USB port for field configuration and troubleshooting. For the best traffic control, the switch management side features have been utilized: LACP, VLAN, QinQ, QoS, IGMP snooping, and etc.

This device is also supported Dynamic Routing with Redundancy Protection with RIPv1&v2, OSPFv1&v2 for intra-domain routing within an autonomous system, efficient unicast/multicast static routing and VRRP guarantees sustainable routing in a single point of failure. WoMaster managed switch is designed to provide fast, secure, and more stable network. One advantage that makes it a powerful switch is that it supports network redundancy protocols/technologies such as Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)/Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), ITU-T G.8032 v1/v2 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS). IEC 61000-6-2 / 61000-6-4 Heavy Industrial EMC certified design, rugged enclosure and -40~70°C wide operating temperature range, - all these features guarantee the stable performance of MP614 HV Series for surveillance data transmission under vibration and shock in rolling stocks, traffic control systems, and other harsh environments.

This managed switch also can be smartly configured by WoMaster advanced management utility, Web Browser, SNMP, Telnet and RS-232 local console with its command line interface.

Enhanced Cyber Security for Critical Application, such as 802.1X/RADIUS port-based access control, ACL & Broadcast storm control, ACL--MAC/IP filter, Supports Private VLAN/IP Security/Port Security, HTTPs/SSH secure access, and many other security features. All of these features in order to ensure the secure data communication.

Model Name	Description
MP614-HV-A	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 A-code PoE Switch, 110V
MP614-HV-X	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 X-code PoE Switch, 110V
MP614-MV-A	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 A-code PoE Switch, 54V
MP614-MV-X	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 X-code PoE Switch, 54V
MP614-WV-A	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 A-code PoE Switch, 24-110V
MP614-WV-X	Industrial 14G L3 Managed M12 X-code PoE Switch, 24-110V

1.2 MAJOR FEATURES

Below are the major features of MP614 Series Switch:

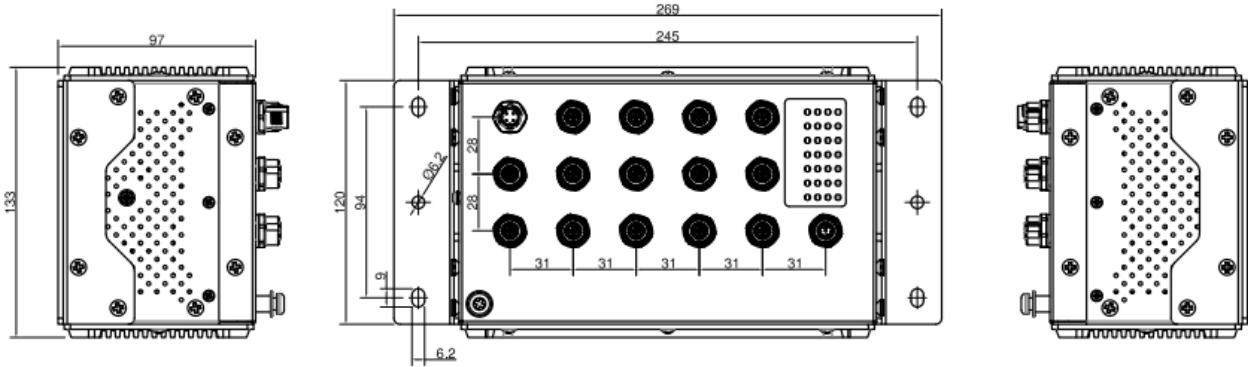
- 8 x 100/1000BaseT, M12 8 pin A Code with IEEE 802.3af/at compliance PoE, up to 30W per port
- 6 ports 100/1000 Base-T M12 8 pin A-Code or X-Code and 2 ports Bypass Function
- Up to 100W system PoE budget and excellent power efficiency even in 70°C operating temperature
- All ports provide sub-50ms protection and recovery switching for Ethernet traffic.
- Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)/Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), ITU-T G.8032 v1/v2 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS)
- Dynamic Routing with Redundancy Protection: RIPv1&v2, OSPFv1&v2 for intra-domain routing within an autonomous system.
- VRRP guarantees sustainable routing in a single point of failure.
- Advanced management features: LACP/VLAN/Q-in-Q/Private VLAN/ GVRP/QoS/IGMP Snooping/Rate Control/ Online Multi-Port Mirror/ Advanced DHCP server, Client,
- Advanced Security system by Port Security, Access IP list, SSH and HTTPS Login
- Event Notifications through E-mail, SNMP trap and SysLog
- IEEE 802.1AB LLDP and optional NMS software for auto-topology and group management
- CLI interface, Web, SNMP/RMON for network Management
- Multiple event relay output for enhanced alarm control
- Hi-Pot Isolation Protection for ports and power
- Steel Metal with Aluminum for heat dissipation
- Wide range operating temperature -40~70°C
- IP31 ingress protection

2. HARDWARE INSTALLATION

This chapter introduces hardware and contains information on installation and configuration procedures.

2.1 HARDWARE DIMENSION

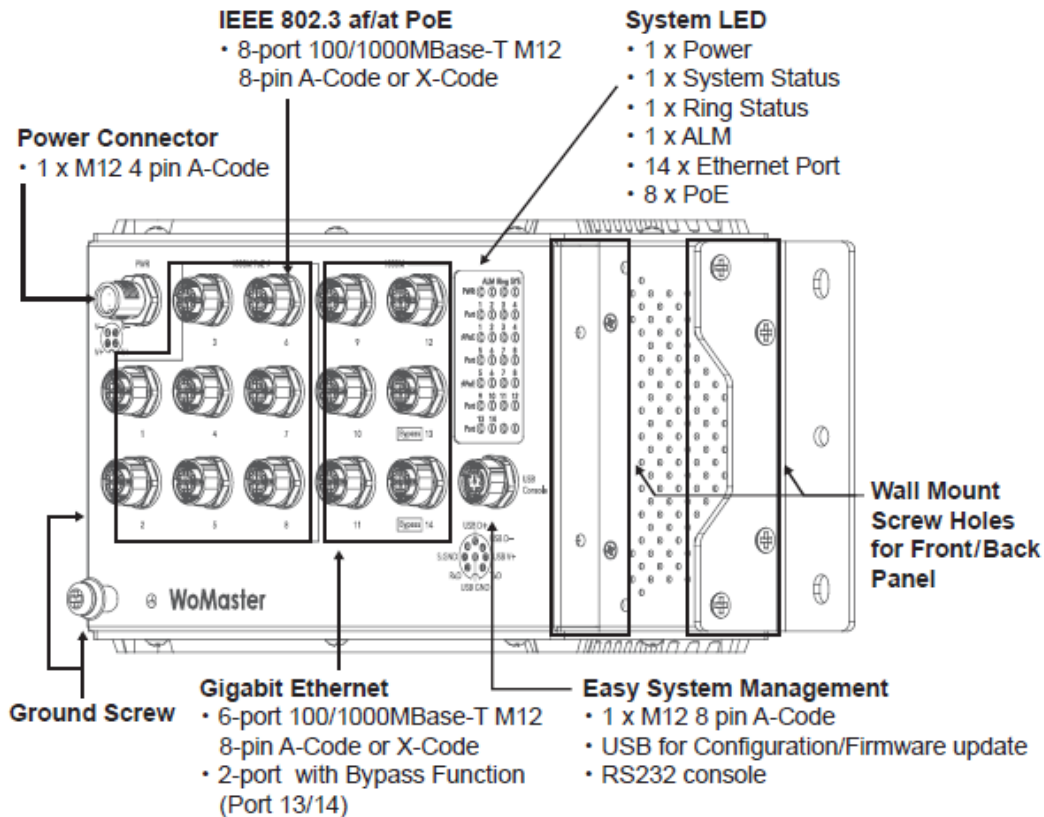
Dimensions of MP614 Series: 205 x 133 x 95mm (W x H x D) without Wall mount plate



Front Panel Layout

The front panel from MP614 Series switches include 8 ports 100/1000M Base-T M12 8 pin A-Code with PoE, 6 ports 100/1000 Base-T M12 8 pin A-Code or X-Code & 2 ports Bypass Function (port13/14), System LED, 1 x M12 8 pin A-code for USB for configuration/firmware management and RS232 console, 1 x M12 4 pin A-Code for Power Connector and at the left and right side of the device there are wall mount screw holes for Front/Back Panel. There are 2 grounding screws. One is located on the front side of the switch and the other one is on the side panels


MP614 Series



2.2 WIRING THE POWER INPUTS

For DC power inputs (MP614-HV: 110VDC (77~137.5VDC) / MP614-MV: 54VDC (46~57VDC) / MP614-WV: 24/48/110VDC (16.8~137.5VDC))

1. Insert positive and negative wires into V+ and V-contacts respectively of the M12 connector (Plug-side).
2. Tighten the nuts to prevent the loosening of the M12 connectors.
3. Power input supports power redundancy to provide the ability to switch over to a backup power source in the event that the primary power source becomes unavailable and polarity-reverse protection functions to provide protection against accidental reverse polarity for the circuits.

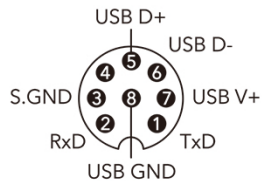
Power Connector	Pin	Description
	1	V+
	2	V+
	3	V-
	4	V-

NOTE: The power input for 110VDC model should be dual pin input (**4 pins input, where for each pin supports 4A**) to avoid single pin overload and in order to perform high power PoE loading.

WARNING: Turn off DC power input source before connecting the DC Power supply module to M12 power connectors. Do not turn-on the source of DC power module and make sure all connections were well established, then power on the DC source to powering the Switch device.

2.3 CONSOLE/ USB PORT – M12 8 PIN A-CODE FEMALE

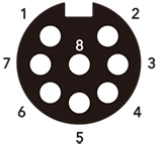

MP614 Series uses one Console Cable DB9 Male to M12-A-code Male and M12 A-code 4 GB USB disk for device configuration (Please refers to Datasheet for more information). Connect the DB-9 connector to the COM port of PC, connect M12-A to Switch’s USB/Console port, open Terminal tool and set up serial settings to 115200, N,8,1 (Baud Rate: 115200 / Parity: None / Data Bit: 8 / Stop Bit: 1). Then access CLI interface by console cable.

Console/USB Port	Pin	Description
	1	TX
	2	RX
	3	Signal Ground
	4	N/A
	5	USB Data+
	6	USB Data-
	7	USB Power 5V
	8	USB GND

2.4 MP614 SERIES CONNECTOR

MP614 Series Switch uses M12 connector for Gigabit ports, below are some descriptions about the connector.

100/1000Base-T, M12 8 pin A/X-Code Female

100/1000Base-T	Pin	A-Code Female	X-Code Female
A-Code 	1	D3-	D1+/PoE V+
	2	D4+	D1-/PoE V+
	3	D4-	D2+/PoE V-
	4	D1-/PoE V+	D2-/PoE V-
X-Code 	5	D2+/PoE V-	D4+
	6	D1+/PoE V+	D4-
	7	D3+	D3-
	8	D2-/PoE V-	D3+

NOTE: 1000 Base-T: 4-pair Cat.5E/Cat.6 FTP/STP cable, EIA/TIA 568B 100Ohm, 100Meters

*Recommended uses FTP/STP cable for the railway on-board application

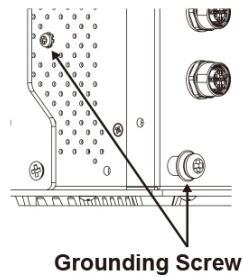
Connect one side of an Ethernet cable to any switch port and connect the other side to attached device. The port LED will light up when the cable is correctly connected. Make sure that the cables are attached less than 100 meters (328 feet).

Bypass Function (Gigabit Port 13 & 14)

WoMaster provides bypass function that has been applied on its Gigabit Ethernet. For ring redundancy, usually one failure power node on the ring can affect some of nodes cannot communicate with each other. The function from port Bypass, it can connect remote network fragments by linking uplink and downlink ports together when the Switch is powered down. Through this feature, the train communication always works properly. That is the reason why this bypass function is so important to be applied especially for onboard train networks.

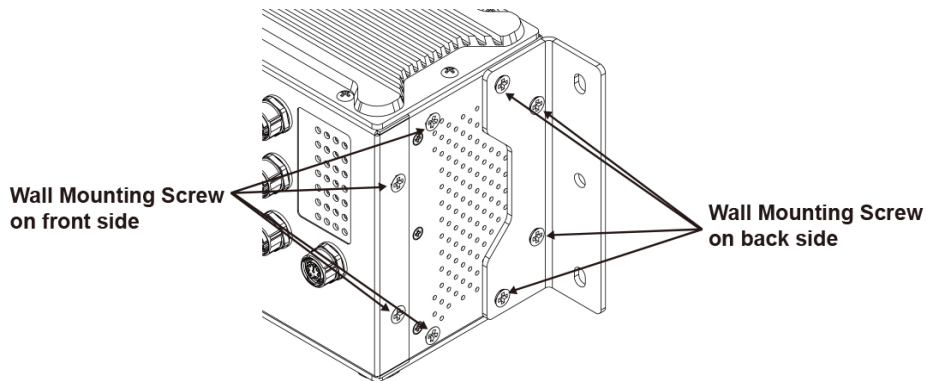
2.5 CONNECTING THE GROUNDING SCREW

There are two grounding screws on the device. One is located on the front side of the switch and the other one is on the side panels. Grounding Screw helps limit the effects of noise due to electromagnetic interference (EMI) such as lighting or surge protection. Run the ground connection from the ground screw to the grounding surface prior to connecting devices. And tighten and wire to chassis grounding for better durability.



2.6 WALL MOUNTING

The wall mounting plate should already be included in the box. The user may install the wall mounting on the back side or on the front side, as shown by the following figures.



To install the wall-mounting plate, do the following steps:

1. Install the wall-mounting plate onto the side panel of the switch.
2. Tightened the entire screws well.
3. Use the hook holes at the corners of the wall mounting plate to hang the switch on the wall.

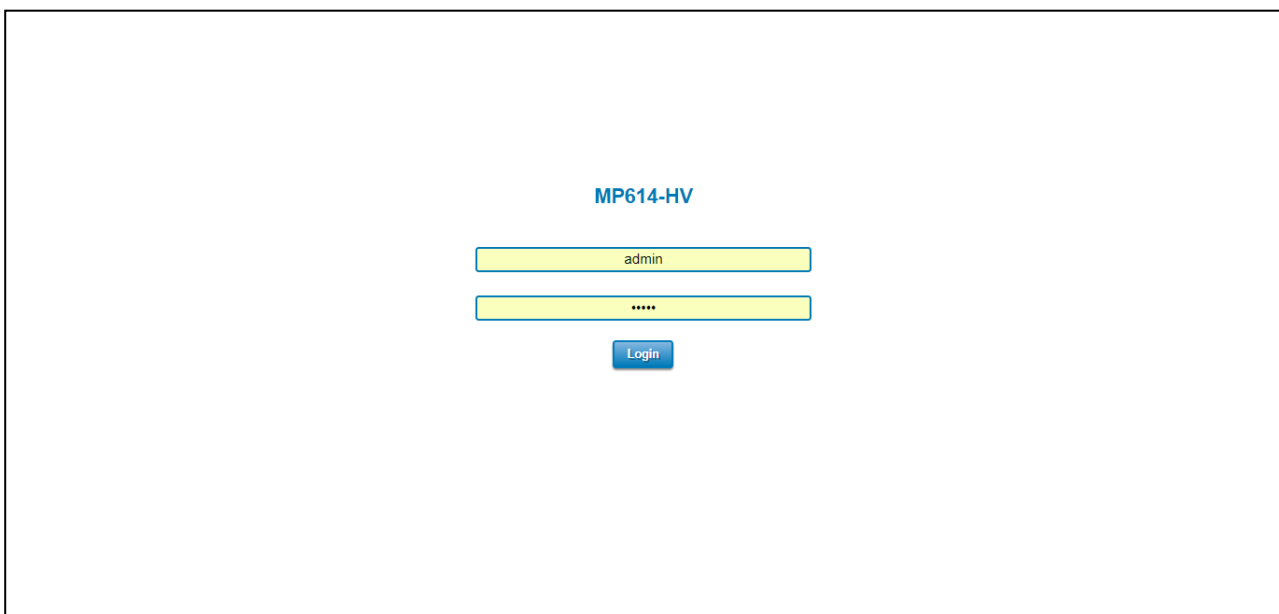
3. WEB MANAGEMENT CONFIGURATION

To access the management interface, WoMaster has several ways access mode through a network; they are web management, console management, and telnet management. Web interface management is the most common way and the easiest way to manage a network, through web interface management, a switch interface offering status information and a subset of switch commands through a standard web browser. If the network is down, another alternative to access the management interface can be used. The alternative way is by using console and telnet management which is offer configuration way through CLI Interface. WoMaster also provides excellent alternative by configuring the switch via RS232 console cable if user doesn't attach user admin PC to the network, or if user loses network connection to Managed Switch. This manual describes the procedures for Web Interface and how to configure and monitor the managed switch only.

PREPARATION FOR WEB INTERFACE MANAGEMENT

WoMaster provides Web interface management that allows user through standard web-browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Mozilla, or Google Chrome, to access and configure the switch management on the network.

1. Plug the DC power to the switch and connect switch to computer.
2. Make sure that the switch default IP address is **192.168.10.1**.
3. Check that PC has an IP address on the same subnet as the switch. For example, the PC and the switch are on the same subnet if they both have addresses that start 192.168.1.x (Ex: **192.168.10.2**). The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.
4. Open command prompt and ping **192.168.10.1** to verify that the switch is reachable.
5. Launch the web browser (Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome) on the PC.
6. Type <http://192.168.10.1> (or the IP address of the switch). And then press **Enter** and the login page will appear.
7. Type user name and the password. Default user name: **admin** and password: **admin**. Then click **Login**.



In this Web management for Featured Configuration, user will see all of WoMaster's switch various configuration menus at the left side from the interface. Through this web management interface, user can configure, monitoring, and set the administration functions. The whole information used web management interface to introduce the featured functions. User can use all of the standard web-browser to configure and access the switch on the network.

Following topics are covered in this chapter:

- 3.1 System
- 3.2 Ethernet Port
- 3.3 Power over Ethernet
- 3.4 Redundancy
- 3.5 VLAN
- 3.6 QoS
- 3.7 Multicast
- 3.8 Routing
- 3.9 SNMP
- 3.10 Security
- 3.11 Warning
- 3.12 Diagnostics
- 3.13 Backup / Restore
- 3.14 Firmware Upgrade
- 3.15 Reset to Defaults
- 3.16 Save
- 3.17 Logout
- 3.18 Reboot
- 3.19 Front Panel

3.1 SYSTEM

When the user login to the switch, user will see the system section appear. This section provides all the basic setting and information or common setting from the switch that can be configured by the administrator.

Following topics are included:

3.1.1 Information

3.1.2 User Account

3.1.3 IP Setting

3.1.4 Date and Time

3.1.5 DHCP Server

3.1.1 INFORMATION

Information section, this section shows the basic information from the switch to make it easier to identify different switches that are connected to User network. The figure below shows the interface of the Information section.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring an MP614-HV Industrial Managed Switch. The page title is "MP614-HV Industrial Managed Switch". Below the title, there are several input fields for configuration: "System Name" (with the value "switch"), "System Location", "System Contact", "OID" (with the value "1.3.6.1.4.1.47114.1.1.1"), "System Description" (with the value "MP614-HV Industrial Managed Ethernet Switch"), "Software Version" (with the value "1.0-1522216722"), and "MAC Address" (with the value "94:66:E7:9F:77:88"). A "Submit" button is located at the bottom left of the form. The page has a navigation bar at the top with "Home > System > Information" and a menu with "Information", "User Account", "IP Setting", "Date and Time", and "DHCP Server".

The description of the Information's interface is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
System Name	Default: Switch Set up a name to the switch device.
System Location	Default: Blank User can specify the switch's physical location.
System Contact	Default: Blank User can specify the contact person here. User can type the name, mail address or other information of the administrator.
OID	Indicates the Object ID of the switch.
System Description	Display the name of the product.
Software Version	Display the firmware latest version that installed in the device.
MAC Address	Display the hardware's MAC address that assigned by the manufacturer.

NOTE: For any kind of changes in configuration settings always remember to click on **Save** to save the settings. Otherwise, all of settings User has made will be lost when the switch is powered off or restarted.

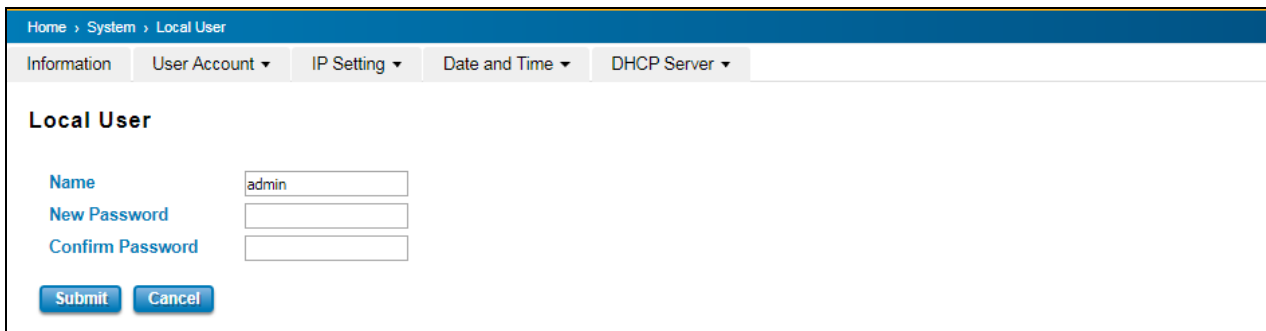
After finish the configuration, click on **Submit** to apply User settings.

3.1.2 USER ACCOUNT

WoMaster's switch supports the management accounts; with the Name default setting is **admin** and the authority allow user to configure all of configuration parameters. Below is the **User Account** section that consists of two interfaces, Local User and Radius Interface.

NOTE: For security consideration, please change the password after first log in.

3.1.2.1 LOCAL USER



The Local User interface describes how to configure the system user name and password for the web management login. To change the Name and Password, user just needs to input a new Name and New Password then confirm the new password in this Local User section. After finished, click **Submit** to apply the changes. Don't forget to **Save** the settings. Try to re-login with the new User Name and Password.

The description of the Local User interface is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Name	Default: admin Key in new user name here.
New Password	Default: admin Key in new password here.
Confirm Password	Re-type the new password again to confirm it.

After setting up the User Name and Password, click on **Submit** to apply the configuration.

3.1.2.2 RADIUS SERVER

The Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) mechanism is a centralized “AAA” (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) system for connecting to network services. The fundamental purpose of RADIUS is to provide an efficient and secure mechanism for user account management. RADIUS server system allows user to access the switch through secure networks against unauthorized access.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring RADIUS servers. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home > System > RADIUS Server'. Below this is a menu with 'Information', 'User Account', 'IP Setting', 'Date and Time', and 'DHCP Server'. The main content area is titled 'RADIUS Authentication'. It contains two sections: 'RADIUS Server 1' and 'RADIUS Server 2'. Each section has three input fields: 'RADIUS Server IP', 'Shared Key', and 'Server Port'. A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom left of the form.

How to set up a RADIUS server:

- Enter the IP address of the RADIUS server in **Server IP Address**
- Enter the **Shared Secret** of the RADIUS server
- Enter the **Server port** if necessary, by default RADIUS server listens to port 1812
- Click **Submit**

The description of the RADIUS Authentication interface is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
RADIUS Server IP	Radius Server IP Address
Shared Key	Shared key are used to verify that RADIUS messages, with the exception of the Access-Request message, are sent by a RADIUS-enabled device that is configured with the same shared key. Shared key also verify that the RADIUS message has not been modified in transit (message integrity).
Server Port	Set communication port of an external RADIUS server as the authentication database. The general value is 1812

3.1.3 IP SETTING

IP Setting section allows users to configure both IPv4 and IPv6 values for management access over the network. WoMaster switch supports both IPv4 and IPv6, and it can be managed through either of these address types.

3.1.3.1 IPv4

DHCP Client

The screenshot shows the 'IP Setting' configuration page. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Information', 'User Account', 'IP Setting', 'Date and Time', and 'DHCP Server'. The 'IP Setting' tab is active. Below the tabs, the 'DHCP Client' is set to 'Disable' via a dropdown menu. A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom of the configuration area.

When DHCP Client function is enabled, an IP address will be assigned to the switch from the network’s DHCP server. In this mode, the default IP address will be replaced by the one assigned by DHCP server. If DHCP Client is disabled, the configured IP settings will be used. The DHCP client will announce the configured System Name as hostname to provide DNS lookup. The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Client	Select to Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate the DHCP Client function.

IPv4 Configuration

The screenshot shows the 'IPv4 Configuration' page. It contains five input fields: 'IP Address' (192.168.10.1), 'Subnet Mask' (255.255.255.0), 'Default Gateway', 'DNS Server 1', and 'DNS Server 2'. A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom left of the configuration area.

The IPv4 Configuration includes the switch’s IP address and subnet mask, as well as the IP address of the default gateway. In addition, input cells are provided for the IP addresses of a 1st and 2nd DNS server. Configure the managed switch’s IP settings. The figure below shows the user interface of IPv4 Configuration.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	Default: 192.168.10.1 Set up the IP address reserved by User network for User switch. If DHCP Client function is enabled, no need to assign an IP address to switch as it will be overwritten by DHCP server and shown here.
Subnet Mask	Default: 255.255.255.0 Assign the subnet mask for the IP address here. If DHCP Client function is enabled, no needs to assign the subnet mask.

Default Gateway	Assign the gateway for the switch here.
DNS Server 1, DNS Server 2	Specifies the IP address of the DNS server 1 and 2 that used in user network.

3.1.3.2 IPv6

IPv6 Setting

IPv6 Setting

IPv6 Address Prefix Length

IPv6 Default Gateway

IPv6 Address

An Ipv6 address is represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits (two octets). The groups are separated by colons (the length of Ipv6 address is 128bits). An example of an Ipv6 address is: fe80::9666:e7ff:fe00:e7/64.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IPv6 Address	Add the IPv6 address. The network portion of the address can be configured by specifying the Prefix and using a EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits. The host portion of the address is automatically generated using the modified EUI-64 form of the interface identifier (Switch's MAC address).
Prefix Length	The size of subnet or network, and it equivalent to the subnet mask, but written in different. Then click Add to apply new address to the system.
IPv6 Default Gateway	The prefix value must be formatted according to the RFC 2373 "IPv6 Addressing Architecture," using 8 colon-separated 16-bit hexadecimal values. One double colon may be used in the address to indicate the appropriate number of zeros required to fill the undefined fields.
IPv6 Address	Select existed Ipv6 address and click Remove to delete IP address. Click Reload to refresh and reload list.

Neighbor Cache

The IPv6 neighbor table includes the neighboring node's IPv6 address, Interface, MAC Address, and the current state of the entry.

Neighbor Cache

IPv6 Address	Interface	Link Layer (MAC) Address	State

[Reload](#)

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Neighbor Cache	The system will update Neighbor Cache automatically, and user also can click Reload to refresh the table.

3.1.4 DATE AND TIME

3.1.4.1 DATE AND TIME SETTING

The WoMaster switch has a time calibration function based on information from an NTP server or user specified time and date, allowing functions such as automatic warning emails to include a time and date stamp.

Date and Time

Current Time Yr 2017 Mon 01 Day 1 Hr 05 Mn 34 Sec 28

[Get PC Time](#)

Time Zone [(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London ▼]

NTP Enable NTP client update

1st Time Server N/A

2st Time server N/A

Daylight saving Time Disable ▼

Daylight Saving Start 1st ▼ Sun ▼ in Jan ▼ at 00 ▼ 00 ▼

Daylight Saving End 1st ▼ Sun ▼ in Jan ▼ at 00 ▼ 00 ▼

[Submit](#) [Cancel](#)

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Current Time	User can configure time by inputting it manually. User also can click the Get Time from PC to get PC's time setting.
Time Zone	Choose the Time Zone section to adjust the time zone based on the user area.
NTP	Enable NTP Client update by checking this box. The system will send request packet to acquire current time from the NTP server that

	assigned. *Make sure that the switch also has the internet connection.
1st Time Server & 2nd Time Server	Choose from NTP Server List, to adjust User system time.
Daylight Saving Time	Enable the Daylight Saving Function and the setting of function start and end time or disable it.
Daylight Saving Start & Daylight Saving End	Allows user to sets the Start and End time individually.

After finished configuring, click on **Submit** to activate the configuration.

3.1.4.2 PTP SETTING

The PTP can be set in this PTP Setting webpage in which the user can configure PTP. The top part of this figure allows the users to enable or disable the PTP function. To enable PTP on the managed switch, please choose Enable. Note that the PTP functions will not active if the Operation is disabled. Please see description of PTP Setting in table description. Note that after setting the desired PTP Setting, please click Apply button to allow the configuration take effect.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Operation	Default: Disable Enable/Disable the PTP function. This is the main option that needs to be enabled so that the PTP function will work
Operation Mode	Default: Auto Elect Choose Mode (Auto Elect, Preferred Master Clock or Slave)
Synchronization Interval	Default: 0 (1s) Set the interval of the sync packet transmitted time. Small interval causes too frequent sync, which will cause more load to the device and network.
Announce Interval	Default: 1 (2s) Sets the announce message interval

Announce Receipt Timeout	Default: 6 The multiple of announce message receipt timeout by the announce message interval.
Minimum Path Delay Request Message Interval	Default: 1 (2s) Minimal delay request message interval
Domain Number	Subdomain name (IEEE 1588-2002) or the domain Number (IEEE 1588-2008) fields in PTP messages
First Priority	Default: 128 Set the clock priority 1 (PTP version 2). The lower values take precedence to be selected as the master clock in the best master clock algorithm, 0 = highest priority, 255 = lowest priority.
Second Priority	Default: 128 Set the clock priority 2 (PTP version 2). The lower values take precedence to be selected as the master clock in the best master clock algorithm (BMCA), 0 = highest priority, 255 = lowest priority.
Delay Mechanism	Default: E2E Configures the delay mechanism in boundary clock mode. E2E - The delay request or response mechanism used in the boundary clock mode. P2P - The peer-to-peer mechanism used in the boundary clock mode

3.1.5 DHCP SERVER

DHCP Server Setting

WoMaster switch has DHCP Server Function that will provide a new IP address to DHCP Client. After enabling DHCP Server function, set up the Network IP address for the DHCP server IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway address and Lease Time for client. Below is the DHCP Server Setting interface

DHCP Server Setting

Global Setting

Address Pool Setting

Network

Mask

Default Gateway

Lease Time(s)
(60~31536000 seconds)

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Global Setting	Select to Enable or Disable to activate and deactivate DHCP Server function.
Network	Enter the starting IP addresses for the DHCP server's IP assignment.
Mask	Assign the subnet mask for the IP address here.
Default Gateway	Enter the ending IP addresses for the DHCP server's IP assignment.
Lease Time	The maximum length of time for the IP address lease. Enter the Lease time in minutes. (Lease Time range: 60-31536000 seconds)

The DHCP Server will automatically assign an IP address to the computers on the LAN/private network. Be sure to set user computers to be DHCP clients by setting their TCP/IP settings to "Obtain an IP Address Automatically." When user turns the computers on, they will automatically load the proper TCP/IP settings provided by the switch. If User manually assigns IP addresses to User computers or devices, make sure the IP addresses are outside of this range or User may have an IP conflict. After finished configuring, click on **Submit** to activate the configuration.

Excluded Address List

The figure below shows the **Excluded Address List**, the IP address that is listed in the **Excluded Address List** table will not be assigned to the network devices.

The screenshot shows the 'Excluded Address List' interface. At the top, there is a text input field labeled 'Excluded IP' with the value '192.168.10.10'. Below it is a blue 'Add' button. Underneath is a table with two columns: 'Index' and 'IP Address'. The table contains one row with index '1' and IP address '192.168.10.10'. At the bottom of the interface are two blue buttons: 'Remove' and 'Reload'.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Excluded Address List	Type a specific address into the Excluded IP field for the DHCP server reserved IP address. Then click Add , to remove an IP address from the list click Remove . To refresh the list, click Reload .

Static Port/IP Binding List

The figure below is the web interface for **Static Port/IP Binding List**.

The screenshot shows the 'Static Port/IP Binding List' interface. It features two text input fields: 'Port' with the value '5' and 'IP Address' with the value '192.168.10.15'. Below these is a blue 'Add' button. Underneath is a table with three columns: 'Index', 'Port', and 'IP Address'. The table contains one row with index '1', port '5', and IP address '192.168.10.15'. At the bottom are two blue buttons: 'Remove' and 'Reload'.

Type the specific Port and IP address, and then click **Add** to add a new Port & IP address binding rule for a specific client. The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port	The port that wishes binding.
IP Address	The IP address that will assign to the device with the Binding MAC address.

To remove from the binding list, select the index and click **Remove**. To refresh the list, click **Reload**.

Static MAC/IP Binding List

The figure below is the web interface for **Static MAC/IP Binding List**.

Static MAC/IP Binding List

MAC Address

IP Address

Add

Index	MAC Address	IP Address
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text" value="000f.fe4d.9196"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.20"/>

Remove **Reload**

Type the specific MAC and IP address, and then click **Add** to add a new MAC & IP address binding rule for a specific client.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
MAC Address	The MAC address of the device that wishes binding.
IP Address	The IP address that will assign to the device with the Binding MAC address.

To remove from the binding list, select the index and click **Remove**. To refresh the list, click **Reload**.

Option 82/IP Binding List

The figure below is the web interface for **Option 82/IP Binding List**.

Option82/IP Binding List

Circuit ID

Remote ID

IP Address

Add

Index	Circuit ID	Remote ID	IP Address
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text" value="01000101"/>	<input type="text" value="COA87FFD"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.9"/>

Remove **Reload**

Type the specific Circuit ID, Remote ID and IP address, and then click **Add** to add a new binding rule for a specific client.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Circuit ID	The Circuit ID of the device that wishes binding.
Remote ID	The Remote ID of the device that wishes binding.
IP Address	The IP address that will assign to the device with the Binding MAC address.

To remove from the binding list, select the index and click **Remove**. To refresh the list, click **Reload**.

DHCP Option 82

The DHCP Relay Agent (or DHCP Option 82) makes it possible for DHCP broadcast messages to be sent over routers. The DHCP Relay Agent enables DHCP clients to obtain IP addresses from a DHCP server on a remote subnet, or those that are not located on the local subnet.

DHCP Option 82 is used by the relay agent to insert additional information into the client's DHCP request. The Relay Agent Information option is inserted by the DHCP relay agent when forwarding client-originated DHCP packets to a DHCP server. Servers can recognize the Relay Agent Information option and use the information to implement IP addresses to Clients.

When DHCP Option 82 is enabled on the switch, a subscriber device is identified by the switch port through which it connects to the network (in addition to its MAC address). Multiple hosts on the subscriber LAN can be connected to the same port on the access switch and are uniquely identified.

The Option 82 information contains 2 sub-options, Circuit ID and Remote ID, which define the relationship between the end device IP and the DHCP Option 82 server. The **Circuit ID** is a 4-byte number generated by the Ethernet switch—a combination of physical port number and VLAN ID.

DHCP Option 82

DHCP Relay Agent Enable ▾

Helper Address

Helper Address

<input type="checkbox"/>	Helper Address 1	<input type="text" value="192.168.10.19"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Helper Address 2	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Helper Address 3	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Helper Address 4	<input type="text"/>

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Option 82	Select to Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP relay agent function, and then select the modification type of option 82.
Helper Address	There are 4 fields for the DHCP server's IP address. Fill the field with preferred IP address of DHCP Server.

And click **Submit** to activate the DHCP relay agent function. All the DHCP packets from client will be modified by the policy and forwarded to DHCP server through the gateway port. When **Option 82** is enabled on the switch, a subscriber device is identified by the switch port through which it connects to the network (in addition to its MAC address).

Relay Policy

Replace - Replaces the existing option 82 field and adds new option 82 field. (This is the default setting).

Keep - Keeps the original option 82 field and forwards to server.

Drop - Drops the option 82 field and do not add any option 82 field.

Relay Policy

Replace
 Keep
 Drop

Circuit ID & Remote ID

The DHCP Option 82 information also contains 2 sub-options, **Circuit ID** and **Remote ID**, which define the relationship between the end device IP and the DHCP Option 82 server. The Circuit ID is a 4-byte number generated by the Ethernet switch. To activate this section, please make sure that DHCP Relay Agent is enabled.

Circuit ID

Default (VLAN/Port) User Defined

Port	Circuit ID	HEX value
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

The format of the **Circuit ID** is shown above: 00-01-00-01, this is where the first byte is "00", the second and the third byte "01-00" is formed by the port VLAN ID, and the last byte "01" is formed by the port number. For example, 00-01-00-01 is the **Circuit ID** of port number 1 with port VLAN ID 1.

Remote ID

Default (MAC Address)
 IP Address
 User Defined

Remote ID	HEX value
<input type="text" value="94:66:e7:9f:98:34"/>	<input type="text" value="9466e79f9834"/>

The **Remote ID** identifies the relay agent itself and can be one of the following:

1. The IP address of the relay agent.
2. The MAC address of the relay agent.
3. A combination of IP address and MAC address of the relay agent.
4. A user-defined string.

DHCP Leased Entries

The figure below shows the **DHCP Leased Entries**. It will show the MAC and IP address that was assigned by switch.

DHCP Leased Entries

Index	IP Address	MAC Address	Leased Time Remains
1	192.168.10.3	ac22.0b70.cd13	55

Click the **Reload** button to refresh the list.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	IP address that was assigned by switch.
MAC Address	MAC address that was assigned by switch.
Leased Time Remains	Remains time for the IP address lease

3.2 ETHERNET PORT

Ethernet Port section is used to access the port configuration and rate limit control. It also allows User to view port status and port trunk information.

Following items are included in this group:

3.2.1 Port Setting

3.2.2 Port Status

3.2.3 Port Trunk

3.2.4 Rate Control

3.2.5 Storm Control

3.2.6 Jumbo Frame

3.2.7 CFM Setting

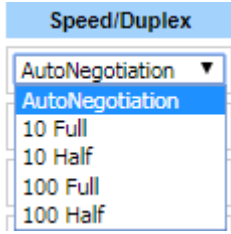
3.2.1 PORT SETTING

Port Settings section allows users to enable or disable each port function; state the speed/duplex of each port; and enable or disable the flow control of the port.

Port	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control	Description
1	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
2	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
3	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
4	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
5	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
6	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
7	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
8	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
9	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
10	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
11	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
12	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
13	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	
14	Enable	AutoNegotiation	Disable	

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port	Shows port number
State	Default: Enable Enable or disable a port
Speed/Duplex	Default: AutoNegotiation Users can set the bandwidth of each port as Auto-negotiation, 10 full, 10 half, 100

	full, 100 half mode. 
Flow Control	Default: Disable Enable means that User need to activate the flow control function in order to let the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch to work. Disable means that User doesn't need to activate the flow control function, as the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch will work anyway.
Description	The description of interface.

After finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to save the configuration.

3.2.2 PORT STATUS

Port Status page provides current port status.

Port Setting	Port Status	Port Trunk ▾	Rate Control	Storm Control	Jumbo Frame	CFM Setting
Port Status						
Port	Link	State	Speed/Duplex	Flow Control		
1	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
2	Up	Enable	1000 Full	Disable		
3	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
4	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
5	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
6	Up	Enable	1000 Full	Disable		
7	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
8	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
9	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
10	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
11	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
12	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
13	Down	Enable	---	Disable		
14	Down	Enable	---	Disable		

The description of the Port Status is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port	Shows port number
Link	Shows the port link status which is Link Up or Link Down. Link Up means the connection is established and Link Down means there is no connection.
State	Default: Enable Enable or disable a port
Speed/Duplex	Shows the Speed/Duplex status 10 full, 10 half, 100 full, 100 half mode and 1000 Full.

Flow Control	<p>Default: Disable</p> <p>Enable means that User needs to activate the flow control function in order to let the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch to work. Disable means that User doesn't need to activate the flow control function, as the flow control of that corresponding port on the switch will work anyway.</p>
--------------	--

3.2.3 PORT TRUNK

Port Trunk, also called “Link Aggregation”, is a method of combining multiple network connections in parallel to increase throughput beyond what a single connection could sustain. The aggregated ports can be viewed as one physical port so that the bandwidth is higher than merely one single Ethernet port. The member ports of the same trunk group can balance the loading and backup for each other. WoMaster industrial managed switches support 2 types of Port Trunk. One is LACP (dynamic) and the other is Static. Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), which is a protocol running on layer 2, provides a standardized means in accordance with IEEE 802.3ad to bundle several physical ports together to form a single logical channel. LACP mode is more flexible, and it can change modes, either trunk or single port. Dynamic Port Trunk also provides a redundancy function, in case one of the links fails. If one of the trunk members has failed, it will still work well in LACP mode, but it will link down if using static mode. All the ports within the logical channel or so-called logical aggregator work at the same connection speed and LACP operation requires full-duplex mode. Static mode is still necessary, because some devices only support static trunk.

Port Trunk Concept

Port trunking protocol that provides the following benefits:

- Flexibility in setting up User network connections, since the bandwidth of a link can be doubled, tripled, or quadrupled.
- Redundancy—if one link is broken, the remaining trunked ports share the traffic within this trunk group.
- Load sharing—MAC client traffic can be distributed across multiple links.

To avoid broadcast storms or loops in User network while configuring a trunk, first disable or disconnect all ports that User wants to add to the trunk or remove from the trunk. After User finish configuring the trunk, enable or re-connect the ports.

If all ports on both switch units are configured as 100BaseTX and they are operating in full duplex mode, this means that users can double, triple, or quadruple the bandwidth of the connection by port trunking between two switches.

When User activates port trunking, certain settings on each port will be reset to factory default values or disabled:

- Communication redundancy will be reset.
- 802.1Q VLAN will be reset.
- Multicast Filtering will be reset.
- Port Lock will be reset and disabled.
- Set Device IP will be reset.
- Mirror will be reset.

After port trunking has been activated, User can configure these items again for each trunking port.

Port Trunk Setting

The switch can support up to 8 trunk groups with 2 trunk members. Since the member ports should use same speed/duplex, max trunk members would be 8 for 100Mbps, and 2 members for Gigabit.

Port	Group ID	Trunk Type
1	0	
2	0	
3	0	
4	0	
5	0	
6	0	
7	0	
8	0	
9	0	
10	0	

[Submit](#) [Reload](#)

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Group ID	Default: 0 Group ID is the ID for the port trunk group. Ports with same group ID are in the same group.
Type	Default: Blank Static and LACP . Each Trunk Group can only support Static or LACP. Choose the type User need here.

Click on **Submit** to apply the configuration, and **Reload** to refresh the table.

Port Trunk Status

This page shows the status of port aggregation. Once the aggregation ports are negotiated well, User will see following status. The figure below is the Port Trunk Status interface.

Group ID	Type	Aggregated Ports	Individual Ports	Link Down Ports
1	Static	1		2
2	N/A			
3	N/A			
4	N/A			
5	N/A			
6	N/A			
7	N/A			
8	N/A			

Reload

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Group ID	Display Trunk 1 to Trunk 5 setup in Aggregation Setting.
Type	Static or LACP setup in Aggregation Setting.
Aggregated Ports	When LACP links well, User can see the member ports in aggregated column.
Individual Ports	When LACP is enabled, member ports of LACP group which are not connected to correct LACP member ports will be displayed in the Individual column.
Link Down	When LACP is enabled, member ports of LACP group which are not linked up will be displayed in the Link Down column.

To refresh the list, click **Reload**.

3.2.4 RATE CONTROL

Rate control is a form of flow control used to enforce a strict bandwidth limit at a port. User can program separately transmit (Egress Rule) and receive (Ingress Rule) rate limits at each port, and even apply the limit to certain packet types.

Port	Ingress Rule(Kbps)	Egress Rule(Kbps)
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	0	0
12	0	0
13	0	0
14	0	0

Submit

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Packet Type	Select the packet type that wanted to filter.
Ingress	The packet types of the Ingress Rule listed here include Broadcast Only / Broadcast and multicast / Broadcast, Multicast and Unknown Unicast or All.
Egress	The packet types of the Egress Rule (outgoing) only support all packet types.
Rate (Ingress & Egress)	Default value Ingress: 8 Mbps Default value Egress: 0 Mbps (0 stands for disabling the rate control for the port.) Valid values are from 1Mbps-100Mbps for fast Ethernet ports and gigabit Ethernet ports. The step of the rate is 1 Mbps.

Click on **Submit** to apply the configuration.

3.2.5 STORM CONTROL

A LAN storm appears when packets flood the LAN, creating excessive traffic and degrading network performance. Errors in the implementation, mistakes in network configuration, or users issuing a denial-of-service attack can cause a storm. Storm control prevents traffic on a LAN from being disrupted by a broadcast, DLF, or multicast storm on a port. In this page, user can configure the storm control for each port.

Port	Broadcast	Rate(packet/sec)	DLF	Rate(packet/sec)	Multicast	Rate(packet/sec)
1	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
2	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
3	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
4	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
5	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
6	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
7	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
8	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
9	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
10	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
11	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
12	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
13	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0
14	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0	Disable ▼	0

Click Submit to apply the configuration.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Broadcast	Default: Disable Set enable to control Broadcast Packets
DLF	Default: Disable Set enable to control Destination Lookup Failure packets
Multicast	Default: Disable Set enable to control Multicast Packets
Rate(Packet/Sec)	Rate limit value 0~262142 packet/sec

3.2.6 JUMBO FRAME

The switch allows user to configure the size of the Maximum Transmission Unit. The default value is 1,518bytes. The maximum Jumbo Frame size is 9,216 bytes.

Port	MTU Size
1	1518
2	1518
3	1518
4	1518
5	1518
6	1518
7	1518
8	1518
9	1518
10	1518
11	1518
12	1518
13	1518
14	1518

3.2.7 CFM SETTING

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM, IEEE 802.1ag) is an end-to-end Ethernet OAM that can cross multiple domains to monitor the health of the entire service instance. A service instance can be a native Ethernet VLAN. CFM is a connectivity checking mechanism that uses its own Ethernet frames (its Ethertype is 0x8902 and it has its own MAC address) to validate the health of the service instance. Continuity Check Protocol (CCP): "Heartbeating" messages for CFM. The Continuity Check Message (CCM) provides a means to detect connectivity failures in an MA. CCMs are multicast messages. CCMs are confined to a domain (MD). These messages are unidirectional and do not solicit a response. Each MEP transmits a periodic multicast Continuity Check Message inward towards the other MEPs. MP614 Series supports Hardware CCM transition. The transition/receiving interval can up to 3.3ms to support detection Gigabit Ethernet cooper interface in 10ms. Below is the CFM CCP configuration page. In this page user may configure the Maintenance Domain, Maintenance Association, and the Maintenance association End Point setting.

Add Domain

Add the Domain name and the MD level then click **Add**.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
MD Level	Select the MD Level from 0~7 The eight levels range from 0 to 7. A hierarchical relationship exists between domains based on levels. The larger the domain, the higher the level value. Recommended values of levels are as follows: Customer Domain: Largest (e.g., 7) Provider Domain: In between (e.g., 3) Operator Domain: Smallest (e.g., 1)
Domain Name	Enter a new Domain Name. Domain name, maximum of 43 characters

Add Association

Add Association

Domain Name

Association Name

VLAN

Transmit Interval (ms)

Choose the Domain Name from the list that has been added up then add a new Association Name for the Maintenance Association. After that choose the VLAN, Please create VLAN first, and each port set to be “tagged” Add the Domain association name, end point type, port number and the MEP ID then click **Add**.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Domain Name	Choose the Domain Name that has been added
Association Name	Enter the Association Name. Association name, maximum of 45 characters
VLAN	Choose VLAN that has been assigned
Domain Name	Enter a new Domain Name. Domain name, maximum of 43 characters

Add Endpoint

Add Endpoint

Domain Association Name

Endpoint Type

Port

MEP ID

Points at the edge of the domain, define the boundary for the domain. A MEP sends and receives CFM frames through the relay function, drops all CFM frames of its level or lower that come from the wire side.

All of the configuration above will directly appear at the three tables below, Domain Table, Association Table and the Endpoint Table.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Domain Association Name	Choose the Domain Association Name that has been added
Endpoint Type	<p>Default: Local Endpoint</p> <p>Choose between Local Endpoint and Remote Endpoint</p> <p>Local Endpoint: Set the port as the Continuity Check Message (CCM) sender.</p> <p>Remote Endpoint: Set the port as the Continuity Check Message (CCM) receiver.</p>
Port	Default: Port 1

	Choose port that needs to be assigned
MEP ID	Default: 1 Choose the MEP ID. One MEP refer to one MEP ID

Domain Table

Domain Table		
	Domain Name	MD Level
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

This section shows the Domain entry. User may delete the list, by selecting the list and click **Remove Selected**

Association Table

Association Table					
	Domain Name	MD Level	Association Name	VLAN	Transmit Interval (ms)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>

This section shows the Association entry. In this table, user can configure the Configure Continuity Check Message transmit interval (default 3 ms), and after that click Submit to apply the setting. User may delete the list, by selecting the list and click **Remove Selected**

Endpoint Table

This section shows the Endpoint entry. User may delete the list, by selecting the list and click **Remove Selected**

Endpoint Table						
	Domain Name	MD Level	Association Name	Port	Endpoint Type	MEP ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Remote	<input type="text" value="1"/>

3.3 POWER OVER ETHERNET

Power over Ethernet has become increasingly popular due in large part to the reliability provided by PoE Ethernet switches that supply the necessary power to Powered Devices (PD) when AC power is not readily available or cost-prohibitive to provide locally. WoMaster’s industrial DIN Rail PoE Switch compliant with IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at. All of WoMaster’s switches adapt 8-Port PoE injectors in port 1 to port 8, each port with the ability to deliver 30W to compatible IEEE 802.3at standard and provides 100W power budget for all systems.

Power over Ethernet can be used with:

- Surveillance cameras
- Security I/O sensors
- Industrial wireless access points
- Emergency IP phones

3.3.1 PoE STATUS

The PoE Status page shows the system PoE status and the operating status of each PoE Port. The information includes PoE mode, Operation status, and PD class, Power Consumption, Voltage, and Current. For example, in the figure below, Port 2 was enabled and is supplying power to a Class 2 Powered Device (PD) indicated under the Classification column. The PD device is rated at 54.6V and 60.5mA. The total power consumption for this PD is 3.28W with Budget 7.70W. To check the status of the PoE port, please click on the Reload button.

The screenshot shows the PoE Status page with the following summary data:

Total Power Budget	100 W
Total Output Power	3.28 W
Utilization	3 %
Event	Normal

Below the summary is a table with 8 columns: Port, Mode, Status, Class, Budget(w), Consumption(W), Voltage(V), and Current(mA).

Port	Mode	Status	Class	Budget(w)	Consumption(W)	Voltage(V)	Current(mA)
1	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
2	Enable	Powering	Class2	7.70	3.28	54.6	60.5
3	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
4	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
5	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
6	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
7	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0
8	Disable	Off	---	---	0.00	0.0	0.0

A 'Reload' button is located at the bottom left of the page.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Mode	Enable/Disable/Schedule Indicates the PoE port status
Status	Default: Off PoE status is included Off, Powering, and Searching. Off – PoE is inactive.

	Powering – PoE is enabled and powering the PD. Searching – Searching the PD which needs the power.
Class	Indicates the PD included in which PoE class.
Budget(W)	Indicates the actual Budget value for PoE port
Consumption (W)	Indicates the actual Power consumed value for PoE port
Voltage (V)	Indicates the actual Voltage consumed value for PoE port
Current (mA)	Indicates the actual Current consumed value for PoE port

3.3.2 PoE PORT SETTING

The figure below is **PoE Port Setting** interface. In this section, user can enable or disable the PoE function, configure the Powering mode, the budget mode, and the set the budget. After finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to save the configuration.

Port Setting

Port	Mode	Powering Mode	Budget Mode	Budget(W)
1	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
2	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
3	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
4	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
5	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
6	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
7	Disable	802.3af	Auto	
8	Enable	802.3af	Auto	

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Mode	Enable/Disable/Schedule port's PoE function.
Powering Mode	802.3af, 802.3at (LLDP), 802.3at (2-event) and forced mode. *Forced mode will ignore the classification behaviors and apply power onto the M-12, uses the forced mode must be carefully.
Budget Mode	Allows user assign the budget automatically or manually.
Budget (W)	Allows user assign the budget control in this field.

If the system PoE consumption is over the system budget control, the PoE system will turn off low priority port PoE function, until the consumption is becomes smaller than the system budget. After finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to save the configuration.

To enable the IEEE 802.3at High Power PoE function, the power input voltage should be DC 50 ~57V to obtain better performance. Applies DC 48V to PoE Switch and perform 30W high power output may cause the PoE disable automatically. To avoid this issue, we suggest to adjust the power supply output to 77V DC or higher. In usually, the Switching power supply adopted adjust resistor for voltage fine tune.

WARNING: During the PoE operating, the surface will accumulate heat and caused surface temperature becomes higher than ambient temperature. Do remember don't touch device surface during PoE operating.

3.3.3 PoE SCHEDULE

For energy saving or power recycle powered devices, the PoE managed switch's **PoE schedule** interface allows users to appoint any date and time to enable or disable PoE functions for each PoE port. User needs to configure **PoE Scheduling** and select a target port manually to enable this function. The figure below is PoE Schedule interface.

PoE Schedule

PoE Schedule on

Time	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
00:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
01:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08:00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The PoE schedule supports hourly and weekly base PoE schedule configuration. **Enable** and select the target port and marking the time frame, then click **Submit** to activate the PoE scheduling function on selected port.

3.3.4 ALIVE CHECK

PD Alive Check

PD Alive Check

Enable PD Alive Check

PD	IP Address	Cycle Time(s)	Delete
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WoMaster's Switches support a useful function that helps user to maintain the PD's status and help use to saving the maintenance time and money. Once user defined this function, the PoE Switch will request PD system and turn-off

PoE power if PD system does not echo the request. After the duration time (cycle time), the PoE switch will start request PD again.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IP address	PD's IP-address that installed on the port.
Cycle time	User measured the PD system boots duration time. *Most of PD system – IP camera will take at least 40~50 seconds. Here, we suggest that user sets the cycle time to 90 seconds.
Delete	Delete PD's IP-address that

After finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to save the configuration.

3.3.5 PoE EVENT

In this section, user is allowed to configure the PoE Event, the value is Enable and Disable. When the status is enabled PoE itself will detect the PD, then it will deliver the power when the PD is detected.

After finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to save the configuration.

3.4 REDUNDANCY

Redundancy role on the network is to help protect critical links against failure, protects against network loops, and keeps network downtime to a minimum. Sustainable, uninterrupted data communication network is critical for industrial applications. Network Redundancy allows user to set up redundant loops in the network to provide a backup data transmission route in the event that a cable is inadvertently disconnected or damaged. This switch supports Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)/Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) and ITU-T G.8032 v1/v2 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS). ERPS (Ethernet Ring Protection Switching) or ITU-T G.8032 is a loop resolution protocol, just like STP. Convergence time is much quicker in ERPS. Unlike in STP, most of the ERPS parameters are management configured – which link to block in the start etc. Normally ERPS is implemented with-in the same administrator domain, there by having control of the nodes participating in the Ring. This technology provides sub-50ms protection and recovery switching for Ethernet traffic. This is a particularly important feature for industrial applications since it could take several minutes to locate the disconnected or severed cable.

3.4.1 RSTP SETTINGS

This page allows user to select the RSTP mode and configuring the global RSTP Bridge Configuration.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring RSTP settings. At the top, there are four tabs: "RSTP Settings" (selected), "MSTP Settings", "ERPS Settings", and "Loop Protection". Below the tabs is the "RSTP Bridge Setting" section. It features a "STP Mode" dropdown menu currently set to "RSTP". Underneath is a "Bridge Configuration" section with several input fields: "Bridge Address" (text input with value "9486.e712.0933"), "Bridge Priority" (dropdown menu with value "32768"), "Max Age" (dropdown menu with value "20"), "Hello Time" (dropdown menu with value "2"), and "Forward Delay" (dropdown menu with value "15"). At the bottom of the configuration area are two buttons: "Submit" and "Cancel".

The STP mode includes the **STP**, **RSTP**, **MSTP**, and **Disable**. User can select the STP mode for user system first. The default mode is RSTP enabled. After user selects the STP or RSTP mode; user should continue to configure the global Bridge parameters for STP and RSTP. If user selects the MSTP mode, user need go to MSTP Configuration page.

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)

STP is a Layer 2 link management protocol that provides path redundancy while preventing loops in the network. For a Layer 2 Ethernet network to function properly, only one active path can exist between any two stations. Spanning-tree operation is transparent to end stations, which cannot detect whether they are connected to a single LAN segment or a switched LAN of multiple segments.

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)

If the destination from a switch is more than one path, it will lead to looping condition that can generate broadcast storms in a network. The spanning tree was created to combat the negative effects of message loops in switched

networks. A spanning tree algorithm is used to automatically sense whether a switch has more than one way to communicate with a node. It will then select the best path, and block the other path. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) introduced a standard method to accomplish this. Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) was adopted and represents the evolution of STP, providing much faster spanning tree convergence after a topology change.

MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol)

MSTP is a direct extension of RSTP that can provide an independent spanning tree for different VLANs. It simplifies network management by limiting the size of each region and prevents VLAN members from being segmented from the group. MSTP can provide multiple forwarding paths and enable load balancing. By understanding the architecture, allows user effectively maintains and operates the correct spanning tree. One VLAN can be mapped to an instance. The maximum Instance of the switch is 16, with the range is from 0-15. The MSTP builds a separate Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) for each instance to maintain connectivity among each of the assigned VLAN groups. An Internal Spanning Tree (IST) is used to connect all the MSTP switches within an MST region. An MST Region may contain multiple MSTP Instances.

MSTP connects all bridges and LAN segments with a single Common and Internal Spanning Tree that is formed as a result of the running spanning tree algorithm between switches that support the STP, RSTP, MSTP protocols.

To configure the MSTP setting, the STP Mode of the RSTP Settings page should be changed to MSTP mode first. After enabled MSTP mode, user can go to the MSTP Settings page.

Bridge Configuration

Bridge Address: This shows the switch's MAC address.

Priority (0-61440): RSTP uses bridge ID to determine the root bridge, the bridge with the highest bridge ID becomes the root bridge. The bridge ID is composed of bridge priority and bridge MAC address. So that the bridge with the highest priority becomes the highest bridge ID. If all the bridge ID has the same priority, the bridge with the lowest MAC address will then become the root bridge.

NOTE:

1. The bridge priority value must be in multiples of 4096. A device with a lower number has a higher bridge priority.
2. The Web GUI allows user selects the priority number directly. This is the convenient of the GUI design. When user configures the value through the CLI or SNMP, user may need to type the value directly. Please follow the $n \times 4096$ rules for the Bridge Priority.

Max Age (6-40): Enter a value from 6 to 40 seconds here. This value represents the time that a bridge will wait without receiving Spanning Tree Protocol configuration messages before attempting to reconfigure.

Hello Time (1-10): Enter a value from 1 to 10 seconds here. This is a periodic timer that drives the switch to send out BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) packet to check current STP status. The root bridge of the spanning tree topology periodically sends out a **hello** message to other devices on the network to check if the topology is normal. The **hello time** is the amount of time the root has waited during sending hello messages.

Forward Delay Time (4-30): Enter a value between 4 and 30 seconds. This value is the time that a port waits before changing from Spanning Tree Protocol learning and listening states to forwarding state.

Once user has completed user configuration, click on **Submit** to apply user settings.

NOTE: User must follow the rule to configure Hello Time, Forwarding Delay, and Max Age parameters.

$2 \times (\text{Forward Delay Time} - 1 \text{ sec}) \geq \text{Max Age Time} \geq 2 \times (\text{Hello Time value} + 1 \text{ sec})$

RSTP Port Settings

Select the port user wants to configure and user will be able to view current setting and status of the port.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
STP State	Default: Enable To enable or disable STP function.
Path Cost	Enter a number between 1 and 200,000,000. This value represents the “cost” of the path to the other bridge from the transmitting bridge at the specified port.
Priority	Enter a value between 0 and 240, using multiples of 16. This is the value that decides which port should be blocked by priority in a LAN.
Link Type	There are 3 types of link type; user can select Auto , P2P and Share . Some of the rapid state transitions that are possible within RSTP depend upon whether the port of concern can only be connected to another bridge (i.e. it is served by a point-to-point LAN segment), or if it can be connected to two or more bridges (i.e. it is served by a shared-medium LAN segment). This function allows link status of the link to be manipulated administratively. Auto - means to auto select P2P or Share mode. P2P - means P2P is enabled; the 2 ends work in full duplex mode. Share - means P2P is disabled; the 2 ends may connect through a share media and work in half duplex mode.

Edge Port	A port directly connected to the end stations cannot create a bridging loop in the network. To configure this port as an edge port, set the port to the Enable state. When the non-bridge device connects an admin edge port, this port will be in blocking state and turn to forwarding state in 4 seconds.
------------------	---

Once user finished user configuration, click on **Submit** to save user settings.

RSTP Status

This page allows user to see the information of the root switch and port status.

RSTP Settings ▾
MSTP Settings ▾
ERPS Settings ▾
Loop Protection

RSTP Status

Root Status

Root Address	<input type="text" value="9466.e712.0933"/>
Root Priority	<input type="text" value="32768"/>
Root Port	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Root Path Cost	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Max Age	<input type="text" value="20 second(s)"/>
Hello Time	<input type="text" value="2 second(s)"/>
Forward Delay	<input type="text" value="15 second(s)"/>

Root Status: User can see root Bridge ID, Root Priority, Root Port, Root Path Cost and the Max Age, Hello Time and Forward Delay of BPDUs sent from the root switch.

Port Status

Port	Role	Port State	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port	Aggregated(ID/Type)
1	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
2	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
3	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
4	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
5	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
6	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
7	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
8	Disabled	Disabled	200000	128	P2P	Edge	/
9	Disabled	Disabled	20000	128	P2P	Edge	/
10	Disabled	Disabled	20000	128	P2P	Edge	/

Port Status: User can see port Role, Port State, Path Cost, Port Priority, Oper P2P mode, Oper edge port mode and Aggregated (ID/Type).

3.4.2 MSTP SETTINGS

MSTP Region Configuration

MSTP Setting

MSTP Region Configuration

Region Name

Revision

This page allows user to configure the Region Name and its Revision, mapping the VLAN to Instance and check current MST Instance configuration. The network can be divided virtually into different Regions. The switches within the Region should have the same Region and Revision level.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Region Name	The name for the Region. Maximum length: 32 characters.
Revision	Default: 0 The revision for the Region. Range: 0-65535

Once user finished user configuration, click on **Submit** to apply user settings.

Add MSTP Instance

Add MSTP Instance

Instance ID

VLAN Group

Instance Priority

This page allows mapping the VLAN to Instance and assign priority to the instance. Before mapping VLAN to Instance, user should create VLAN and assign the member ports first. Please refer to the VLAN setting page. **After** setting the configuration, click on **Add** to apply user settings.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Instance ID	Select the Instance ID, the available number is 1-15.
VLAN Group	Type the VLAN ID that user wants mapping to the instance.
Instance Priority	Assign the priority to the instance. (0-61440)

MST Instance Configuration

This page allows user to see the current MST Instance Configuration user added. Click on **Submit** to apply the setting. User can **Remove** the instance on this page.

MSTP Instance Configuration

Instance ID	VLAN Group	Instance Priority
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	1	32768 ▼
<input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Remove Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>		

MSTP Port Setting

This page allows user to configure the Port settings. Choose the Instance ID user wants to configure. The MSTP enabled and linked up ports within the instance will be listed in this table. Note that the ports are not belonged to the Instance or the ports not MSTP activated will not display. The meaning of the Path Cost, Priority, Link Type and Edge Port is the same as the definition of RSTP.

RSTP Settings ▾ MSTP Settings ▾ ERPS Settings ▾ Loop Protection

Instance ID 0 ▼

Port	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port
1	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
2	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
3	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
4	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
5	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
6	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
7	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
8	200000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
9	20000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼
10	20000	128 ▼	Auto ▼	Enable ▼

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Path Cost	Enter a number between 1 and 200,000,000. This value represents the cost of the path to the other bridge from the transmitting bridge at the specified port. Path cost value is derived from the media speed of an interface. If a loop occurs, the MSTP uses cost when selecting an interface to put in the forwarding state. Lower cost values can be assigned to interfaces that selected first and higher cost values that selected last. If all interfaces have the same cost value, the MSTP puts the interface with the lowest interface number in the forwarding state and blocks the other interfaces.
Port Priority	Enter a value between 0 and 240. This is the value that decides which port should be blocked by priority in a LAN.
Link Type	There are 3 types of link type; user can select Auto , P2P and Share . Some of the rapid state transitions that are possible within RSTP depend upon whether the port of concern

	<p>can only be connected to another bridge (i.e. it is served by a point-to-point LAN segment), or if it can be connected to two or more bridges (i.e. it is served by a shared-medium LAN segment). This function allows link status of the link to be manipulated administratively. Auto - means to auto select P2P or Share mode.</p> <p>P2P - means P2P is enabled; the 2 ends work in full duplex mode.</p> <p>Share - means P2P is disabled; the 2 ends may connect through a share media and work in half duplex mode.</p>
Edge Port	<p>A port directly connected to the end stations cannot create a bridging loop in the network. To configure this port as an edge port, set the port to the Enable state. When the non-bridge device connects an admin edge port, this port will be in blocking state and turn to forwarding state in 4 seconds.</p>

Once user finished user configuration, click on **Submit** to save user settings.

MSTP Status

This page allows user to see the current MSTP status. Choose the **Instance ID** first. If the instance is not added, the information remains blank. The **Root Information** shows the setting of the Root switch.

MSTP Status

Instance ID

Root Status

Root Address	<input type="text" value="9466.e712.0933"/>
Root Priority	<input type="text" value="32768"/>
Root Port	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>
Root Path Cost	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Max Age	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Hello Time	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Forward Delay	<input type="text" value="15"/>

Root Status: User can see Root Address, Root Priority, Root Port, Root Path Cost and the Max Age, Hello Time and Forward Delay of BPDU sent from the root switch based on the Instance ID.

Port Status

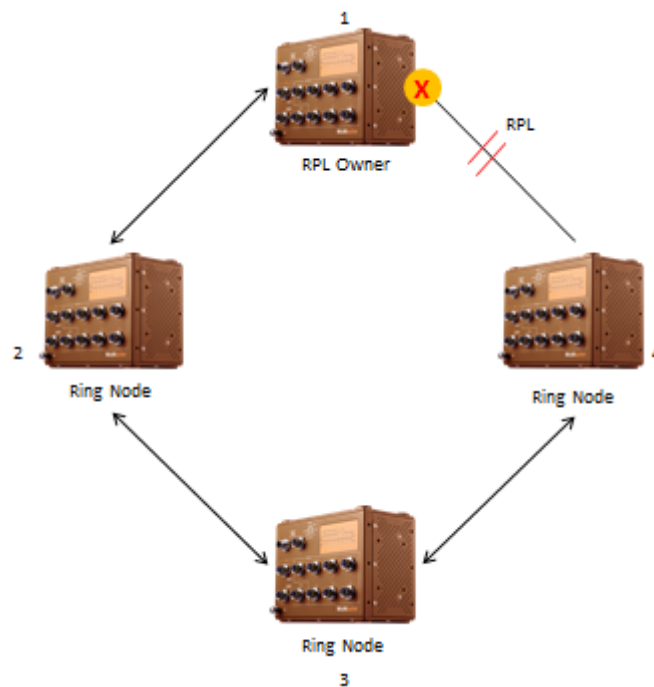
Port	Role	Port State	Path Cost	Port Priority	Link Type	Edge Port
1	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge
2	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P	Edge
3	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P	Edge
4	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge
5	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P	Edge
6	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge
7	Designated	Forwarding	200000	128	P2P	Edge
8	Disabled	Blocking	200000	128	P2P	Edge
9	Disabled	Blocking	20000	128	P2P	Edge
10	Disabled	Blocking	20000	128	P2P	Edge

Reload

Port Status: User can see port Role, Port State, Path Cost, Port Priority, Link Type and the Edge Port within the instance. Click **Reload** to refresh the information display.

3.4.3 ERPS SETTINGS

Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) is a protocol for Ethernet layer network rings. The protocol specifies the protection mechanism for sub-50ms delay time. The ring topology provides multipoint connectivity economically by reducing the number of links. ERPS provides highly reliable and stable protection in the ring topology, and it never forms loops, which can affect network operation and service availability.



The figure above shows that each Ethernet Ring Node is connected to other Ethernet Ring Nodes that participating in the same Ethernet Ring using two independent links. In the Ethernet ring, loops can be avoided by guaranteeing that traffic may flow on all but one of the ring links at any time. This particular link is called Ring Protection Link (RPL). A control message called Ring Automatic Protection Switch (R-APS) coordinates the activities of switching on/off the RPL. Under normal conditions, this link is blocked by the Owner Node. Thus, loops can be avoided by this mechanism.

In case an Ethernet ring failure occurs, one designated Ethernet Ring Node called the RPL Owner Node will be responsible for unblocking its end of the RPL to allow RPL to be used as a backup link. The RPL is the backup link when one link failure occurs.

WoMaster managed switches provide a number of Ethernet ring protocol. The ERPS/Ring section is subdivided into two menus, which are: ERPS Setting and ERPS Status.

3.4.3.1 ERPS SETTINGS

ERPS Setting

ERPS Setting

Add ERPS Instance

Instance ID: VLAN group:

ERPS Instance Setting

Instance ID: VLAN group:

Add ERPS Instance is a section for mapping the VLAN to Instance. Before mapping VLAN to Instance, user should create VLAN and assign the member ports first. Please refer to the VLAN setting page. After clicks the **Add** button, the Instance ID and the VLAN group information will directly display in the **ERPS Instance Setting** section.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Instance ID	Select the Instance ID, the available number is 1-15.
VLAN Group	Type the VLAN ID that user wants mapping to the instance.

Add ERPS Ring

Add ERPS Ring

Ring ID:

ERPS Ring Setting

Ring ID	Version	Ring State	Node Role	Control Channel	Sub Ring without Virtual Channel	Virtual Channel of Sub Ring	Ring Port 0	Ring Port 1	RPL port	Revertive Mode	Instance	Manual Switch	Force Switch
1	v2	Enable	Ring Node	1	False	1	2	3	1	Revertive	1	None	None

Add ERPS Ring is a section to add the Ring ID of the created Protection group; it must be an integer value between 0 and 31. The maximum numbers of ERPS Protection Groups that can be created are 32. Click the ID of a Protection group to enter the configuration page. After click Add button, one line will be directly created in the **ERPS Ring**

Setting section. The ERPS Ring Setting section is a table that used to set up the ERPS Ring configuration.

Below is the description table.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Ring ID	Display the Ring ID
Version	ERPS Protocol Version - v1 or v2.
Ring State	Default: Disable Enable - Ring Status is enable Disable - Ring Status is disable
Node Role	It can be either RPL owner or RPL Neighbor or Ring Node.
Control Channel	Default: 1 Control channel is implemented using a VLAN. Each ERP instance uses a tag-based VLAN for sending and receiving R-APS messages. (1-4094)
Sub Ring without Virtual Channel	Default: False True –if doesn't have any virtual channel False –if have a virtual channel
Virtual Channel of Sub Ring	Default: 1 Sub-rings can have a virtual channel on the interconnected node. Choose the number based on the VLANs Range (1-4094)
Ring Port 0	This will create a Port 0 of the switch in the Ring. Choose the port number that belongs to Ring port 0
Ring Port 1	This will create Port 1 of the switch in the Ring. As interconnected sub-ring will have only one ring port, "Port 1" is configured as "0" for interconnected sub-ring. "0" in this field indicates that no "Port 1" is associated with this instance. Choose the port number that belongs to Ring port 1
RPL Port	This allows user to select the east port or west port as the RPL block.
Revertive Mode	Default: Revertive Revertive mode , after the conditions causing a protection switch has been cleared; the traffic channel is restored to the working transport entity, which is, blocked on the RPL. In Non-Revertive mode , the traffic channel continues to use the RPL, if it is not failed, after a protection switch condition has cleared.
Instance	Select the Instance ID, the available number is 1-15.
Manual Switch	Default: None In the absence of a failure or FS, Manual Switch command forces a block on the ring port where the command is issued. Choose 0 or 1, refers to Ring Port 0 or Ring Port 1
Force Switch	Default: None Forced Switch command forces a block on the ring port where the command is issued. Choose 0 or 1, refers to Ring Port 0 or Ring Port 1

ERPS Timer Setting

ERPS Timer Setting

Ring ID	Guard Timer(ms)	WTR Timer(m)
1	100 ▼	5 ▼

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Guard Timer (ms)	Guard timeout value to be used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated R-APS messages. The period of the guard timer can be configured in 10 ms steps between 10 ms and 2000 ms, with a default value of 100 ms.
WTR Timer (m)	The Wait To Restore timing value to be used in revertive switching. The period of the WTR time can be configured by the operator in 1 minute steps between 5 and 12 minutes with a default value of 5 minutes.

3.4.3.2 ERPS STATUS

In this section, user can check the ERPS Status, Timer Status, and Statistics from the Ring.

ERPS Status

Ring ID	Version	Ring State	Node State	Node Role	Control Channel	Sub Ring without Virtual Channel	Virtual Channel of Sub Ring	Ring Port 0	Ring Port 1	RPL Port	Revertive Mode	Manual Switch	Forced Switch
1	v2	Enabled	Idle	Ring Node	1	False	1	Link Up / Forwarding	Link Up / Forwarding	1	Revertive		

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Ring ID	Display the Ring ID
Version	ERPS Protocol Version - v1 or v2.
Ring State	Default: Disable Enabled - Ring Status is enable Disabled - Ring Status is disable
Node State	Status from the Ring is Idle , Protection or Pending .
Node Role	It can be either RPL owner or RPL Neighbor or Ring Node .
Control Channel	Control Channel is referred to the VLANs number (1-4094)
Sub Ring without Virtual Channel	Default: False True – if have a virtual channel False – if doesn't have any virtual channel
Virtual Channel of Sub Ring	Default: 1 Sub-rings can have a virtual channel on the interconnected node. Choose the number based on the VLANs Range (1-4094)
Ring Port 0	The status from the port Link up/link down and Forwarding/Blocking
Ring Port 1	The status from the port Link up/link down and Forwarding/Blocking

RPL Port	The port status as the RPL block.
Revertive Mode	Default: Revertive Revertive mode , after the conditions causing a protection switch has been cleared; the traffic channel is restored to the working transport entity, which is, blocked on the RPL. In Non-Revertive mode , the traffic channel continues to use the RPL, if it is not failed, after a protection switch condition has cleared.
Manual Switch	Status from the Ring Port 0 and 1 or None
Force Switch	Status from the Ring Port 0 and 1 or None

Timer Status

Ring ID	WTR Timer State	WTR Timer Period(minute)	WTR Timer Remain(ms)	WTB Timer State	WTB Timer Period(ms)	WTB Timer Remain(ms)	Guard Timer State	Guard Timer Period(ms)	Guard Timer Remain(ms)
1	not running	5	0	not running	5100	0	not running	100	0

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Ring ID	Display the Ring ID.
WTR Timer State	Running or not Running status.
WTR Timer Period (minute)	WTR timeout in milliseconds.
WTR Timer Remain (ms)	Remaining WTR timeout in milliseconds.
WTB Timer State	Running or not Running status.
WTB Timer Period (ms)	WTB timeout in milliseconds.
WTB Timer Remain (ms)	Remaining WTB timeout in milliseconds.
Guard Timer State	Running or not Running status.
Guard Timer Period (ms)	Guard Timer timeout in milliseconds.
Guard Timer Remain (ms)	Remaining Guard Timer timeout in milliseconds.

Ring ID	R-APS(FS) Tx	R-APS(FS) Rx	R-APS(SF) Tx	R-APS(SF) Rx	R-APS(MS) Tx	R-APS(MS) Rx	R-APS(NR,RB) Tx	R-APS(NR,RB) Rx	R-APS(NR) Tx	R-APS(NR) Rx	Node State Transition Count
1	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	8432	22	72	10

[Reload](#)

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Ring ID	Display the Ring ID.
R-APS(FS) Tx	The number of R-APS messages with Forced Switch (FS) being sent.
R-APS(FS) Rx	The number of R-APS messages with Forced Switch (FS) being received.
R-APS(SF) Tx	The number of R-APS messages with Signal Fail (SF) being sent.

R-APS(SF) Rx	The number of R-APS messages with Signal Fail (SF) being received.
R-APS(MS) Tx	The number of R-APS messages with Manual Switch (MS) being sent.
R-APS(MS) Rx	The number of R-APS messages with Manual Switch (MS) being received.
R-APS(NR, RB) Tx	The number of R-APS messages with a No Request, RPL Blocked (NR, RB) being sent.
R-APS(NR, RB) Rx	The number of R-APS messages with a No Request, RPL Blocked (NR, RB) being received.
R-APS(NR) Tx	The number of R-APS messages with a No Request (NR) being sent.
R-APS(NR) Rx	The number of R-APS messages with a No Request (NR) being received.
Node State Transition Count	The number of state transition that detected in the Ring.

3.5 VLAN

A VLAN is a group of devices that can be located anywhere on a network, but which communicate as if they are on the same physical segment. With VLANs, User can segment User network without being restricted by physical connections—a limitation of traditional network design. With VLANs User can segment User network into:

- **Departmental groups**—User could have one VLAN for the marketing department, another for the finance department, and another for the product development department.
- **Hierarchical groups**—User could have one VLAN for directors, another for managers, and another for general staff.
- **Usage groups**—User could have one VLAN for email users and another for multimedia users.

Benefits of VLANs

The main benefit of VLANs is that they provide a network segmentation system that is far more flexible than traditional networks. Using VLANs also provides User with three other benefits:

- **VLANs ease the relocation of devices on networks:** With a VLAN setup, if a host originally on the Marketing VLAN, is moved to a port on another part of the network, and retains its original subnet membership, User only needs to specify that the new port is on the Marketing VLAN. User does not need to do any re-cabling.
- **VLANs provide extra security:** Devices within each VLAN can only communicate with other devices on the same VLAN. If a device on the Marketing VLAN needs to communicate with devices on the Finance VLAN, the traffic must pass through a routing device or Layer 3 switch.
- **VLANs help control traffic:** VLANs increase the efficiency of User network because each VLAN can be set up to contain only those devices that need to communicate with each other.

This switch also has **private VLAN** functions; it helps to resolve the primary VLAN ID shortage, client ports' isolation and network security issues. A private VLAN partitions the Layer 2 broadcast domain of a VLAN into subdomains, allowing User to isolate the ports on the switch from each other. A subdomain consists of a primary VLAN and one or more secondary VLANs. All VLANs in a private VLAN domain share the same primary VLAN. The secondary VLAN ID differentiates one subdomain from another. The secondary VLANs may either be isolated VLANs or community VLANs. A host on an isolated VLAN can only communicate with the associated promiscuous port in its primary VLAN. Hosts on community VLANs can communicate among themselves and with their associated promiscuous port but not with ports in other community VLANs. The Private VLAN provides **primary** and **secondary VLAN** within a single

switch.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Primary VLAN	The uplink port is usually the primary VLAN. A primary VLAN contains promiscuous ports that can communicate with lower Secondary VLANs.
Secondary VLAN	The client ports are usually defined within secondary VLAN. The secondary VLAN includes Isolated VLAN and Community VLAN. The client ports can be isolated VLANs or can be grouped in the same Community VLAN. The ports within the same community VLAN can communicate with each other.

3.5.1 VLAN SETTING

To configure 802.1Q VLAN and port-based VLANs on the WoMaster switch, use the VLAN Settings page to configure the ports. , User can assign Management VLAN, create the static VLAN, and assigns the Egress rule for the member ports of the VLAN.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Management VLAN ID	Default : 1. The switch supports management VLAN. The management VLAN ID is the VLAN ID of the CPU interface so that only member ports of the management VLAN can ping and access the switch.
Static VLAN	User can assign a VLAN ID and VLAN Name for new VLAN here.
VLAN ID	Default: 1 Used by the switch to identify different VLANs. Valid VLAN ID is between 1 and 4094.
Name	A reference for network administrator to identify different VLANs. The available character is 12 for User to input. If User doesn't input VLAN name, the system will automatically assign VLAN name for the VLAN. The rule is VLAN (VLAN ID).

The steps to create a new VLAN: Type in VLAN ID and NAME, and press **Add** to create a new VLAN. Then User can see the new VLAN in the Static VLAN Configuration table. After creating the VLAN, the status of the VLAN will remain in Unused until User adds ports to the VLAN.

NOTE:

1. Before User changed the management VLAN ID by Web and Telnet, remember that the port attached by the administrator should be the member port of the management VLAN; otherwise the administrator can't access the switch via the network.
2. WoMaster switch supports max 256 groups VLAN.

Static VLAN Configuration

Static VLAN Configuration table is presented in the figure below. User can see the created VLANs and specify the egress (outgoing) port rule to be **Untagged or Tagged** here.

Static VLAN Setting

VLAN ID	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text" value="VLAN1"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>	<input type="button" value="U ▼"/>

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
--	Not available
U/Untag	Indicates that egress/outgoing frames are not VLAN tagged.
T/Tag	Indicates that egress/outgoing frames are to be VLAN tagged.

Steps to configure Egress rule:

Select the VLAN ID. Entry of the selected VLAN turns to light blue. Assign Egress rule of the ports to **U** or **T**. Press **Submit** to apply the setting. If User wants to remove one VLAN, select the VLAN entry. Then press **Remove** button.

3.5.2 VLAN PORT SETTING

VLAN Setting | **VLAN Port Setting** | VLAN Status | PVLAN Setting | PVLAN Port Setting | PVLAN Status | GVRP Setting

VLAN Port Setting

Port	PVID	Tunnel Mode	EtherType	Accept Frame Type	Ingress Filtering
1	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
2	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
3	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
4	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
5	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
6	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
7	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
8	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
9	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
10	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
11	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
12	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
13	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable
14	1	None	0x8100	Admit /	Disable

VLAN Port Setting allows User to setup VLAN port parameters to specific port.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
PVID	The abbreviation of the Port VLAN ID . PVID allows the switches to identify which port belongs to which VLAN. To keep things simple, it is recommended that PVID is equivalent to VLAN IDs. The values of PVIDs are from 0 to 4095. But, 0 and 4095 are reserved. User can't input these 2 PVIDs. 1 is the default value. 2 to 4094 are valid and available in this column.
Tunnel Mode	<p>Default: None</p> <p>None: This is Port that no using Q in Q.</p> <p>802.1Q Tunnel: As the Ingress port is connected to the client port. Configures Q in Q tunneling for a client access port to segregate and preserve customer VLAN IDs for traffic crossing the service provider network.</p> <p>802.1Q Tunnel Uplink: As the egress port which is the middle switch port. Configures Q in Q tunneling for an uplink port to another device within the service provider network.</p> <p>802.1Q Tunnel Uplink-Add-PVID: Assign second VLAN tag for specify VLANs.</p>
Ether Type	<p>Default: 0x8100</p> <p>It is used to indicate which protocol is encapsulated in the payload of the frame.</p>
Accept Frame Type	This column defines the accepted frame type of the port. There are 2 modes User can select, Admit All and Tag Only . Admit All mode means that the port can accept both

	tagged and untagged packets. Tag Only mode means that the port can only accept tagged packets.
Ingress Filtering	Ingress filtering helps VLAN engine to filter out undesired traffic on a port. When Ingress Filtering is enabled, the port checks whether the incoming frames belong to the VLAN they claimed or not. Then the port determines if the frames can be processed or not. For example, if a tagged frame from Engineer VLAN is received, and Ingress Filtering is enabled, the switch will determine if the port is on the Engineer VLAN's Egress list. If it is, the frame can be processed. If it's not, the frame would be dropped.

3.5.3 VLAN STATUS

This table shows User current status of User VLAN, including VLAN ID, Name, Status, and Egress rule of the ports.

VLAN Setting	VLAN Port Setting	VLAN Status	PVLAN Setting	PVLAN Port Setting	PVLAN Status	GVRP Setting										
VLAN Status																
VLAN ID	Name	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	VLAN1	Static	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
<input type="button" value="Reload"/>																

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
VLAN ID	ID of the VLAN.
Name	Name of the VLAN.
Status	Static shows this is a manually configured static VLAN. This VLAN is not workable yet. Dynamic means this VLAN is learned by GVRP.

After creating the VLAN, the status of this VLAN will remain in unused status until User adds ports to the VLAN.

3.5.4 PVLAN SETTING

Home > VLAN > PVLAN Setting						
VLAN Setting	VLAN Port Setting	VLAN Status	PVLAN Setting	PVLAN Port Setting	PVLAN Status	GVRP Setting
PVLAN Setting						
VLAN ID	Private VLAN Type					
2	Isolated					
3	Community					
4	Primary					
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>						

The figure above is PVLAN Setting interface. PVLAN Configuration allows User to assign Private VLAN type. User can define the types of the PVLANs and assign secondary PVLANs to a primary PVLAN. After created VLAN in VLAN Configuration page, the available VLAN ID will display here. Choose the Private VLAN types for each VLAN User wants to configure.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
None	The VLAN is not included in Private VLAN.
Primary	The VLAN is the Primary VLAN. The member ports can communicate with secondary ports.
Isolated	The VLAN is the Isolated VLAN. The member ports of the VLAN are isolated, cannot communicate each other.
Community	The VLAN is the Community VLAN. The member ports of the VLAN can communicate with each other.

3.5.5 PVLAN PORT SETTING

PVLAN Port Setting page allows configure Port Configuration and Private VLAN Association.

Port Configuration

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
PVLAN Port Type	<p>Normal: The Normal port is None PVLAN ports; it remains its original VLAN setting.</p> <p>Host: The Host type ports can be mapped to the Secondary VLAN.</p> <p>Promiscuous: The promiscuous port can be associated to the Primary VLAN.</p>
VLAN ID	After assigned the port type, the web UI display the available VLAN ID the port can associate to.

Private VLAN Association (PVLAN)

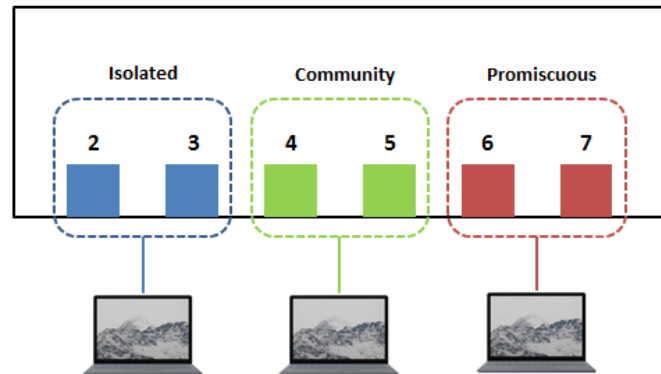
Secondary VLAN: Secondary VLAN is included Isolated and Community VLAN Type that assigned in Private VLAN Configuration section. User can select the Secondary VLAN ID here.

Primary VLAN: Primary VLAN is included the Primary VLAN Type that assigned in Private VLAN Configuration section. User can select the Primary VLAN ID here.

Private VLAN Association	
Secondary VLAN	Primary VLAN
2	4 ▼
3	4 ▼

Before configuring PVLAN port type, the Private VLAN Association should be done first.

For example:



1. Create VLAN and Assign the Private VLAN Type:

The very first thing that user need to do is create the VLAN and make sure that the ports are assigned to specific VLAN. After created VLAN, assign the Private VLAN type for each VLAN, for example, VLAN 2 -> Isolated (Secondary VLAN), VLAN 3 -> Community (Secondary VLAN) and VLAN 4 -> Primary.

2. Associate the Secondary VLAN to Primary VLAN:

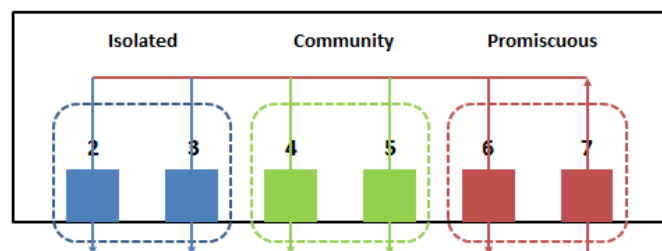
After creating the VLAN and assign the Private VLAN Type, then associate the secondary VLAN, VLAN 2 and 3 to VLAN 4 as the Primary VLAN in Private VLAN Association section.

3. Configure the Private VLAN Port:

- VLAN 4 – **Primary** -> The member port of VLAN 4 is Promiscuous port. (Port 6 and 7)
- VLAN 2 – **Isolated** -> Map the Host port to VLAN 2. (Port 2 and 3)
- VLAN 3 – **Community** -> Map the Host port to VLAN 3. (Port 4 and 5)

5. Result (See 3.5.6 PVLAN Status):

- VLAN 4 -> VLAN 2 and 3; member ports (6 & 7) can communicate with ports in secondary VLAN.
- VLAN 2 -> VLAN 4; member ports (2 & 3) are isolated and cannot communicate each other, but they can communicate with Primary VLAN ports.
- VLAN 3 -> VLAN 4; member ports (4 & 5) within the community can communicate with each other and communicate with Primary VLAN ports.



3.5.6 PVLAN STATUS

This page allows User to see the Private VLAN status information.

Home > VLAN > PVLAN Status

VLAN Setting | VLAN Port Setting | VLAN Status | PVLAN Setting | PVLAN Port Setting | **PVLAN Status** | GVRP Setting

PVLAN Status

Primary VLAN	Secondary VLAN	Secondary VLAN Type	Port
4	2	Isolated	6,7,2,3
4	3	Community	6,7,4,5

[Reload](#)

3.5.7 GVRP SETTING

VLAN Setting | VLAN Port Setting | VLAN Status | PVLAN Setting | PVLAN Port Setting | PVLAN Status | **GVRP Setting**

GVRP Setting

GVRP Protocol

Port	State	Join Timer	Leave Timer	Leave All Timer
1	Disable	20	60	1000
2	Disable	20	60	1000
3	Disable	20	60	1000
4	Disable	20	60	1000
5	Disable	20	60	1000
6	Disable	20	60	1000
7	Disable	20	60	1000
8	Disable	20	60	1000
9	Disable	20	60	1000
10	Disable	20	60	1000
11	Disable	20	60	1000
12	Disable	20	60	1000
13	Disable	20	60	1000
14	Disable	20	60	1000

Note: The timer unit is centisecond.

[Submit](#)

GVRP (GARP VLAN Registration Protocol) is a protocol that facilitates control of virtual local area networks (VLANs) within a larger network. GVRP conforms to the IEEE 802.1Q specification, which defines a method of tagging frames with VLAN configuration data. This allows network devices to dynamically exchange VLAN configuration information with other devices. GVRP allows users to set-up VLANs automatically rather than manual configuration on every port of every switch in the network. The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
GVRP Protocol	Default: Disable Allow user to enable / disable GVRP function globally.

State	Default: Disable After enable GVRP globally, here still can enable/disable GVRP by port.
Join Timer	Default: 20 Controls the interval of sending the GVRP Join BPDU. An instance of this timer is required on a per-Port, per-GARP Participant basis
Leave Timer	Default: 60 Control the time to release the GVRP reservation after received the GVRP Leave BPDU. An instance of the timer is required for each state machine that is in the LV state.
Leave All Timers	Default: 1000 Controls the period to initiate the garbage collection of registered VLAN. The timer is required on a per-Port, per-GARP Participant basis

Click **Submit** to apply the configuration.

3.6 QUALITY of SERVICE (QoS)

Quality of Service (QoS) is the ability from the switch to provide different priority to different applications, users or data flows, or to guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow. QoS guarantees are important if the network capacity is insufficient, especially for real-time streaming multimedia applications. QoS can also help to reduce traffic problems and control the traffic by delivering the high priority first. This section allows User to configure Quality of Service settings for each port by configuring the priorities in order to provide a smooth data traffic.

3.6.1 QoS SETTING

The figure below shows QoS Setting.

Home > QoS > QoS Setting

QoS Setting CoS Mapping DSCP Mapping

QoS Setting

QoS Trust Mode

802.1P priority tag

DSCP/TOS code point

QoS Trust Mode

802.1P Priority Tag: If 802.1P is selected the switch relies on a packet's CoS information to determine priority. This is related to the settings in the CoS-Queue Mapping page

DSCP/TOS Code Point: If DSCP/TOS is selected the switch relies on a packets differentiated services code point information to determine the priority. This is related to the settings in the DSCP-Priority Mapping page.

Queue Scheduling

Round Robin Scheme

Strict Priority Scheme

Weighted Round Robin Scheme

Queue	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Weight	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼	1 ▼

Queue Scheduling

User may select the Queue Scheduling rule:

- **Use Round Robin Scheme:** The Round Robin scheme means all the priority has the same privilege, the traffic is forward cyclic from highest to lowest.
- **Use strict priority scheme:** The priority here always the higher queue will be processed first, except the higher queue is empty.
- **Use Weighted Round Robin scheme.** This scheme allows users to assign new weight ratio from 1 to 10 for each class where 10 is the highest ratio.

Port Setting

Port	Priority
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0

Choose the Queue value of each port, the port then has its default priority. The Queue 7 is the highest port-based queue, 0 is the lowest queue. The traffic injected to the port follows the queue level to be forwarded, but the outgoing traffic does not bring the queue level to next switch. Click the **Submit** button to apply the configuration changes.

3.6.2 CoS MAPPING

This section allows user to assign CoS priorities to different queues. WoMaster switch only supports 4 physical queues, Lowest, Low, Middle and High represent by numbers from 0 to 3. Below is the interface.

CoS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

User can find CoS values 1 and 2 are mapped to physical Queue 0, the lowest queue. CoS values 0 and 3 are mapped to physical Queue 1, the low/normal physical queue. CoS values 4 and 5 are mapped to physical Queue 2, the middle physical queue. CoS values 6 and 7 are mapped to physical Queue 3, the high physical queue.

The service classes (CoS) are assigned to the queues as default as follows:

- COS 0 → Queue 1
- COS 1 → Queue 0
- COS 2 → Queue 0
- COS 3 → Queue 1
- COS 4 → Queue 2

- COS 5 → Queue 2
- COS 6 → Queue 3
- COS 7 → Queue 3

For the step in configuration

1. For each value in the **CoS** column, select the queue from the **Queue** drop-down list.
2. Click the Submit button.

3.6.3 DSCP MAPPING

This page is to assign DSCP priorities to different Queues. The WoMaster switch only supports 4 physical queues, Lowest, Low, Middle and High that represent by number 0 ~ 3. Users should therefore assign how to map DSCP value to the level of the physical queue. Users can freely change the mapping table to follow the upper layer 3 switch or routers' DSCP setting.

DSCP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DSCP	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Queue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSCP	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Queue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSCP	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Queue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DSCP	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Queue	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSCP	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Queue	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DSCP	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Queue	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DSCP	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

After configuration, press **Submit** to enable the settings.

DSCP Value and Priority Queues Setting	Description	Factory Default
0 to 7	Maps different TOS values to one of 8 different egress queues.	0
8 to 15		1
16 to 23		2
24 to 31		3
32 to 39		4
40 to 47		5
48 to 55		6
56 to 63		7

3.7 MULTICAST

Multicasts are similar to broadcasts, they are sent to all end stations on a LAN or VLAN that belong to the multicast group. Multicast filtering is the function, which end stations can receive the multicast traffic if the connected ports had been included in the specific multicast groups. With multicast filtering, network devices only forward multicast traffic to the ports that are connected to the registered end stations. For multicast filtering, WoMaster switch uses IGMP Snooping technology. IGMP Snooping provides the ability to prune multicast traffic so that it travels only to those end destinations that require that traffic, thereby reducing the amount of traffic on the Ethernet LAN. In effect, it manages multicast traffic by making use of switches, routers, and hosts that support IGMP.

Following sections are included in this group:

3.7.1 IGMP Query

3.7.2 IGMP Snooping

3.7.3 GMRP Setting

3.7.1 IGMP QUERY

This page allows users to configure **IGMP Query** feature. Since the device can only be configured by member ports of the management VLAN, IGMP Query can only be enabled on the management VLAN. If User wants to run IGMP Snooping feature in several VLANs, User should notice that whether each VLAN has its own IGMP Querier first.

The IGMP querier periodically sends query packets to all end-stations on the LANs or VLANs that are connected to it.

For networks with more than one IGMP querier, a switch with the lowest IP address becomes the IGMP querier.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Enable	Default: Disable Enable the IGMP Query function
Version	Default: V2 V1 means IGMP V1 General Query V2 means IGMP V2 General Query.
Query Interval(s)	The interval period of querier to send the query.
Query Maximum Response Time (s)	The response time for querier detects to confirm there are no more directly connected group members on a LAN.

Once User finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply User configuration.

3.7.2 IGMP SNOOPING

This page is to enable IGMP Snooping feature. After enabling the feature, user may assign IGMP Snooping function to specific VLAN, and the IGMP Snooping table will show the specific multicast group from dynamic learnt or manual input. By enabling IGMP Snooping allows the ports to detect IGMP queries, report packets, and manage multicast traffic through the switch.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IGMP Snooping Global Setting	User can select Enable or Disable this function here. After enabling IGMP Snooping, User can then enable IGMP Snooping for specific VLAN.
IGMP Snooping	Select the Enable to activate the IGMP Snooping. In the same way, User can also Disable IGMP Snooping for certain VLANs.
Filtering Mode	It allows the switch to filter the unknown-multicast data flow. Multicast Filtering Mode is Flood unknown, discard unknown and source only learning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood Unknown: The switch would filter the unknown packets that transmit through the network and the packets will be flooded to the member ports of the same VLAN. - Discard Unknown: Non-member ports will not receive the unknown packets because the filter discards the unknown multicast. - Source Only Learning: The switch learns the IP multicast group from the IP multicast data stream and only forwards traffic to the multicast ports.

IGMP Snooping Table: User can see several information such as multicast IP address, VLAN ID from the multicast group, and the interface member ports of the multicast group (256 multicast groups)

Static Router Port(s)

Port	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Apply

IGMP Snooping Table

Multicast Address	VLAN ID	Interface
224.0.0.251	1	fe1,
224.0.0.252	1	fe1,
239.255.255.250	1	fe1,

Reload

3.7.3 GMRP SETTING

GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP) is a Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) application that provides a constrained multicast flooding facility similar to IGMP snooping. GMRP and GARP are industry-standard protocols defined by the IEEE 802.1P. The GMRP Setting allows bridges and end stations to dynamically register group membership information with the MAC bridges attached to the same LAN segment and for that information to be disseminated across all bridges in the Bridged LAN that supports extended filtering services.

Home > Multicast > GMRP Setting

IGMP Query | IGMP Snooping/Filtering | **GMRP Setting**

GMRP Setting

GMRP Global Setting

Submit

GMRP Port Setting

Port	State
1	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
2	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
3	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
4	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
5	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
6	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
7	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
8	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
9	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>
10	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>

3.8 ROUTING

Routing Feature is the most important feature of the Layer 3 Switch. Layer 3 routing feature is requested since the hosts located in different broadcast domain can't communicate each other, once there is a need to communicate among the different VLANs. WoMaster Switch combines Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing within the single platform. In the Routing Configuration pages allows users create the Routing Interfaces, enable routing capability, enable unicast/multicast routing protocols, configure router redundancy policy and check the related routing information.

3.8.1 ARP TABLE SETTING

The Address Resolution Protocol is a network layer protocol that query by broadcast and reply by unicast packet format. It assists IP protocol to get the MAC address of an IP destination due to the unique MAC address in the network. It is so important to find out the destination MAC address so then the traffic can be correctly and smoothly directed to the destination. An ARP table includes the table with MAC Address/IP Address, and keeps the information from the ARP reply, saving ARP operation for frequent communication and the entries are timeout with an aging mechanism. Below is the configuration page that allows user to configure the Age Time of the ARP entry and see the count of static and dynamic entry.

Home > Routing > ARP Table Setting

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route ▾ | RIP ▾ | OSPF ▾ | VRRP ▾

ARP Table Setting

Aging Time

Aging Time(secs)

Total Entry Count

Static Entry Count

Dynamic Entry Count

ARP Table

IP Address	MAC Address	Port	VLAN	Age(Min)	Type
192.168.10.60	708b.cd03.b567	ge1	1	0	Dynamic

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Aging Time (secs)	Default: 14400 seconds Set the Age time for the ARP entry. Once there is no packet (IP+MAC) hit the entry within the time, the entry will be aged out. Short ARP age time leads the entry aged out easier and re-learn often, the re-learn progress leads the communication stop.
Total Entry Count	Count of total entries from the ARP Table.
Static Entry Count	Count the static entries that user configured.
Dynamic Entry Count	Count the ARP table dynamically learned.

Click **Submit** to apply the configuration.

3.8.2 IP INTERFACE SETTING

Through this page, user is allowed to enable the IP Routing interface and assign the IP Address. First, create the VLAN Interface and assign the member port to the VLAN before creating IP Interface, please refer to the VLAN Configuration page. The IP Interface table listed all the created VLAN automatically; user can change the setting for each VLAN here.

IP Interface

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	The name of the IP interface.
Status	After enabled the routing state, the Status shows Up . After disabled the routing state, the status shows Down
State	Enable or Disable the IP Routing Interface state. After disabled, the interface just work as a layer 2 VLAN. After enabled, the interface can support IP routing feature.
IP Address	Assign the IP Address for the target IP Interface.
Subnet Mask	Choose the subnet mask here. For example, 255.255.255.0 represents for the typical Class C, or so-call 24-bits mask. There are 256 IP Addresses within the range.

Alias IP Table

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select the interface.
Alias IP Address (A.B.C.D/M)	The alias IP and its subnet mask

Click the **Add** to add an alias IP address for the selected interface. Click the **Remove Selected** to remove the selected alias IP address of an interface.

3.8.3 ROUTE

This configuration page allows user to configure the route entry and display the route table.

Static Route Entry Setting

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route ▾ | RIP ▾ | OSPF ▾ | VRRP ▾

Static Route Entry Setting

Default Route

Static Route Entry

Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Distance
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Static Route Table

Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Distance	Metric	Interface
<input type="checkbox"/> 0.0.0.0	0	192.168.10.254	1	0	vlan1

Default Route

The default route allows the stub network to reach all unknown networks through the route. The stub area has only one way and one route to other networks. Within the stub area, there are multiple networks and run their own routing protocols, however, while they want to communicate with unknown network, the traffic will be forwarded to the default route. While configuring Default Route, the IP address of the next hop router/switch is the only setting needs to be specified.

Static Route Entry

Static route entries go to and go from a stub network to another stub network. The static route is usually configured to connect the neighbor router/switch; the both routers/switches then can communicate through the route.

While configuring Static Route, all the fields in Route entry like the destination network and its netmask, the valid route interface to the destination and distance are needed to be specified.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Destination	The destination address of static route entry.
Netmask	The destination address netmask of static route entry.
Gateway	The gateway IP address of static route entry.
Distance	The distance of static route entry.

Click the **Add** button to add a static route entry.

Static Route Table

This table displays the routing table information after user adds the static route entry form.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Destination	The destination address of static route entry.
Netmask	The destination address netmask of static route entry.
Gateway	The gateway IP address of static route entry.
Distance	The distance of static route entry.
Metric	The metric of static route entry.
Interface	The IP interface of static route entry.

Click the **Remove Selected** button to remove selected route entry. Click the **Reload** button to reload Route Entry Table information.

Route Table

Once the routing interfaces changed, the system maintains information and updates the routing table. It is important to find out the possible and best route in the field especially when troubleshooting the network problem.

Protocol	Destination	Connected via	Interface	Status
static	0.0.0.0/0	192.168.10.254	vlan1	active
connected	192.168.10.0/24	direct	vlan1	active

Reload

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Protocol	The field shows the entry is a local interface or learnt from the routing protocol. The connected represents for the local interface. The OSPF shows the entry is learnt from the routing protocol, OSPF.
Destination	The destination address of static route entry.
Connected via	The IP interface wherever the network learned from. The interface is usually the next hop's IP address.
Interface	Show the VLAN Interface wherever the network connected to or learnt from.
Status	Shows the entry status is active or not.

3.8.4 RIP

The Industrial L3 managed switch also implements a dynamic routing protocol to allow automatically learning and updating of routing table. In this subsection, one of the dynamic routing protocols can be setup by the users. Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is a distance vector-based routing protocol that can make decision on which interface the L3 managed switch should forward Internet Protocol (IP) packet and can share information about how to route traffic among network devices that use the same routing protocol. RIP sends routing-update messages periodically every 30 seconds and when there is a change in network topology. RIP prevents routing loops by implementing a limit on the number of hops allowed in a path from source to destination. RIP can also be used to automatically build up a routing table.

RIP Setting

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
RIP Protocol	Choose the RIP protocol Version 1 or Version 2 or Disable RIP protocol in here. Click the Submit button to apply RIP protocol setting.
Routing for Networks	All the networks no matter directly connected or learned from other router/switch should be added to the switch. The format is IP Network/bit mask. For example, 192.168.10.0/24. After typing the network address, click the Add to add a routing network.

Click the **Add** button to add a routing network. Click the **Remove Selected** button to remove selected network address. Click the **Reload** button to reload RIP information.

RIP Interface Setting

Home > Routing > RIP Interface Setting

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route ▾ | RIP ▾ | OSPF ▾ | VRRP ▾

RIP Interface Setting

Interface	RIP Version
vlan1	RIPv2 ▾

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	The IP interface.
RIP Version	RIP version of IP interface. (RIPv1, RIPv2 and Both)

Click the **Submit** button to apply RIP interface settings. Click the **Reload** button to reload RIP interface configuration.

3.8.5 OSPF

Open Shortest Path First is a link-state protocol that equips the IP, mask, the type of network, the routers connected to that network. The State is its relationship to its neighboring routers. The Metric is the distance between the 2 links; it is usually the bandwidth of the link in link-state protocol. The Link State Database is the collection of all these link states. The destination network address, the shortest metric to the network and the IP address of the next hop are specified in the link state database. It propagates link-state advertisements (LSAs) to its neighbor switches. When compared with RIP (Routing Information Protocol) which is a distance vector based routing protocol, OSPF can provide scalable network support and faster convergence time for network routing state. OSPF is widely used in large networks such as ISP (Internet Service Provider) backbone and enterprise networks.

The OSPF is a complex protocol which defines the role of the router/switch when it is installed in different Areas. The Area is a group of routers, the OSPF uses flooding to exchange link-state updates between routers. The routers within the same area update its routing table. Any change in routing information is flooded to all routers in the same area

WoMaster Layer3 Managed Switch design conforms to the OSPF Version 2 specification. Typically, the switch acts as the Internal Router, a router within the area; the Designated Router, the Master router in the same broadcast domain within the area; the Area Board Router which is the boundary router between different area. While configuring the OSPF network, the area ID should be configured with the same IP address or the same area ID.

OSPF Setting

Home > Routing > OSPF Setting

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route ▾ | RIP ▾ | **OSPF ▾** | VRRP ▾

OSPF Setting

OSPF Protocol

Router ID

Routing for Networks

Network Address (A.B.C.D/M) Area

Index	Network Address	Area
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

OSPF redistribute option

Redistribute Type Metric Value Metric Type

Redistribute Type	Metric Value	Metric Type
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
OSPF Protocol	Enable or Disable the OSPF routing protocol.
Router ID	The router ID can be any IP address; however, the IP address of the existed local interface is suggested. With such IP address, user can find the switch easier. Router ID is used while connected multiple OSPF routers/switches to the same broadcast domain, the lowest Router ID will be selected as the Designated Router in the network.
Routing for Network	Type the Network Address and the Area ID in the field.

Click **Add** to apply the setting then the new entry will appear in the network table below. Click the **Remove** Selected button to remove the selected network. Click the **Reload** button to reload the table.

NOTE: All the Area ID of the router/switch within the same area should use the same IP address or ID. All the network address should be added.

OSPF Interface Setting

Home > Routing > OSPF Interface Setting

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route ▾ | RIP ▾ | OSPF ▾ | VRRP ▾

OSPF Interface Setting

Interface	Area	Cost	Priority	Transmit Delay	Hello	Dead	Retransmit
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	The VLAN Interface name.
Area	The area ID of the Interface that user added. The Area ID must be the same for all switches on a network.
Cost	The distance of this link/Interface, the default is identified depends on what the bandwidth is by the system. The value can be changed to decide the best router.
Priority	The priority of this link/Interface. Set priority to help find the OSPF designated router for a network. The default is 1. The range is 0 to 255.
Transmit Delay	The transmit delay timer of this link/Interface. Transmit Delay is the estimated number of seconds to wait before sending a link state update packet. The default value is 1 second.
Hello	The Hello timer of this link/Interface. The value must be the same for all routers/switches on a network. The default value is 10 seconds. The min. value is 1.
Dead	The Dead Interval Timer of this link/Interface. The Dead timer is the time to identify whether the interface is down or not before the neighbors declare the OSPF router to be down. The default value is 4 times (40 seconds) than the Hello interval (default is 10).
Retransmit	The count of Retransmit of this link/Interface. The Retransmit time specifies the number of seconds between link state advertisement transmissions. The default value is 5 seconds.

Once finished configuring the settings, click on **Apply** to apply configuration.

OSPF Area Setting

This page allows user to configure the OSPF Area information. An OSPF domain is divided into different areas. Areas are logical grouping of hosts and networks, including their routers having interfaces connected to any of the included networks. Each area maintains its own link state database. In OSPF, all areas must be connected to a backbone area. The backbone area is responsible for distributing routing information between non-backbone areas. The WoMaster Switch is usually installed as internal router of a single Area environment. While there are multiple areas in the network, this page allows to modify the Area information and Virtual Link.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Area	This field indicates the area ID. Select the ID that user wants to modify.
Default Cost	The default cost of the area ID.
Shortcut	No Defined, Disable, Enable. This indicates whether the area is the OSPF ABR shortcut mode.
Stub	Represents whether the specified Area is a stub area or not. The possible values are No Defined, No Summary and Summary. Summary is used to advertise summary routes.

Click the **Apply** button to apply OSPF area settings. Click the **Remove Selected** button to remove selected area.

Click the **Reload** button to reload OSPF area configurations.

OSPF Neighbor Table

This page allows user to see the OSPF Neighbor information. The Neighbor interface and its state will be listed here.

Home > Routing > OSPF Neighbor Table

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route | RIP | OSPF | VRRP

OSPF Neighbor Table

Neighbor ID	Priority	State	Dead Time	IP Address	Interface

Reload

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Neighbor ID	Display the Router ID of the Neighbor routers/switches.
Priority	Show the priority of the link.
State	While the State is changed to Full , which means the exchange progress is done.
Dead Time	The activated time of the link.
IP Address	Shows the learnt IP interface of the next hops.
Interface	Shows the connected local interface.

Click **Reload** to update the information from the table.

OSPF Database

Home > Routing > OSPF Database

ARP Table Setting | IP Interface Setting | Route | RIP | OSPF | VRRP

OSPF Database

OSPF Routing Process not enabled

Reload

Click **Reload** to update the information.

3.8.6 VRRP

A VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) is a computer networking protocol aimed to eliminate the single point of failure by automatically assigning available IP routers to participating hosts. Using a virtual router ID (VRID) address and virtual router IP (VRIP) address to represent itself, a virtual router consists of two or more physical routers, including one master router and one or more backup routers. All routers in the virtual router group share the same VRID and VRIP. The master router provides primary routing and the backup routers monitor the status of the master router and become active if the master router fails.

VRRP Setting

The field allows user to create the Virtual Router Interface. All the layer 3 switches within the same VRRP domain should be located within the same IP network and equips with the same Virtual ID and Virtual IP address.

Virtual Router

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select the interface for the VRRP domain.
VirtualID	This is a virtual ID range from 1~255. The switches within the same VRRP domain should have the same Virtual ID.
Virtual IP	This is the virtual IP of the VRRP domain. This is the Gateway IP of the clients.

Click **Add** once finish the configuration. Then a new entry is created in the Virtual Router Interface Configuration page. After the VRRP interface is created, user can see the new entry and adjust the settings to decide the policy of the VRRP domain.

Virtual Router Interface

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select the interface for the VRRP domain.
VirtualID	This is a virtual ID range from 1~255. The switches within the same VRRP domain should have the same Virtual ID.

Virtual IP	This is the virtual IP of the VRRP domain. This is the Gateway IP of the clients.
Priority	The priority of the entry of this switch. In VRRP domain, the VRRP switches must have the same Virtual ID and Virtual IP settings and choose who should be the VRRP Master switch. The switch equips with the highest priority will be selected as the VRRP master. The priority setting field can be manually changed, the range is from 1~254, 255 for virtual IP owner and 100 for backup by default.
Adv. Interval	This field indicates how often the VRRP switches exchange the VRRP settings.
Preempt	<p>While the VRRP Master link is failure, the VRRP Backup will take over its job immediately. However, while the VRRP master link is recovered, who should be the Master? The Preempt decide whether the VRRP master should be recovered or not.</p> <p>While the Preempt is Enable and the interface is VRRP Master, the interface will be recovered.</p> <p>While the Preempt is Disable and the interface is VRRP Master, there is no change while the link is recovered. The VRRP backup acts as the Master before restarting the switches.</p>

Click the **Submit Selected** button to apply the configuration. Click the **Remove Selected** button to remove selected setting. Click the **Reload** button to reload table.

VRRP Status

The VRRP represent the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol. To further ensure the high reliability of an environment, the Layer 3 switch supports the VRRP protocol allowing the hosts to continuously direct traffic to the default gateway without the default gateway configuration change.

Home > Routing > VRRP Status

[ARP Table Setting](#)
[IP Interface Setting](#)
[Route](#)
[RIP](#)
[OSPF](#)
[VRRP](#)

VRRP Status

Virtual Router Interface Status

Interface	Virtual ID	Virtual IP	Priority	Adv. Interval	VRRP Status	VRRP MAC
vlan1	1	192.168.10.6	100	1 sec	Master	0000.5e00.0101

[Reload](#)

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select the interface for the VRRP domain.
VirtualID	This is a virtual ID range from 1~255. The switches within the same VRRP domain should have the same Virtual ID.

Virtual IP	This is the virtual IP of the VRRP domain. This is the Gateway IP of the clients.
Priority	The priority of the entry of this switch. In VRRP domain, the VRRP switches must have the same Virtual ID and Virtual IP settings and choose who should be the VRRP Master switch. The switch equips with the highest priority will be selected as the VRRP master. The priority setting field can be manually changed, the range is from 1~254, 255 for virtual IP owner and 100 for backup by default.
Adv. Interval	This field indicates how often the VRRP switches exchange the VRRP settings.
VRRP Status	While the VRRP Master link is failure, the VRRP Backup will take over its job immediately
VRRP MAC	This field indicates the VRRP MAC in this configuration entry.

Click **Reload** to refresh the list.

3.9 SNMP

SNMP is a standard TCP/IP protocol for network management. Network administrators use SNMP to monitor and map network availability, performance, and error rates. System management software uses SNMP to allow administrators to remotely monitor and manage thousands of systems on a network, often by presenting the data gathered from monitored devices in a snapshot or dashboard view. WoMaster Managed Switch support SNMP v1 and v2c and V3.

SNMP managed network consists of two main components: agents and a manager. An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed switch. An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a SNMP compatible format. The manager is the console through the network.

3.9.1 SNMP V1/V2c

In this page allows users to define the new community string set and remove the unwanted community string. The community string can be viewed as the password because SNMP V1/V2c doesn't request User to enter password before User tries to access SNMP agent. The community includes 2 privileges, Read Only and Read and Write.

PRIVILEGE	DESCRIPTION
Read Only	User only has the ability to read the values of MIB tables. Default community string is Public.
Read and Write	User has the ability to read and set the values of MIB tables. Default community string is Private.

WoMaster Managed Switch allows users to assign 4 community strings. Type the community string and select the privilege. Then press **Submit**.

NOTE: When User first installs the device in User network, we highly recommend changing the community string. Since most SNMP management application uses Public and Private as their default community name, this might be the leakage of the network security.

Home > SNMP > SNMP v1/V2c

SNMP V1/V2c | SNMP V3 | SNMP Trap

SNMP V1/V2c

<input type="checkbox"/>	Community String	Privilege
<input type="checkbox"/>	public	Read Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	private	Read and Write
<input type="checkbox"/>		Read Only
<input type="checkbox"/>		Read Only

3.9.2 SNMP V3

SNMPv3 provides network monitoring and control through SNMP protocol that provides secure access to devices by a combination of authenticating (MD5 & SHA) and encrypting packets over the network to ensure the secure communication. The security model that is used by SNMPv3 is an authentication strategy that is set up for a user and user group. A security level is the permitted level of security within a security model. A combination of a security model and a security level determines which security mechanism is used for an SNMP packet.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
User Name	Set up the user name.
Security Level	Default: None Here the user can select the following levels of security: None, User Authentication, and Authentication with privacy.
Authentication Level	Default: MD5 MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) is a widely used cryptographic hash function with a 128-bit hash value. SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) hash functions refer to five Federal Information Processing Standard-approved algorithms for computing a condensed digital representation.
Authentication Password	Here the user enters the SNMP v3 user authentication password.
DES Password	Here the user enters the password for SNMP v3 user DES Encryption.

3.9.3 SNMP TRAP

SNMP Trap is the notification feature defined by SNMP protocol. All the SNMP management applications can understand such trap messages generated by the switch. If no trap manager is defined, no traps will be issued. To define a management station as a trap manager, assign an IP address, enter the SNMP community strings, and select the SNMP trap version. Below is the SNMP Trap Interface

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
SNMP Trap	Default: Disable Enable / Disable SNMP Trap
Server IP	Enter the IP address of the trap manager.
Community	Enter the community string for the trap station.
Version	Select the SNMP trap version type—v1 or v2c.

After configuration, Click **Add** then User can see the change of the SNMP pre-defined standard traps.

3.10 SECURITY

WoMaster Switch provides several security features for User to secure access to its management functions and it can be remotely managed (monitored and configured).

Following topics are included in this section:

3.10.1 Filter

3.10.2 IEEE 802.1X

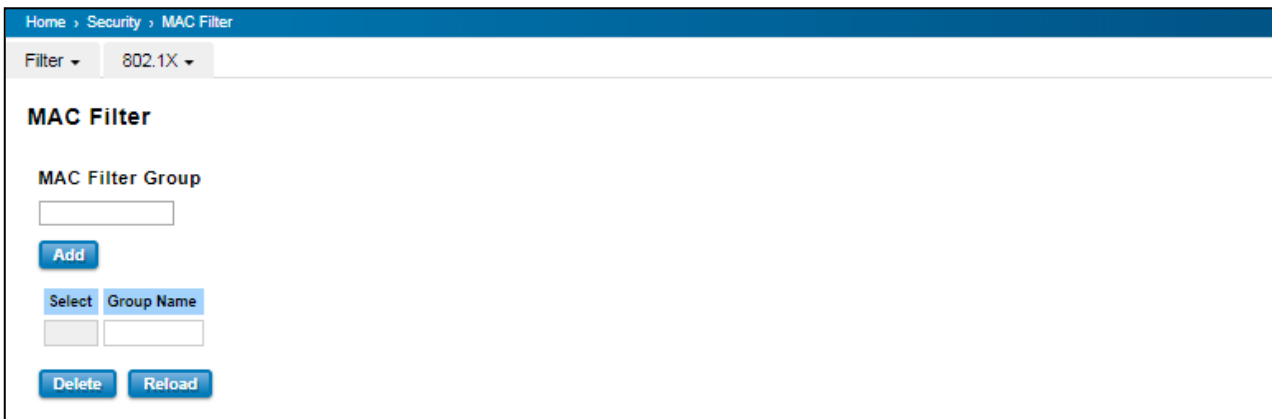
3.10.1 FILTER

Filter is known as Access Control List feature. There are 2 major types; one is MAC Filter that allows user to define the access rule based on the MAC address flexibility. Another one is IP Filter. It includes the IP security, IP Standard access list and advanced IP based access lists.

MAC Filter

Network security can be increased by limiting access to a specific port only to users with specific MAC addresses. Mac Filter feature allows User to stop the MAC address learning for specific port. After stopping MAC learning, only the MAC address listed in the list can access the switch and transmit/receive traffic. This is a simple way to secure User network environment and not to be accessed by hackers.

MAC Filter Group



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring MAC Filter Groups. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Security > MAC Filter. Below this, there are two dropdown menus: 'Filter' and '802.1X'. The main content area is titled 'MAC Filter' and contains a section for 'MAC Filter Group'. This section includes a text input field for the group name, an 'Add' button, a 'Select' button, a 'Group Name' label, a table with one empty row, a 'Delete' button, and a 'Reload' button.

Create a group of MAC Filters by entering a name and clicking the **Add** button to create a new Filter Group. The MAC Filter Group table provides the following information. **Select** the entry and click the **Delete** button then the Filter Group is deleted. Click the **Reload** button to reload the MAC Filter Group table.

MAC Filter Setting

MAC Filter Setting

Group Name

Source MAC

Source Wildcard

Destination MAC

Destination Wildcard

Egress Port

Action Permit Deny

MAC Filter Table

Select	Group Name	Source MAC	Source Wildcard	Destination MAC	Destination Wildcard	Action	Egress Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

In this form, user may configure the MAC Filter Setting. The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Group Name	This is the name of the MAC Filter Group.
Source MAC	This is the source MAC Address of the packet.
Source Wildcard	This is the mask of the MAC Address.
Destination MAC	This is the destination MAC Address of the packet.
Destination Wildcard	This is the mask of the MAC Address.
Egress Port	This is the outgoing (exiting) port number.
Action	This is the filter action, which is to deny or permit the packet. Permit: to permit traffic from specified sources. Deny: to deny traffic from those sources.

Once User finished configuring the settings, click on **Submit/Add** to apply User configuration.

IP Filter

User can create a group of IP Filters with following numbers.

1 - 99: IP Standard Access List

100 – 199: IP Extended Access List

1300 – 1999: IP Standard Access List (expanded range)

2000 – 2699: IP Extended Access List (expanded range)

After entering the IP Filter Group number, click the **Add** to create the new Filter Group.

IP Filter Setting

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Group Number	Number of the Filter Group.

Protocol	This is the L4 protocol (IP/TCP/UDP/ICMP).
Source IP	This is the source IP address of the packet.
Source Wildcard	This is the mask of the IP address.
Source Port	This is the source port of L4 protocol (TCP/UDP)
Destination IP	This is the destination IP address of the packet.
Destination Wildcard	This is the mask of the IP address.
Destination Port	This is the destination port of L4 protocol (TCP/UDP).
Egress Port	This is the outgoing (exiting) port number.
Action	This is the filter action, which is to deny or permit the packet. Permit: to permit traffic from specified sources. Deny: to deny traffic from those sources.

IP Filter List

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Select	Selected the entry for delete.
Group Number	Number of the Filter Group.
Type	This is the filter group type (standard or extended).
Protocol	This is the L4 protocol (IP/TCP/UDP/ICMP).
Source IP	This is the source IP address of the packet.
Source Wildcard	This is the mask of the IP address.
Source Port	This is the source port of L4 protocol (TCP/UDP).
Destination IP	This is the destination IP address of the packet.
Destination Wildcard	This is the mask of the IP address.
Destination Port	This is the destination port of L4 protocol (TCP/UDP).
Action	This is the filter action, which is to deny or permit the packet. Click the Delete button to remove the Filter that has been selected.
Egress Port	This is the outgoing (exiting) port number.

Filter Attach

This page allows user to attach filters created on the IP Filter and MAC Filter pages to ports on the switch.

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port	Select the port that needs to be attached the filter.
MAC Filter	Select a MAC address based filter to attach to the interface.
IP Filter	Select an IP address based filter to attach to the interface.

Click the **Submit** button to apply the configurations.

Filter Attach List

This table displays what filters are currently attached to each port.

Filter Attach List		
Port	MAC Filter	IP Filter
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port	The port number.
MAC Filter	The filter attached MAC address
IP Filter	The filter attached IP address

3.10.2 IEEE 802.1X

802.1X is an IEEE Standard for Port-based Network Access Control that provides an authentication mechanism to devices that wish to attach to a LAN or WLAN. Port-based network access control protocol contains 3 parts, supplicant, authenticator, and authentication server. With 802.1X authentication, a username can be linked with an IP address, MAC address, and port. This provides greater visibility into the network. 802.1X also provides more security because it only allows traffic transmitting on authenticated ports or MAC addresses.

RADIUS

RADIUS is used in the authentication process. Database of authorized users is maintained on a RADIUS server. There is an authenticator, our switch enabling 802.1X, to forward the authentication requests between authentication (RADIUS) server and client. Allowing or denying the requests decides if the client can connect to a LAN/WAN or not.

802.1X Setting

IEEE 802.1X is the protocol that performing authentication to obtain access to IEEE 802 LANs. It is port-base network access control. With the function, WoMaster switch could control which connection is available or not.

802.1X Setting

System Auth Control

Authentication Method

RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP

Shared Key

Server Port

Accounting Port

Secondary RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server IP

Shared Key

Server Port

Accounting Port

Local RADIUS User

User Name	Password	VID
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Local RADIUS User List

User	Name	Password	VID
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
System Auth Control	To enable or disable the 802.1X authentication.
Authentication Method	Radius is an authentication server that provides key for authentication, with this

	method, user must connect switch to server. If user selects Local for the authentication method, switch use the local user data base which can be created in this page for authentication.
Radius Server IP	The IP address of Radius server
Shared Key	It is the password for communicate between switch and Radius Server.
Server Port	UDP port of Radius server.
Accounting Port	Port for packets that contain the information of account login or logout.
Secondary Radius Server IP	Secondary Radius Server could be set in case of the primary radius server down.
802.1X Local User	Here User can add Account/Password for local authentication.
802.1X Local User List	This is a list shows the account information; User also can remove selected account.

802.1X Port Setting

After the configuration of Radius Server or Local user list, user also needs to configure the authentication mode, authentication behavior, applied VLAN for each port and permitted communication. The following information will explain the port configuration.

Filter ▾ 802.1X ▾

802.1X Port Setting

Port	Port Control	Re-authentication	Max Request	Guest VLAN	Host Mode	Admin Control Direction
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 13	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> 14	Force Authorized ▾	Disable ▾	2	0	Single ▾	Both ▾

802.1X Timeout Setting

Port	Re-Auth Period(s)	Quiet Period(s)	Tx period(s)	Supplicant Timeout(s)	Server Timeout(s)
1	3600	60	30	30	30
2	3600	60	30	30	30
3	3600	60	30	30	30
4	3600	60	30	30	30
5	3600	60	30	30	30
6	3600	60	30	30	30
7	3600	60	30	30	30
8	3600	60	30	30	30
9	3600	60	30	30	30
10	3600	60	30	30	30
11	3600	60	30	30	30
12	3600	60	30	30	30
13	3600	60	30	30	30
14	3600	60	30	30	30

Submit

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port control	Force Authorized means this port is authorized; the data is free to in/out. Force unauthorized just opposite, the port is blocked. If users want to control this port with Radius Server, please select Auto for port control.
Re-authentication	Default: 3600 seconds If enable this field, switch will ask client to re-authenticate.
Max Request	The maximum times that the switch allow client request.
Guest VLAN	0 to 4094 is available for this field. If this field is set to 0, that means the port is blocked after authentication fail. Otherwise, the port will be set to Guest VLAN.
Host Mode	If there are more than one device connected to this port, set the Host Mode to single means only the first PC authenticate success can access this port. If this port is set to multi, all the devices can access this port once any one of them pass the authentication.
Control Direction	Determined devices can end data out only or both send and receive.
Re-Auth Period	Control the Re-authentication time interval, 1~65535 are available.
Quiet Period	When authentication failed, Switch will wait for a period and try to communicate with radius server again.
Tx period	The time interval of authentication request.
Supplicant Timeout	The timeout for the client authenticating
Sever Timeout	The timeout for server response for authenticating.

Once User finishes configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply User configuration.

Click **Initialize Selected** to set the authorized state of selected port to initialize status.

Click **Re-authenticate Selected** to send EAP Request to supplicant to request re-authentication.

Click **Default Selected** to reset the configurable 802.1X parameters of selected port to the default values.

802.1X Port Status

User can observe the port status for Port control, Authorized Status, Authorized Supplicant and Open Control Direction from each port.

802.1X Port Status				
Port	Port Control	Authorized Status	Authorized Supplicant	Oper Control Direction
1	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
2	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
3	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
4	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
5	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
6	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
7	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
8	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
9	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
10	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
11	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
12	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
13	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both
14	Force Authorized	AUTHORIZED	NONE	Both

[Reload](#)

3.11 WARNING

The switch provides several types of Warning feature for remote monitoring of end devices status or network changes.

3.11.1 RELAY OUTPUT

WoMaster switch provides 1 alarm relay output, also known as Digital Output. These settings in Relay Output section control the events that will trigger the alarm output. The OK discrete output is on during normal conditions and turned off in the event of an alarm condition. The relay output supports multiple event relay binding functions.

The Relay Output configuration interface has shown below:

The condition or term described as following table.

TERMS	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
Power Failure	Power ID 1 Power ID 2 Any	Detect power input status. If one of condition occurred, relay triggered.
Link Failure	Port number	Monitoring port link down event
Ring	Ring failure	If ring topology changed
Ping Failure 1	IP Address: remote device's IP address.	If target IP does not reply ping request, then relay active.
Ping Failure 2	IP address: remote device's address Restart Period: duration of output open. Hold Period: duration of Ping hold time.	Ping target device and trigger relay to emulate power reset for remote device, if remote system crash. Note: once perform Ping Restart; the relay output will form a short circuit.
Dry Output	On period: duration of relay output short (close). Off period: duration of relay output open.	Relay continuous perform On/Off behavior with different duration.

The relay supports multiple event trigger function; click and select type of event and setting the detail information, and then clicks **Submit** to activate the relay alarm function.

3.11.2 EVENT TYPE

On this page, user can specify how the switch reacts to system events. To enable or disable the options, click the relevant check boxes of the columns. There are two basic Event Types groups which are System Event that related to the overall function of the switch and Ethernet Port Event that related to the specific ports.

Once User finishes configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply User configuration.

The description of the columns is as below:

System Event Selection	Warning Event is sent when.....
Device Cold Start	Power is cut off and then reconnected.
Device Warm Start	Reboot the device by CLI or Web UI.
Authentication failure	An incorrect password, SNMP Community String is entered.

Time Synchronize Failure	Accessing to NTP Server is failure.
Power 1/ 2 Failure	The power input is failure.
Relay Output 1	The Digital Output is on.
Ring Event	Ring Status has changed or backup path is activated.
Port Event	Warning Event is sent when.....
Up	The port is connected to another device
Down	The port is disconnected (e.g. the cable is pulled out, or the opposing devices turns down)
Both	The link status changed.

3.11.3 SYSLOG SETTING

The System Log can provide the switch events history by locally or remotely monitor. There are 3 System Log modes provided by the switch, local mode, remote mode and both.

Local Mode: In this mode, the device will print the selected events in the Event Selection page to System Log table of the switch.

Remote Mode: In this mode, User should assign the IP address of the System Log server. Then the selected occurred events will be sent to System Log server User assigned.

Both: Above 2 modes can be enabled at the same time.

Once User finishes configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply User configuration.

3.11.4 EMAIL ALERT

WoMaster switch provides the option of automatically sending an e-mail if an alarm event occurs (for example to the network administrator). The e-mail contains the identification of the sending device, a description of the cause of the alarm in plain language, and a time stamp. This allows centralized network monitoring to be set up for networks with few nodes based on an e-mail system. On this page, user can configure SMTP servers and the four corresponding e-mail addresses.

Email Alert

Email Alert Disable ▾

SMTP Server IP

Mail Account

Authentication Required

User Name

Password

Confirm Password

Email 1 To

Email 2 To

Email 3 To

Email 4 To

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Email Alert	Enable or Disable the Email Alert function.
SMTP Server IP	Enter the IP address of the email Server
Authentication	Click on check box to enable password
User Name	Enter email Account name (Max.40 characters)
Password	Enter the password of the email account
Confirm Password	Re-type the password of the email account
User can set up to 4 email addresses to receive email alarm from the switch	
Email 1 To	The first email address to receive email alert from the switch (Max. 40 characters)
Email 2 To	The second email address to receive email alert from the switch (Max. 40 characters)
Email 3 To	The third email address to receive email alert from the switch (Max. 40 characters)
Email 4 To	The fourth email address to receive email alert from the switch (Max. 40 characters)

Once User finishes configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply User configuration.

3.12 DIAGNOSTICS

WoMaster Switch provides several types of features for User to monitor the status of the switch or diagnostic for User to check the problem when encountering problems related to the switch.

Following commands are included in this group:

3.12.1 LLDP Setting

3.12.2 MAC Table

3.12.3 Port Statistics

3.12.4 Port Mirror

3.12.5 Event Log

3.12.6 Ping

3.12.1 LLDP SETTING

LLDP is an OSI Layer 2 protocol defined by IEEE 802.11AB. LLDP standardizes the self-identification advertisement method and allows each networking device, such as a WoMaster managed switch, to periodically send its system and configuration information to its neighbors. Because of this, all LLDP devices are kept informed of each other's status and configuration, and with SNMP. From the switch's web interface, User can enable or disable LLDP, and User can view each switch's neighbor-list, which is reported by its network neighbors. Most importantly, enabling the LLDP function allows to automatically display the neighbor ID and IP learned from the connected devices.

The configuration and settings explain as follows.

Local Port	Neighbor ID	Neighbor IP	Neighbor VID
6	94:66:e7:00:00:e7	192.168.10.3	1

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
LLDP	Select to enable/disable LLDP function.
LLDP Timer	Default: 30 seconds The interval time of each LLDP and counts in second; the valid number is from 5 to 254.
LLDP Hold time	Default: 120 seconds The TTL (Time To Live) timer. The LLDP state will be expired once the LLDP is not received by the hold time.

Local port	The current port number that linked with neighbor network device.
Neighbor ID	The MAC address of neighbor device on the same network segment.
Neighbor IP	The IP address of neighbor device on the same network segment.
Neighbor VID	The VLAN ID of neighbor device on the same network segment.

3.12.2 MAC TABLE

In this page, users can change the Aging time, add Static Unicast MAC Address, monitor the MAC address or sort them by different packet types and ports. Click on **Submit** to change the value.

Aging Time (Sec)

Each switch Fabric has limited size to write the learned MAC address. To save more entries for new MAC address, the switch Fabric will age out non-used MAC address entry per Aging Time timeout. The default Aging Time is 300 seconds. The Aging Time can be modified on this page.

Static Unicast MAC Address & Static Multicast MAC Address

In some applications, users may need to type in the static Unicast MAC address to its MAC address table. In this page, User can type MAC Address (format: xxxx.xxxx.xxxx), select its VID and Port ID, and then click on **Add** to add it to MAC Address table.

MAC Address Table

At this table, all the MAC Addresses learned by the switch will be shown here. Use the MAC address table to ensure the port security. The MAC Address Table can be displayed based on the MAC Address Type and based on the Port.

MAC Address Table All

MAC Address	Address Type	VID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<input type="checkbox"/> 9466.e79f.06d9	Dynamic Unicast	1						V								
<input type="checkbox"/> 708b.cd03.b567	Dynamic Unicast	1						V								
<input type="checkbox"/> 4419.b646.e17f	Dynamic Unicast	1		V												
<input type="checkbox"/> 9466.e7ff.1192	Dynamic Unicast	1						V								

Click on **Remove** to remove the selected static Unicast/Multicast MAC address. Click on **Reload** to refresh the table.

3.12.3 PORT STATISTICS

This page displays the number of error packets that are received and sent from the port. This level of detail is not available from the Dashboard graphs. The number of error packets can mean a duplex mismatch, incompatibilities with the port and its attached device, or faulty cables or attached devices. Any of these problems can cause slow network performance, data loss, or lack of connectivity. The statistics that can be viewed include Link Type, Link State, Rx Good, Rx Bad, Rx Abort, Tx Good, Tx Bad and Collision.

LLDP | MAC Table | **Port Statistics** | Port Mirror | Event Logs | Ping

Port Statistics

Port	Type	Link	State	Rx Good	Rx Bad	Rx Abort	Tx Good	Tx Bad	Collision
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	1000	Connected	Enable	223708	0	1	687493	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 13	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 14	0	Disconnected	Enable	0	0	0	0	0	0

Click on **Clear Selected** to reinitialize the counts of the selected ports, and **Clear All** to reinitialize the counts of all ports. Click on **Reload** to refresh the counts.

3.12.4 PORT MIRROR

Port mirroring is a tool that allows User to monitor data that is being transmitted through a specific port. User can use this feature for diagnostics, debugging, and any kind of analysis. This is done by setting up another port (the mirror port) to receive the same data being transmitted from, or both to and from, the port under observation. Using a mirror port allows the network administrator to sniff the observed port to keep tabs on network activity. Any traffic will be duplicated at the Destination Port. All of the traffics at the Destination port can be analyzed using a monitoring tool.

Port	Source Port		Destination Port
	Rx	Tx	
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Submit

The configuration and settings explain as follows:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Port Mirror	Select Enable/Disable to enable/disable Port Mirror.
Source Port	These are the ports that User wants to monitor. The traffic of all source ports will be duplicated to destination ports. User can choose a single port, or multiple ports. Click on checkbox of the Port ID, RX, Tx or Both to select the source ports.
Destination Port	User can analyze the traffic of all the monitored ports at this port without affecting the flow of traffic on the port being monitored. Only one RX/TX of the destination port can be selected.

Once User finishes configuring the settings, click on **Submit** to apply the settings.

3.12.5 EVENT LOGS

This event logs page will show and record the system events log.

Click on **Clear** to clear the entries. Click on **Reload** to refresh the table.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
Index	Event index assigned to identify the event sequence.
Date	The date is updated based on how the current date is set in the Basic Setting page.
Time	The time is updated based on how the current time is set in the Basic Setting page.
Event Log	The occurred events.

3.12.6 PING

WoMaster provides Ping utility in the management interface, the function is to give users a simple but powerful tool for troubleshooting network problems and check that the remote device is still alive or not. Type Destination IP address of the target device and click on Ping to start the ping.

3.13 BACKUP AND RESTORE

User can use WoMaster’s Backup and Restore configuration to save and load configuration through the switch. There are 3 modes for users to backup/restore the configuration file.

Web mode: In this mode, the switch acts as the file server. Users can browse the target folder and then type the file name to back-up the configuration. Browse the target folder and select existed configuration file to restore the configuration back to the switch. This mode is only provided by Web UI while CLI is not supported.

TFTP Server mode: In this mode, the switch acts as TFTP client. Before do so, make sure that TFTP server is ready. Then please type the IP address of TFTP Server and Backup configuration file name. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
TFTP Server IP	User needs to key in the IP address of TFTP Server here.
File Name	Type the correct file name of the configuration file.
Configuration File (.conf)	The configuration file of the switch is a pure text file. User can open it by word/txt read file. User can also modify the file, add/remove the configuration settings, and then restore back to the switch.
Action	User can choose to Load or Save configuration

USB mode: this mode has two functions, Load Setting from File and Save Setting to USB. Load Setting from File, make sure that the USB has been inserted and it has the *.conf* file which is the backup files. After inserting the USB, the USB port will directly read the USB and then the backup file would be shown up by clicking the arrow down. Then click **restore**. At the Save Setting to USB, all of the configuration settings would be saved to the USB, with *.conf* as the file type by clicking the **Save to USB**.

3.14 FIRMWARE UPGRADE

WoMaster provides the latest firmware online at www.womaster.eu. The new firmware may include new features, bug fixes or other software changes. WoMaster also provides the release notes for the update as well. For technical viewpoint, WoMaster suggests user uses the latest firmware before installing the switch to the customer site.

NOTE: Note that the system will be automatically rebooted after User finished upgrading the new firmware. Please remind the attached network users before User performs this function.

There are 3 modes for users to backup/restore the configuration file, Local File mode, USB and TFTP Server mode.

Web mode: The switch acts as the file server. Users can browse the target folder and then type the file name to back-up the configuration. Users also can browse the target folder and select the existed upgrade file. This mode is only provided by Web UI while CLI is not supported.

The description of the columns is as below:

TERMS	DESCRIPTION
IP	User need to key in the IP address of TFTP Server here.
File Name	Type the correct file name of the configuration file.

TFTP Server mode: In this mode, the switch acts as the TFTP client. Before do so, make sure that TFTP server is ready. Then please type the IP address of TFTP Server and Backup configuration file name. This mode can be used in both CLI and Web UI.

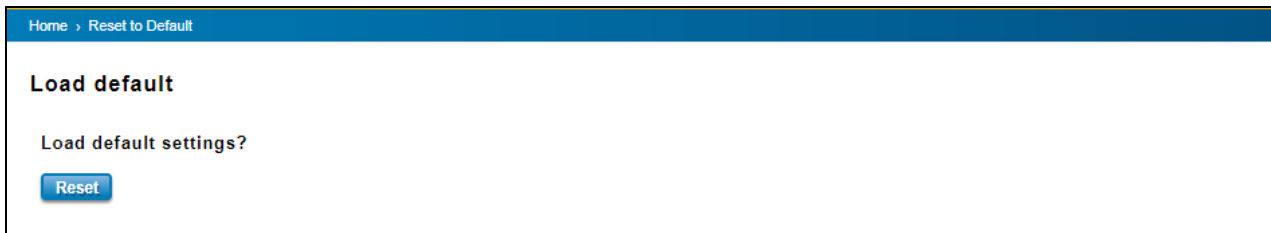
USB mode: Insert the USB device with the firmware file, then it will directly show the new firmware file on the list by clicking the arrow down. Then click **Upgrade**.

The UI also shows User the current firmware version and built date of current firmware upgrade. Please check the version number after the switch is rebooted. Input the TFTP Server IP Address and the specific File Name. Then click on **Upgrade** to start the process. After finishing transmitting the firmware, the system will copy the firmware file and replace the firmware in the flash.

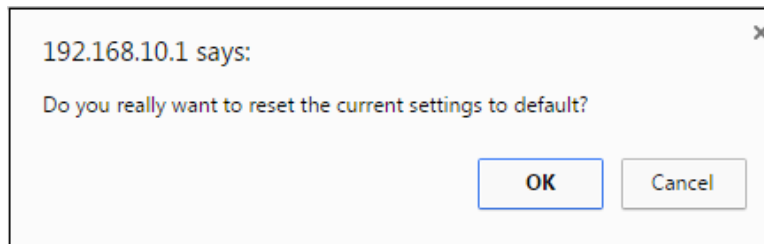
3.15 RESET TO DEFAULTS

This function provides users with a quick way of restoring the WoMaster switch's configuration to factory defaults. The function is available in the serial, Telnet, and web consoles.

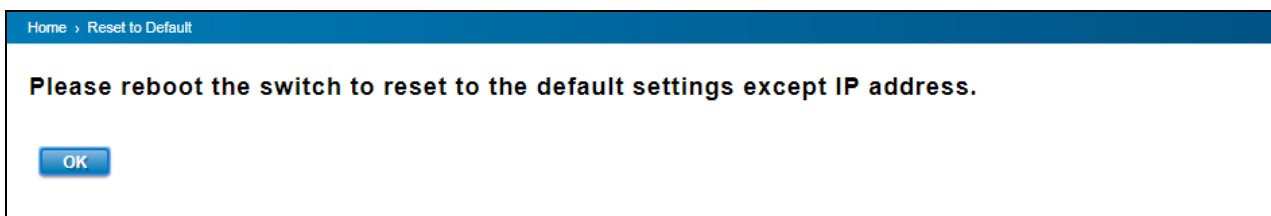
Factory Default main screen



Pop-up message screen to show User that have done the command. Click on **OK** to close the screen.

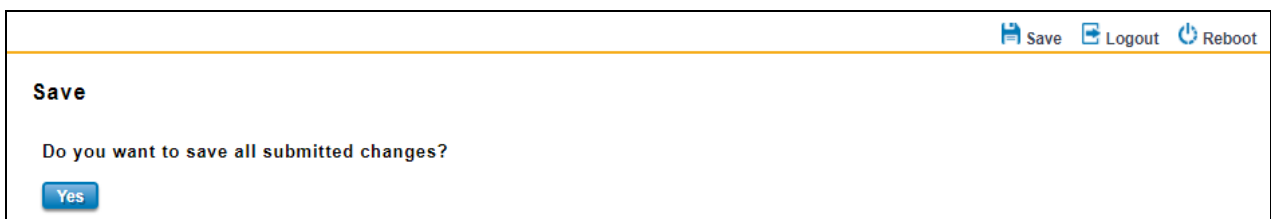


Then please go to **Reboot** page to reboot the switch. Click **OK**. The system will auto reboot the device.



3.16 SAVE

Save option allows user to save any configuration. Powering off the switch without clicking on **Save** will cause loss of new settings. After selecting **Save**, click on **Yes** to save new configuration.



3.17 LOGOUT

There are 2 logout methods. If user doesn't input any command within 30 seconds, the web connection will be logged out. The Logout command allows user to manually logout the web connection. Click on **Yes** to logout.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a top navigation bar containing 'Save', 'Logout', and 'Reboot' buttons. Below the bar, the title 'Logout' is displayed. The main content area asks 'Do you want to logout?' and features a single 'Yes' button.

3.18 REBOOT

System Reboot allows user to reboot the device. Some of the feature changes require user to reboot the system. Click on **Reboot** to reboot device.

NOTE: Remember to click on Save button to save configuration settings. Otherwise, the settings user made will be gone when the switch is powered off.

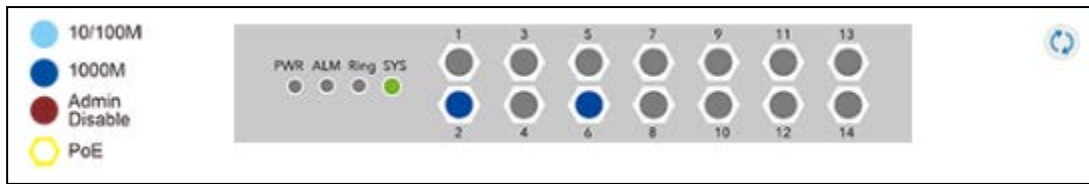
Reboot main screen, to do confirmation request. Click **Yes**, then the switch will reboot immediately.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a top navigation bar containing 'Save', 'Logout', and 'Reboot' buttons. Below the bar, the title 'Reboot' is displayed. The main content area asks 'Do you want to reboot?' and features a single 'Yes' button.

3.19 FRONT PANEL

Front Panel commands allow user to see LED status of the switch. User can see LED and link status of the Power, System, Ring, Alarm, and Ports. Front panel interface, can be seen on the web consoles. Shown as below.



The description of the Front Panel is as below:

Feature	LED On	LED off
PWR	Green on: Power is on	No power
SYS	Green on: System ready	System not ready
Ring	Green on: Ring is active Amber on: Ring status is abnormal	Ring is inactive
ALM	Red on: alarm relay active and contacts is short.	Red off: relay output contact is open.
10/100M	Light Blue on: Port is linked	Port link is down
1000M	Dark Blue on: The port is linked at 1000Mbps speed.	Not available
Admin Disable	Maroon on: Port disable	Not available
PoE	Yellow on: powering	Power output over current or cable short

4. REVISION HISTORY

Version	Description	Date	Editor
	-		