BEWARD
SAFETY & SECURITY

USER'S MANUAL

16-Port 10/100TX with
8-Port 802.3af PoE
Web Smart Ethernet Switch

► STW-16P8

16-Port 10/100TX 802.3at PoE +
2-Port Gigabit TP/SFP Combo
Web Smart Ethernet Switch

► STW-1622HP

Trademarks

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This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the Instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

CE Mark Warning

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Energy Saving Note of the Device

This power required device does not support Standby mode operation. For energy saving, please remove the power cable to disconnect the device from the power circuit. In view of saving the energy and reducing the unnecessary power consumption, it is strongly suggested to remove the power connection for the device if this device is not intended to be active.

WEEE Warning

To avoid the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, end users of electrical and electronic equipment should understand the meaning of the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol. Do not dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and have to collect such WEEE separately.

Revision

BEWARD 16-Port 10/100TX 802.3at PoE + 2-Port Gigabit TP/SFP ComboWeb Smart Ethernet Switch User's Manual

BEWARD 16-Port 10/100Mbps / 8-Port PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch

FOR MODEL: STW-1622HP / STW-16P8

REVISION: 1.1 (October 2014)

Part No: EM-STW-1622HP_v1.1 (2080-AK8080-001)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Thanks you for purchasing BEWARD Web Smart Ethernet Switch, STW-1622HP / STW-16P8. "**PoE Web Smart Switch**" mentioned in this Guide refers to the STW-1622HP / STW-16P8.

STW-1622HP	16-Port 10/100TX 802.3at PoE + 2-Port Gigabit TP/SFP ComboWeb Smart Ethernet Switch
STW-16P8	16-Port 10/100Mbps / 8-Port PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch

1.1 Packet Contents

Open the box of the PoE Web Smart Switch and carefully unpack it. The box should contain the following items:

☑ **The PoE Web Smart Switch**	x1
☑ **Quick Installation Guide**	x1
☑ **SFP Dust Cap (STW-1622HP ONLY)**	x2
☑ **Rubber Feet**	x4
☑ **Rack Mount Accessory Kit**	x1
☑ **Power Cord**	x1

If any item is found missing or damaged, please contact your local reseller for replacement.

1.2 Product Description

BEWARD has released the new version of the STW-16P8 and STW-1622HP, the layer 2 web smart switches with PoE injector function built in. The STW-16P8 features 16 10/100Mbps Fast Ethernet ports with 8 IEEE 802.3af PoE interfaces and STW-1622HP features 16 10/100Mbps Fast Ethernet and 2G TP/SFP ports with 16 IEEE 802.3at PoE interfaces. Both supports MDI / MDI-X convertible on 16 10/100Mbps ports and provides PoE inject function on Port 1 to Port 8 (STW-16P8) or Port 1 to 16 (STW-1622HP) which is able to drive IEEE 802.3af or 802.3at compliant powered devices. The PoE power feeding can be set disable / enable and the PoE power consumption can be monitored for effective power usage.

With its auto-negotiation capability, all the RJ45 / STP ports of the STW-16P8 / STW-1622HP can be configured to speeds of 10/20Mbps / 100/200Mbps (Fast Ethernet) automatically. In addition, the STW-16P8 / STW-1622HP is equipped with the MDI/MDI-X auto detection for easy plug and play connection, regardless of cabling types in straight through or crossover. The STW-16P8/STW-1622HP provides a simple, cost-effective, and highly reliable network connection for data and power transmission. Furthermore, it is the ideal device for bridging among Ethernet, Fast Ethernet workgroups and networks. It fits all kinds of Ethernet installations such as campus, workgroup, department, enterprise, telecom or industrial applications.

Ideal Solution for Secure IP Surveillance Infrastructure

Particularly designed for the growing popular IP surveillance applications, BEWARD STW-1622HP / STW-16P8 PoE web smart switches are positioned as surveillance switches with the central management of remote power control and IP camera monitoring. The STW-1622HP / STW-16P8 provide intelligent PoE functions along with RJ45 copper interfaces and supports high-speed transmission of surveillance images and videos or VoIP service.

Perfectly- integrated Solution for PoE IP Camera, NVR System and VoIP Phone System

Being different from the general IT industry PoE switch which usually contains 12 or 24 PoE ports, the STW-1622HP / STW-16P8 provides 16 ports or 8 port PoE+/PoE feature for catering to medium to large scale of IP surveillance networks at a lower total cost. STW-1622HP with extra 2 ports Gigabit TP/SFP combo high-performance switch architecture and **220-watt PoE power budget**, the STW-1622HP is very suitable to be used for powered PoE+ speed dome and to recordes video file to the 8 / 16 / 32-channel NVR systems or surveillance software to perform comprehensive security monitoring. The STW-16P8 is very suitable to be used for powered VoIP phone, PoE wireless AP and IEEE 802.3af PoE camera. 8 port PoE port is just fit to collocate with an 8-chanel NVR system for SOHO, small business or co-work with STW-1622HP.

Robust Layer 2 Features

The STW-1622HP / STW-16P8 can be programmed for advanced switch management functions such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), IGMP Snooping v1, v2, bandwidth control and L2/L4 security control. The STW-1622HP / STW-16P8 provides IEEE 802.1Q tagged VLAN, port-based VLAN and MTU VLAN. The VLAN groups allowed will be maximally up to 32.

Flexible and Extendable Uplink Solution (STW-1622HP Only)

The STW-1622HP provides **2 extra Gigabit TP/SFP combo** interfaces supporting **10/100/1000BASE-T** RJ45 copper to connect with surveillance network devices such as **NVR**, **Video Streaming Server** or **NAS** to facilitate surveillance management. Or through these dual-speed fiber SFP slots, it can also connect with the **1000BASE-SX/LX** SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) fiber transceiver to uplink to backbone switch and monitoring center in long distance. The distance can be extended from 550m to 2km (multi-mode fiber), even going up to above 10/20/30/40/50/70/120km (single-mode fiber or WDM fiber). They are well suited for applications within the enterprise data centers and distributions.

1.3 How to Use This Manual

This User Manual is structured as follows:

Section 2, **INSTALLATION**

The section explains the functions of the Switch and how to physically install the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Section 3, **SWITCH MANAGEMENT**

The section contains the information about the software function of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Section 4, **WEB CONFIGURATION**

The section explains how to manage the PoE Web Smart Switch by Web interface.

Section 5, **SWITCH OPERATION**

The chapter explains how to does the switch operation of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Section 6, **Power over Ethernet Overview**

The chapter introduces the IEEE 802.3af / 802.3at PoE standard and PoE provision of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Section 7, **TROUBSHOOTING**

The chapter explains how to troubleshoot the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Appendix A

The section contains cable information of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

1.4 Product Features

➢ **Physical Port**

	STW-1622HP	STW-16P8
10/100BASE-T Ports	16	16
10/100/1000BASE-TX Ports	2	-
1000BASE-X Ports	2	-
RESET Button	YES	YES

➢ **Power over Ethernet- STW-1622HP**

- Complies with IEEE 802.3at High Power over Ethernet End-Span PSE
- Complies with IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet End-Span PSE
- Up to 16 IEEE 802.3at / 802.3af devices powered
- Supports PoE Power up to 30.8 watts for each PoE port
- Detects powered device (PD) automatically
- Circuit protection prevents power interference between ports
- Remote power feeding up to 100m
- PoE Power Usage (50/100/150/190 watts)
- PoE Management
  - Per port PoE function enable/disable
  - PoE Port Power feeding priority
  - Per PoE port power limit
  - PD classification detection
  - PoE Power sequential
  - PoE schedule

➢ **Power over Ethernet- STW-16P8**

- Complies with IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet End-Span PSE
- Up to 8 IEEE 802.3af devices powered
- Supports PoE Power up to 15.4 watts for each PoE port
- Detects powered device (PD) automatically
- Circuit protection prevents power interference between ports
- Remote power feeding up to 100m
- PoE Management
  - Per port PoE function enable/disable
  - PoE consumption power limit mode supported

➢ **Layer 2 Features**

- Auto-MDI/MDI-X detection on each RJ45 port
- Prevents packet loss with back pressure (half-duplex) and IEEE 802.3x pause frame flow control (full-duplex)
- Supports broadcast storm control
- Supports **VLAN**:
  - IEEE 802.1Q tag-based VLAN, up to 30 VLANs groups, out of 4095 VLAN IDs
  - Port-based VLAN, up to 16 VLAN groups
  - MTU VLAN (Multi-tenant Unit VLAN)
- Supports **Link Aggregation (STW-1622HP ONLY)**
  - 802.3ad Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
  - Cisco ether-channel (Static Trunk)
- Supports **Spanning Tree Protocol**

- STP, IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol
- RSTP, IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

- Port mirroring to monitor the incoming or outgoing traffic on a particular port
- Provides port mirror (Many-to-1)
- Loopback protection to avoid broadcast loops

➢ **Quality of Service**

- 2 priority queues on all switch ports
- Traffic classification
  - Port-based priority
  - IEEE 802.1p-based priority
  - IP TOS / DSCP-based priority
  - TCP / UDP port-based QoS
- Strict priority and Weighted Round Robin (WRR) CoS policies

➢ **Multicast**

- Supports IGMP Snooping v1 and v2

➢ **Security**

- Physical port to MAC address binding
- TCP/UDP port number filter: Forwarding or discarding typical network applications
- Port mirroring to monitor the incoming or outgoing traffic on a particular port

➢ **Management**

- Switch Management Interfaces
  - Web switch management
  - SNMP v1 switch management
- Supports DHCP Option82 and DHCP Relay
- Firmware upload/download via HTTP
- Network Time Protocol (NTP)
- Hardware reset button for system reboot or reset to factory default
- BEWARD smart discovery utility

1.5 Product Specifications

Product	STW-1622HP	STW-16P8
Hardware Specifications		
10/100Mbps Copper Ports	16 10/100BASE-TX RJ45 Auto-MDI/MDI-X ports	
Gigabit Copper Ports	2 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ45 Auto-MDI/MDI-X ports	None
SFP/mini-GBIC Slots	2 1000BASE-X SFP interfaces, shared with Port-17 to Port-18	None
Switch Architecture	Store-and-Forward	
Switch Fabric	7.2Gbps / non-blocking	3.2Gbps.
Throughput	5.35Mpps@64Bytes	2.38Mpps.
Address Table	4K entries, automatic source address learning and ageing	
Share Data Buffer	2.75Mb embedded memory for packet buffers	
Flow Control	IEEE 802.3x pause frame for full-duplex Back pressure for half-duplex	
Jumbo Frame	1536 Bytes	
Reset Button	< 5 sec: System reboot > 5 sec: Factory Default	
Dimensions (W x D x H)	440 x 200 x 44.5 mm, 1U height	440 x 120 x 44 mm (1U height)
Weight	2.55kg	1.75 kg
LED	System: Power (Green) 10/100BASE-TX RJ45 Interfaces (Port1 to Port16): 10/100Mbps LNK/ACT (Green) PoE In-Use (Orange) 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ45 / SFP Interfaces (Port17 to Port18): LNK/ACT (Green) 100/1000 (Green) PoE Usage 50W, 100W, 150W, 190W (Orange)	System: Power (Green) 10/100BASE-TX RJ45 Interfaces (Port1 to Port16): 10/100Mbps LNK/ACT (Green) PoE In-Use (Orange)
Power Requirements	100~240V AC, 50/60Hz, 4A	100-240V AC, 50-60 Hz, 1A
Power Consumption	Max. 240 watts / 816 BTU	123.5 watts / 420BTU
ESD Protection	2KV DC	None
Power over Ethernet		
PoE Standard	IEEE 802.3af / 802.3at PoE / PSE	IEEE 802.3af PoE / PSE
PoE Power Supply Type	End-span	
PoE Power Output	Per Port 56V DC, Max. 30.8 watts	Per Port 48V DC, Max. 15.4 watts
Power Pin Assignment	1/2(+), 3/6(-)	

PoE Power Budget		220 watts (max.)	110 watts (max.)
PoE Ability	**PD @ 7 watts**	16 units	8 units
	PD @ 15.4 watts	12 units	7 units
	PD @ 30.8 watts	7 units	No supporting
Layer 2 Functions			
Port Configuration		Port disable / enable Auto-negotiation 10/100/1000Mbps full and half duplex mode selection Flow Control disable / enable	
Port Status		Display each port's speed duplex mode, link status, flow control status, auto negotiation status and trunk status	
Port Mirroring		TX / RX / Both Many-to-1 monitor	
VLAN		802.1Q tagged-based VLAN, up to 30 VLAN groups, out of 4094 VLAN IDs Port-based VLAN, up to 18 VLAN groups MTU VLAN	
Link Aggregation		1 group of 2-Port 10/100/1000BASE-T trunk supported	None
QoS		Allow to assign low / high priority on each port First-In-First-Out, All-High-before-Low, Weight-Round-Robin QoS policy	
IGMP Snooping		IGMP (v1/v2) Snooping, up to 32 multicast groups	
Security Control		MAC address binding TCP & UDP filter	
Management Functions			
Basic Management Interfaces		Web Browser, SNMP v1	
Standards Conformance			
Regulation Compliance		FCC Part 15 Class A, CE	
Standards Compliance		IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3u Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3ab Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet over Fiber-Optic IEEE 802.3x Full-duplex flow control IEEE 802.1Q VLAN IEEE 802.1p QoS IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet IEEE 802.3at Power over Ethernet Plus	IEEE 802.3 Ethernet IEEE 802.3u Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3x Full-duplex flow control IEEE 802.1Q VLAN IEEE 802.1p QoS IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet
Cable	**Twisted-Pair**	10BASE-T: 2-Pair UTP CAT. 3, 4, 5, up to 100 meters 100BASE-TX: 2-Pair UTP CAT. 5, 5e up to 100 meters 1000BASE-T: 4-Pair UTP CAT. 5e, 6 up to 100 meters	
	Fiber-Optic Cable	**1000BASE-SX** : 50/125μm or 62.5/125μm multi-mode fiber optic cable, up to 550m (varying on SFP module) **1000BASE-LX** : 9/125μm single-mode fiber optic cable, up to 10/20/30/40/50/70/120 kilometers	N/A

		(varying on SFP module)	
Environment			
Operating		Temperature: 0 ~ 50 degrees C Relative Humidity: 5 ~ 95% (non-condensing)	
Storage		Temperature: -10 ~ 70 degrees C Relative Humidity: 5 ~ 95% (non-condensing)	

2. INSTALLATION

This section describes the hardware features and installation of the PoE Web Smart Switch on the desktop or rack mount. For easier management and control of the PoE Web Smart Switch, familiarize yourself with its display indicators, and ports. Front panel illustrations in this chapter display the unit LED indicators. Before connecting any network device to the PoE Web Smart Switch, please read this chapter completely.

2.1 Hardware Description

2.1.1 Switch Front Panel

The front panel provides a simple interface monitoring the PoE Web Smart Switch. Figure 2-1 & 2-2 shows the front panel of the STW-1622HP / STW-16P8.

Front Panel

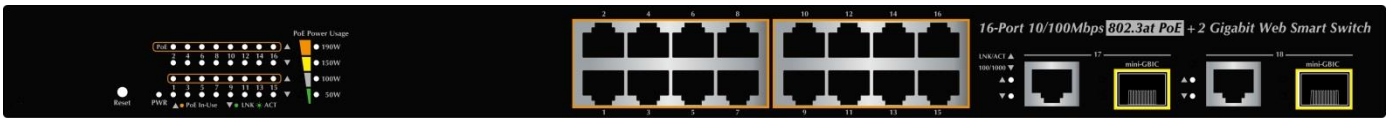


Figure 2-1 STW-1622HP front panel

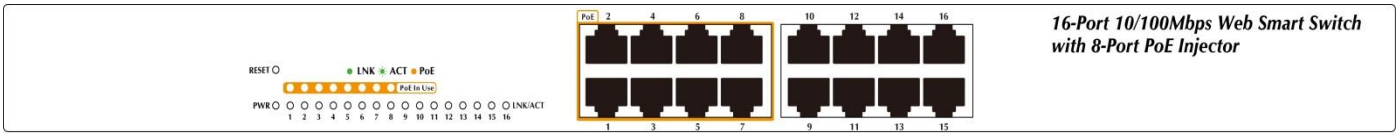


Figure 2-2 STW-16P8 front panel

- **Fast Ethernet TP interface**

  10/100BASE-TX Copper, RJ45 Twist-Pair: Up to 100 meters.

- **Gigabit TP Interface (STW-1622HP ONLY)**

  Port-17, Port-18: 10/100/1000BASE-T Copper, RJ45 Twist-Pair: up to 100 meters.

- **Gigabit SFP Slots (STW-1622HP ONLY)**

  Port-17, Port-18: 1000BASE-SX/LX mini-GBIC slot, SFP (Small Factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (Multi-mode fiber), up to 10/20/30/40/50/70/120 kilometers (Single-mode fiber).

- **Reset Button**

  On the left side of the front panel, the reset button is designed for rebooting the PoE Web Smart Switch without turning off and on the power. The following is the summary table of Reset button functions:

Reset Button Pressed and Released	Function
< 5 sec: System Reboot	Reboot the PoE Web Smart Switch.
> 5 sec: Factory Default	Reset the PoE Web Smart Switch to Factory Default configuration. The PoE Web Smart Switch will then reboot and load the default settings as shown below:

	■ Default Username: **admin** ■ Default Password: **admin** ■ Default IP address: **192.168.0.100** ■ Subnet mask: **255.255.255.0** ■ Default Gateway: **192.168.0.254**

2.1.2 LED Indications

The front panel LEDs indicating is instant status of port link, data activity and system power, and help monitor and troubleshoot when needed. Figure 2-3 & 2.4 show the LED indications of these PoE Web Smart Switches.

LED Indication

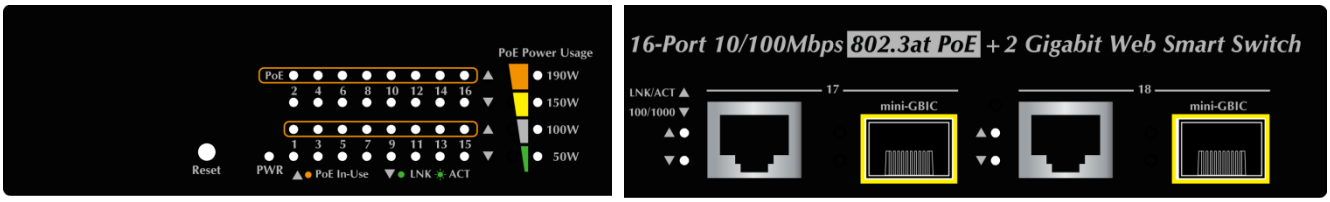


Figure 2-3 STW-1622HP LED panel

➢ **System**

LED	Color	Function
PWR	**Green**	**Lights** to indicate that the Switch has power.

➢ **Per 10/100Mbps port with PoE interfaces (Port-1 to Port-16)**

LED	Color	Function	
LNK/ACT	**Green**	**Lights:**	Indicates the link through that port is successfully established at 10/100Mbps.
		Blink:	Indicates that the Switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
PoE In-Use	**Orange**	**Lights**:	Indicates the port is providing 56V DC in-line power.
		Off:	Indicates the connected device is not a PoE Powered Device (PD).

➢ **Per 10/100/1000Mbps RJ45 Combo Interface (Port-17 to Port-18)**

LED	Color	Function	
LNK/ACT	**Green**	**Blink**:	Indicates that the Switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
100/1000	**Green**	**Lights**.	Indicates the port is successfully established at 1000Mbps.
		Slow Blink:	Indicates the port is successfully established at 100Mbps.
		OFF:	Indicates the port is successfully established at 10Mbps.

➢ **Per 1000Mbps SFP Combo Interface (Port-17 to Port-18)**

LED	Color	Function	
LNK/ACT	**Green**	**Blink**:	Indicates that the Switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
1000	**Green**	**Lights**.	Indicates the port is successfully established at 1000Mbps.

➢ **PoE Usage**

LED	Color	Function

50W	**Orange**	Lights to indicate the PoE power consumption has equal 50W or over 50W.
100W	**Orange**	Lights to indicate the PoE power consumption has equal 100W or over 100W.
150W	**Orange**	Lights to indicate the PoE power consumption has equal 150W or over 150W.
190W	**Orange**	Lights to indicate the PoE power consumption has equal 190W or over 190W.

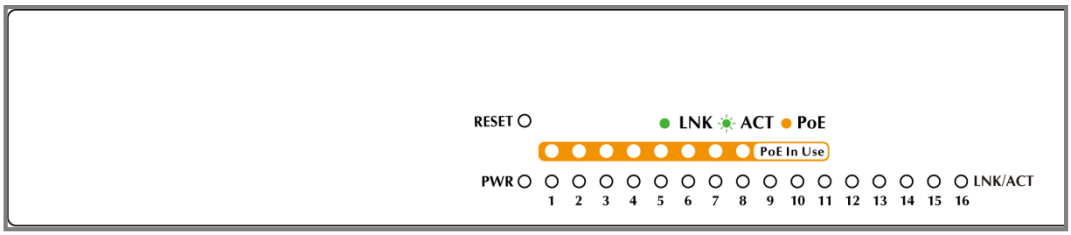


Figure 2-4 STW-16P8 LED panel

➢ **System**

LED	Color	Function
PWR	**Green**	**Lights** to indicate that the Switch has power.

➢ **Per 10/100Mbps port with PoE interfaces (Port-1 to Port-16)**

LED	Color	Function	
LNK/ACT	**Green**	**Lights:**	Indicates the link through that port is successfully established at 10/100Mbps.
		Blink:	Indicates that the Switch is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
PoE In-Use	**Orange**	**Lights**:	Indicates the port is providing 48V DC in-line power.
		Off:	Indicates the connected device is not a PoE Powered Device (PD).

2.1.3 Switch Rear Panel

The rear panel of the PoE Web Smart Switch indicates a DC inlet power socket. Figure 2-5 & 2-6 show the rear panel of these PoE Web Smart Switches

Rear Panel

Figure 2-5 Rear Panel of STW-1622HP

Figure 2-6 Rear Panel of STW-16P8

■ **AC Power Receptacle**

For compatibility with electric service in most areas of the world, the PoE Web Smart Switch's power supply automatically adjusts to line power in the range of 100-240V AC and 50/60 Hz.

Plug the female end of the power cord firmly into the receptalbe on the rear panel of the PoE Web Smart Switch. Plug the other end of the power cord into an electric service outlet and the power will be ready.

Power Notice:

1. The device is a power-required device, which means it will not work till it is powered. If your networks should be active all the time, please consider using UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) for your device. It will prevent you from network data loss or network downtime. In some areas, installing a surge suppression device may also help to protect your PoE Web Smart Switch from being damaged by unregulated surge or current to the Switch or the power adapter.
2. Because of STW-16P8 operation and installation are almost the same as STW-1622HP, so we are going to pick up STW-1622HP to be explanation example for later chapters.

2.2 Installing the Switch

This section describes how to install your PoE Web Smart Switch and make connections to the PoE Web Smart Switch. Please read the following topics and perform the procedures in the order being presented. To install your PoE Web Smart Switch on a desktop or shelf, simply complete the following steps. The following steps are taking STW-1622HP for example.

2.2.1 Desktop Installation

To install the PoE Web Smart Switch on desktop or shelf, please follow these steps:

Step1: Attach the rubber feet to the recessed areas on the bottom of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Step2: Place the PoE Web Smart Switch on the desktop or the shelf near a DC or PoE-in power source, as shown in Figure 2-7.

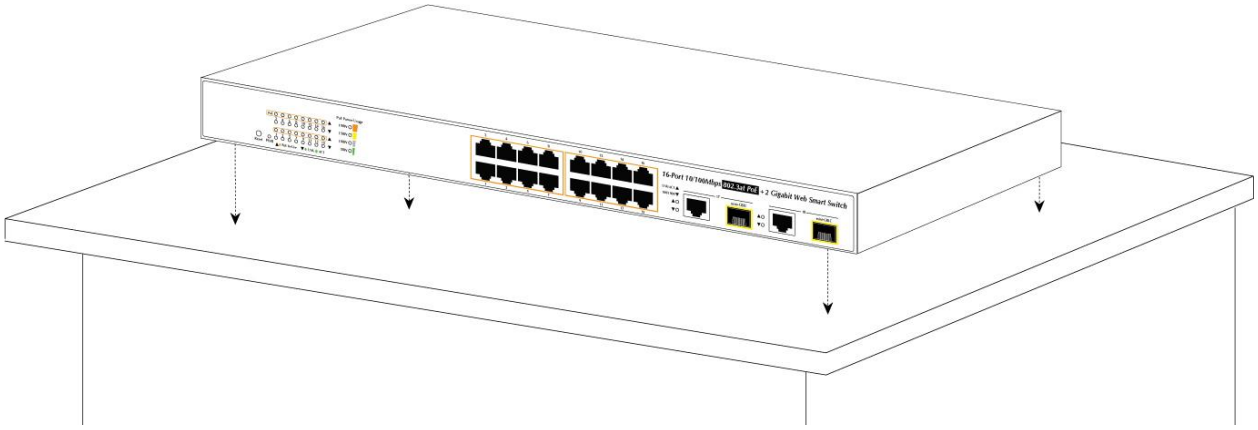


Figure 2-7 Place the PoE Web Smart Switch on the desktop

Step3: Keep enough ventilation space between the PoE Web Smart Switch and the surrounding objects.

Note

When choosing a location, please keep in mind the environmental restrictions discussed in Chapter 1, Section 4 under specifications.

Step4: Connect the PoE Web Smart Switch to network devices.

Connect one end of a standard network cable to the 10/100/1000 RJ45 ports on the front of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Connect the other end of the cable to the network devices such as printer server, workstation or router.

Note

Connection to the PoE Web Smart Switch requires UTP Category 5 network cabling with RJ45 tips. For more information, please see the Cabling Specifications in Appendix A.

Step5: Supply power to the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Connect one end of the power cable to the PoE Web Smart Switch.

Connect the power plug of the power cable to a standard wall outlet.

When the PoE Web Smart Switch receives power, the Power LED should remain solid Green.

2.2.2 Rack Mounting

To install the PoE Web Smart Switch in a 19-inch standard rack, please follow the instructions described below.

Step1: Place the PoE Web Smart Switch on a hard flat surface, with the front panel positioned towards the front side.

Step2: Attach the rack-mount bracket to each side of the PoE Web Smart Switch with supplied screws attached to the package.

Figure 2-8 shows how to attach brackets to one side of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

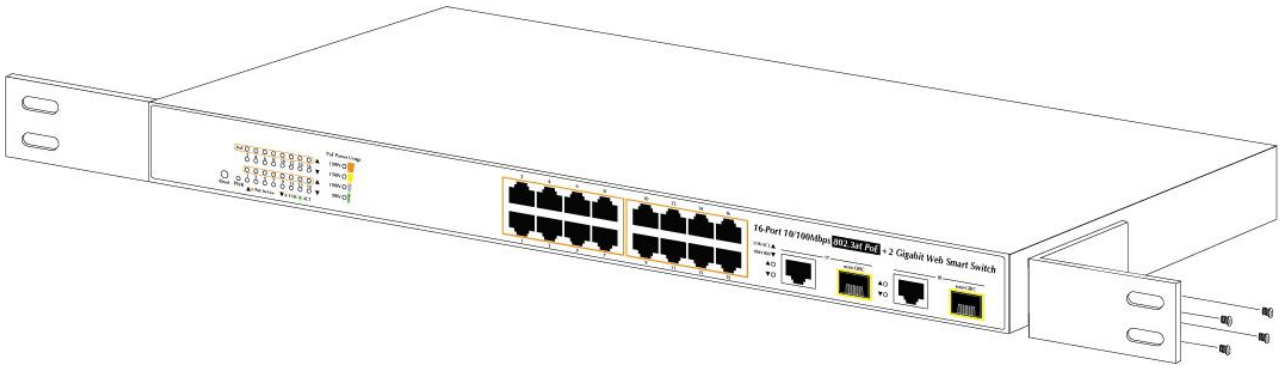


Figure 2-8: Attach Brackets to the PoE Web Smart Switch.

You must use the screws supplied with the mounting brackets. Damage caused to the parts by using incorrect screws would invalidate the warranty.

Step3: Secure the brackets tightly.

Step4: Follow the same steps to attach the second bracket to the opposite side.

Step5: After the brackets are attached to the PoE Web Smart Switch, use suitable screws to securely attach the brackets to the rack, as shown in Figure 2-9.

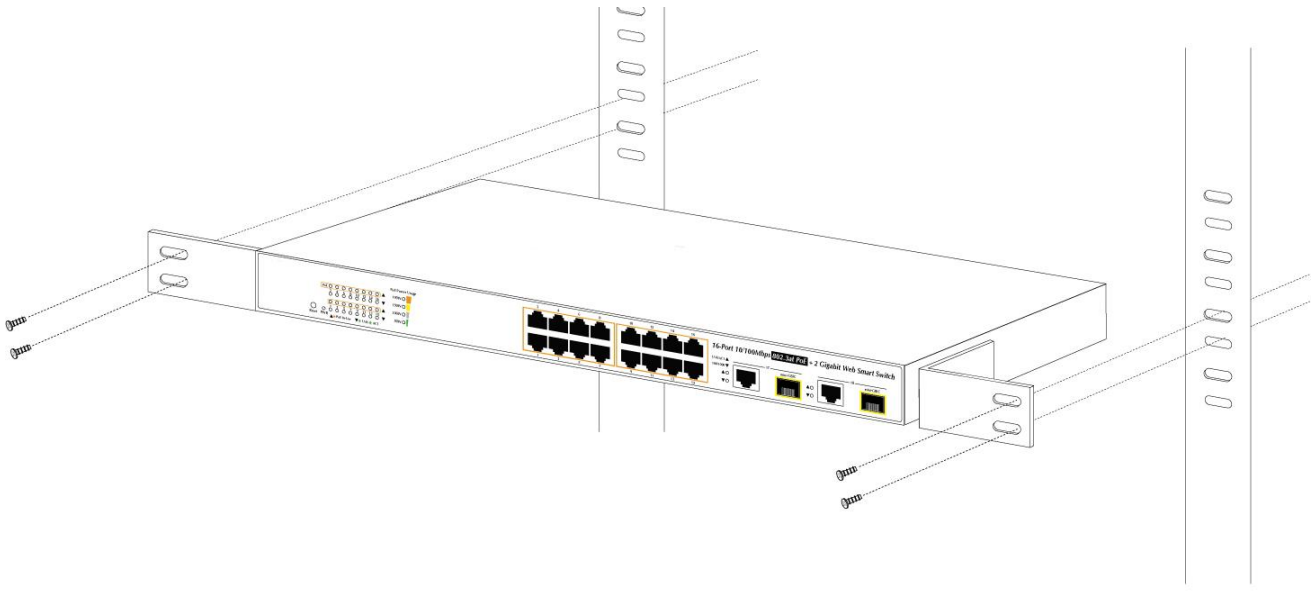


Figure 2-9: Mounting PoE Web Smart Switch in a Rack

Step6: Proceeds with the steps 4 and 5 of session 2.2.1 Desktop Installation to connect the network cabling and supply power to the PoE Web Smart Switch.

2.2.3 Installing the SFP transceiver (STW-1622HP ONLY)

The sections describe how to insert an SFP transceiver into an SFP slot.

The SFP transceivers are hot-pluggable and hot-swappable. You can plug in and out the transceiver to/from any SFP port without having to power down the PoE Web Smart Switch, as the Figure 2-10 shows.

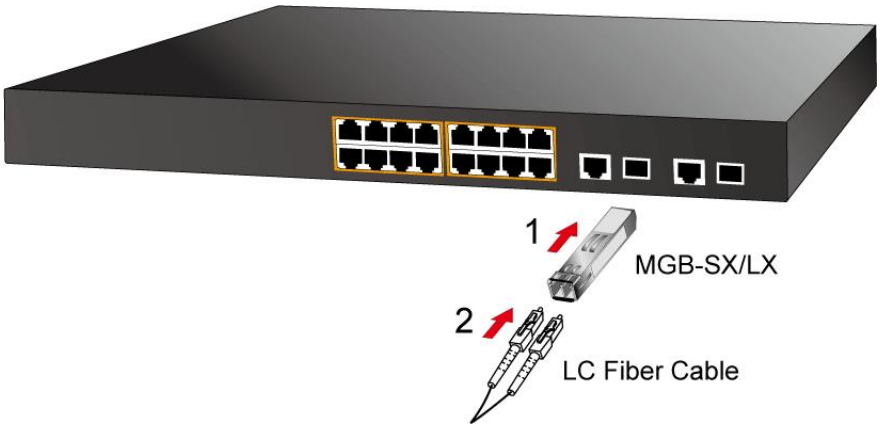


Figure 2-10 Plug in the SFP transceiver

1. Before we connect PoE Web Smart Switch to the other network device, we have to make sure both sides of the SFP transceivers are with the same media type, for example: 1000BASE-SX to 1000BASE-SX, 1000Bas-LX to 1000BASE-LX.

2. Check whether the fiber-optic cable type matches with the SFP transceiver requirement.
   - To connect to 1000BASE-SX SFP transceiver, please use the multi-mode fiber cable with one side being the male duplex LC connector type.
   - To connect to 1000BASE-LX SFP transceiver, please use the single-mode fiber cable with one side being the male duplex LC connector type.

■ Connect the Fiber Cable

1. Insert the duplex LC connector into the SFP transceiver.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to a device with SFP transceiver installed.
3. Check the LNK/ACT LED of the SFP slot on the front of the PoE Web Smart Switch. Ensure that the SFP transceiver is operating correctly.
4. Check the Link mode of the SFP port if the link fails. To function with some fiber-NICs or Media Converters, user has to set the port Link mode to **"1000 Force"**.

■ Remove the Transceiver Module (STW-1622HP)

1. Make sure there is no network activity anymore.
2. Remove the Fiber-Optic Cable gently.

3. Lift up the lever of the MGB module and turn it to a horizontal position.
4. Pull out the module gently through the lever.

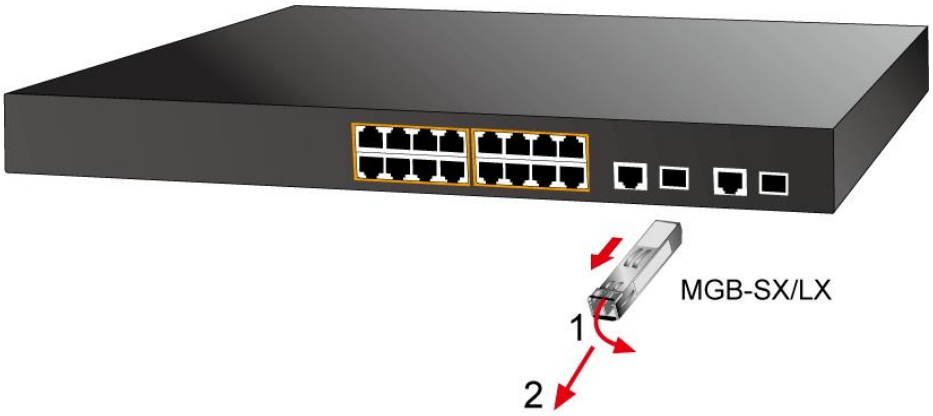


Figure 2-11 How to Pull Out the SFP Transceiver

Note	Never pull out the module without lifting up the lever of the module and turning it to a horizontal position. Directly pulling out the module could damage the module and the SFP module slot of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

3. SWITCH MANAGEMENT

This chapter explains the methods that you can use to configure management access to the PoE Web Smart Switch. It describes the types of management applications and the communication and management protocols that deliver data between your management device (workstation or personal computer) and the system. It also contains information about port connection options.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Requirements
- Management Access Overview
- Web Management Access
- SNMP Access
- Standards, Protocols, and Related Readings

3.1 Requirements

- **Workstations** running Windows 2000/XP, 2003, Vista/7/8, 2008, MAC OS9 or later, Linux, UNIX or other platforms are compatible with **TCP/IP** protocols.
- **Workstation** is installed with **Ethernet NIC** (Network Interface Card)
- Ethernet Port connection
  - Network cables -- Use standard network (UTP) cables with RJ45 connectors.
- The above Workstation is installed with **Web Browser** and **JAVA runtime environment** Plug-in

It is recommended to use Internet Explore 8.0 or above to access PoE Web Smart Switch.

3.2 Management Access Overview

The PoE Web Smart Switch gives you the flexibility to access and manage it using any or all of the following methods:

- **Web browser** interface
- An external **SNMP-BASEd network management application**

The Web browser management is embedded in the PoE Web Smart Switch software and available for immediate use. Each of these management methods has their own advantages. Table 3-1 compares the three management methods.

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Web Browser	■ Ideal for configuring the switch remotely ■ Compatible with all popular browsers ■ Can be accessed from any location ■ Most visually appealing	■ Security can be compromised (hackers need to know only the IP address and subnet mask) ■ May encounter lag times on poor connections
SNMP Agent	■ Communicates with switch functions at the MIB level ■ BASEd on open standards	■ Requires SNMP manager software ■ Least visually appealing of all three methods ■ Some settings require calculations ■ Security can be compromised (hackers need to know only the community name)

Table 3-1 Comparison of Management Methods

3.3 Web Management

The PoE Web Smart Switch offers management features that allow users to manage the PoE Web Smart Switch from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer. After you set up your IP address for the switch, you can access the PoE Web Smart Switch's Web interface applications directly in your Web browser by entering the IP address of the PoE Web Smart Switch.

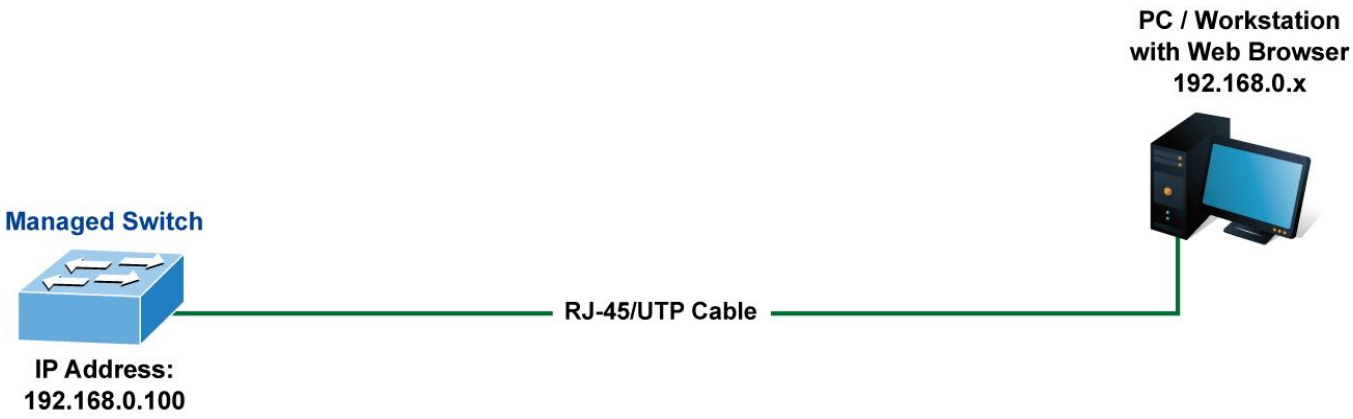


Figure 3-1 Web Management

You can then use your Web browser to list and manage the PoE Web Smart Switch configuration parameters from one central location, just as if you were directly connected to the PoE Web Smart Switch's console port. Web Management requires either **Microsoft Internet Explorer 8.0** or later, **Google Chrome**, **Safari** or **Mozilla Firefox 1.5** or later.

Figure 3-2 Web Main Screen of the PoE Web Smart Switch

3.4 SNMP-based Network Management

You can use an external SNMP-based application to configure and manage the PoE Web Smart Switch, such as SNMPc Network Manager, HP Openview Network Node Management (NNM) or What's Up Gold. This management method requires the SNMP agent on the switch and the SNMP Network Management Station to use the **same community string**. This management method, in fact, uses two community strings: the **get community** string and the **set community** string. If the SNMP Network Management Station only knows the set community string, it can read and write to the MIBs. However, if it only knows the get community string, it can only read MIBs. The default get and set community strings for the PoE Web Smart Switch are public.

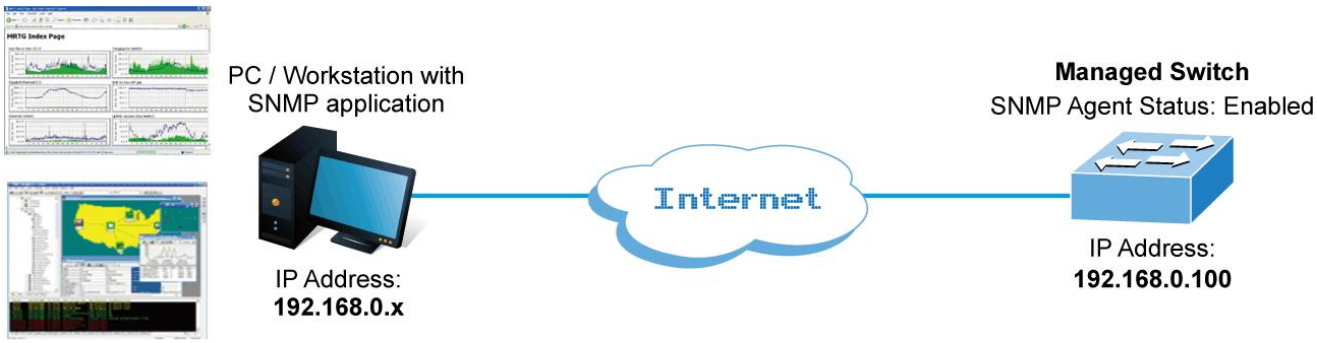


Figure 3-4 SNMP Management

4. WEB CONFIGURATION

This section introduces the configuration and functions of the Web-based management.

About Web-based Management

The PoE Web Smart Switch offers management features that allow users to manage the PoE Web Smart Switch from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

The Web-based Management supports Internet Explorer 8.0. It is based on Java Applets with an aim to reduce network bandwidth consumption, enhance access speed and present an easy viewing screen.

By default, IE8.0 or later version does not allow Java Applets to open sockets. The user has to explicitly modify the browser setting to enable Java Applets to use network ports.

The PoE Web Smart Switch can be configured through an Ethernet connection, making sure the manager PC must be set on the same IP subnet address as the PoE Web Smart Switch.

For example, the default IP address of the PoE Web Smart Switch is ***192.168.0.100***, then the manager PC should be set at **192.168.0.x** (where x is a number between 1 and 254, except 100), and the default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

If you have changed the default IP address of the PoE Web Smart Switch to 192.168.1.1 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0 via console, then the manager PC should be set at 192.168.1.x (where x is a number between 2 and 254) to do the relative configuration on manager PC.

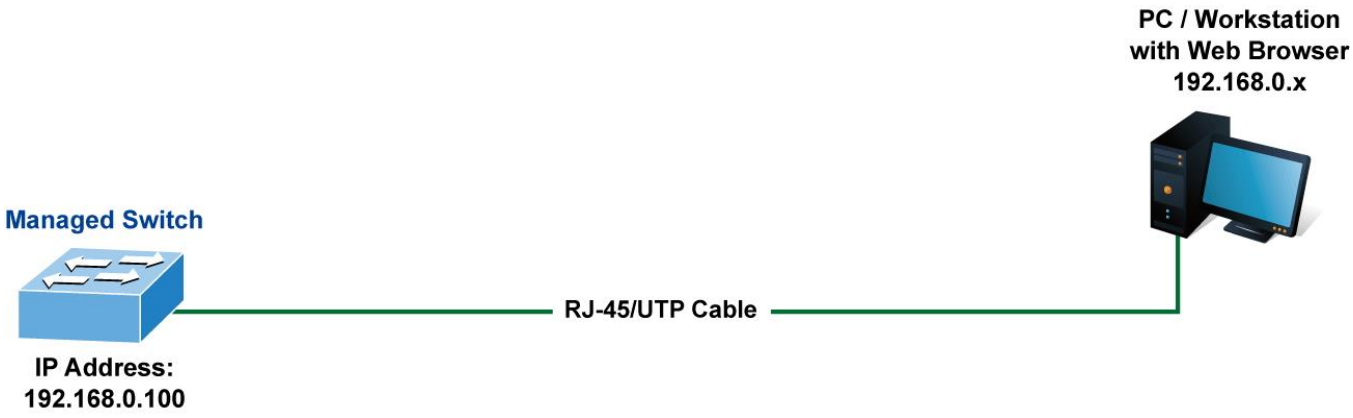


Figure 4-1 Web Management

- **Logging on the switch**

1. Use Internet Explorer 8.0 or above Web browser. Enter the factory-default IP address to access the Web interface. The factory default IP Address is as follows:

http://192.168.0.100

2. When the following login screen appears, please enter **"admin"** as the default username and "**admin**" as the password (unless you have changed these, in which case use your own login details) to log in the main screen of the PoE Web Smart Switch. The login screen in Figure 4-1-2 appears.

Figure 4-2 Login Screen

Default User Name: **admin**

Default Password: **admin**

After entering the username and password, the main screen appears as Figure 4-1-3.

Figure 4-3 Default Main Page

Now, you can use the Web management interface to continue the switch management or manage the PoE Web Smart Switch by Web interface. The Switch Menu on the left of the web page let you access all the commands and statistics the PoE Web Smart Switch provides.

Note

For security reason, please change and memorize the new password after this first setup.

Only accept command in lowercase letter under web interface.

4.1 Main Web Page

The PoE Web Smart Switch provides a Web-based browser interface for configuring and managing it. This interface allows you to access the PoE Web Smart Switch using the Web browser of your choice. This chapter describes how to use the PoE Web Smart Switch's Web browser interface to configure and manage it.

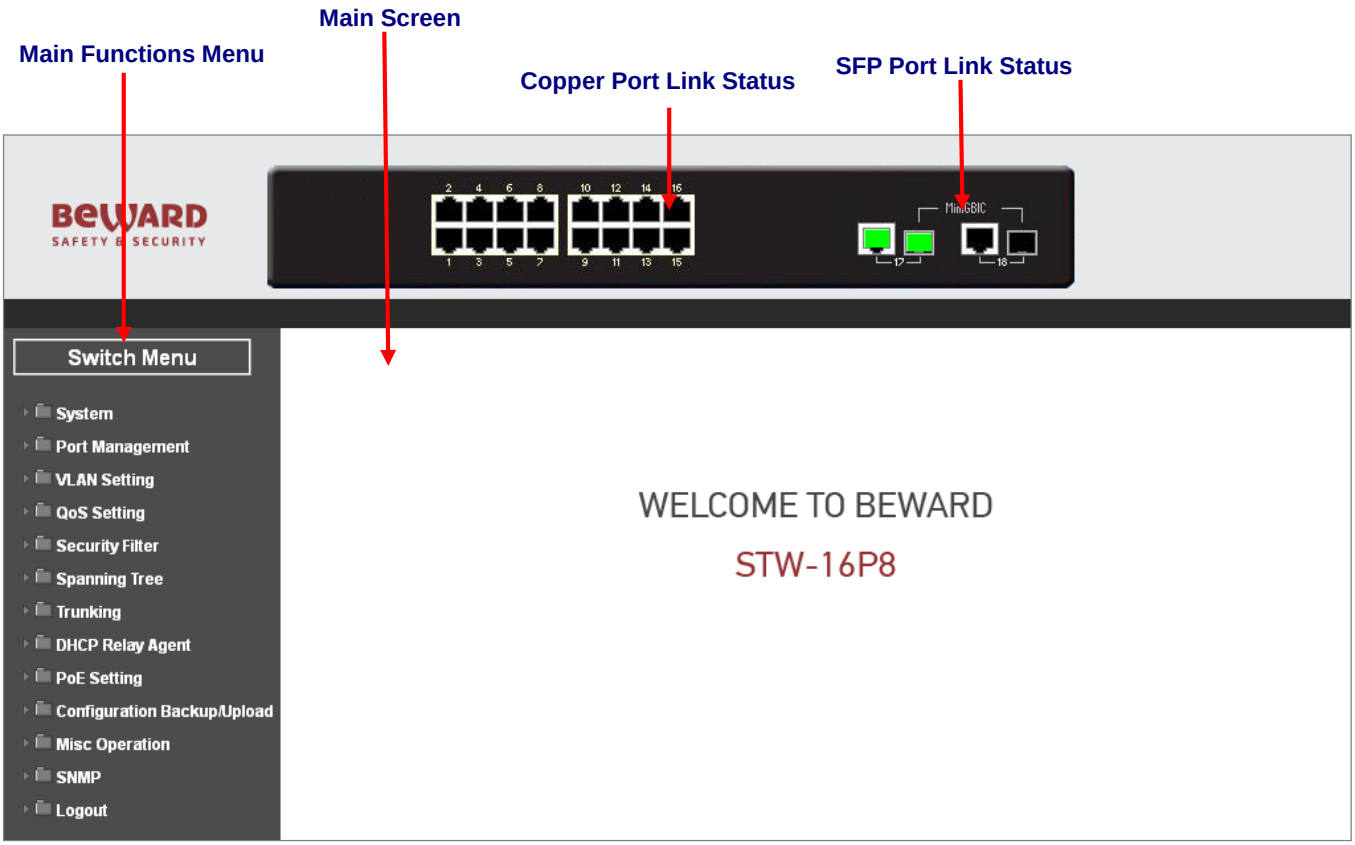


Figure 4-1-1 Main Page

Panel Display

The web agent displays an image of the PoE Web Smart Switch's ports. The Mode can be set to display different information for the ports, including Link up or Link down. Clicking on the image of a port opens the **Port Statistics** page.

The port statuses are illustrated as follows:

Status	Down	Link
RJ45 Ports		
SFP Ports		

Main Menu

Using the onboard web agent, you can define system parameters, manage and control the PoE Web Smart Switch, and all its ports, or monitor network conditions. Via the Web-Management, the administrator can set up the PoE Web Smart Switch by selecting the functions those listed in the Main Function. The screen in Figure 4-1-5 appears.

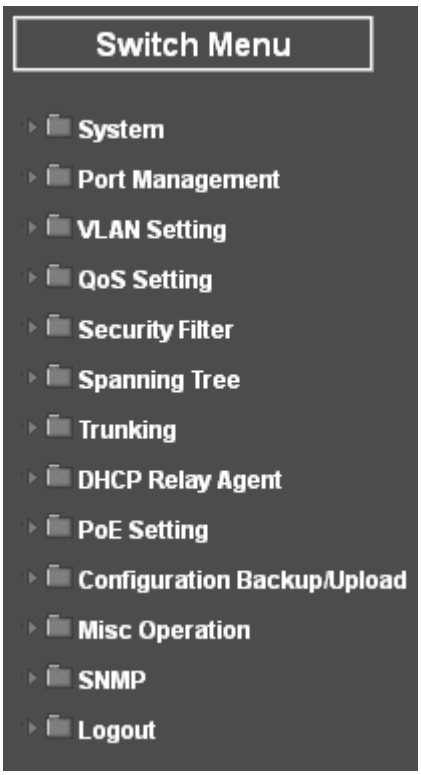


Figure 4-1-2 PoE Web Smart Switch Main Functions Menu

4.2 System

Use the System menu items to display and configure basic administrative details of the PoE Web Smart Switch. Under the System, the following topics are provided to configure and view the system information: This section has the following items:

System Information	The switch system information is provided here.
IP Configurations	Configure the switch-managed IP information on this page.
Password Setting	Configure new user name and password on this page.
Factory Default	Restore the default configuration on the switch.
Firmware Update	Upgrade the firmware on this page.
Reboot	Restart the switch.
NTP Setting	Configure NTP on this page.

4.2.1 System Information

The System Info page provides information for the current device information. System Info page helps a switch administrator to identify the hardware MAC address, software version and system uptime. The screens in Figure 4-2-1 appear.

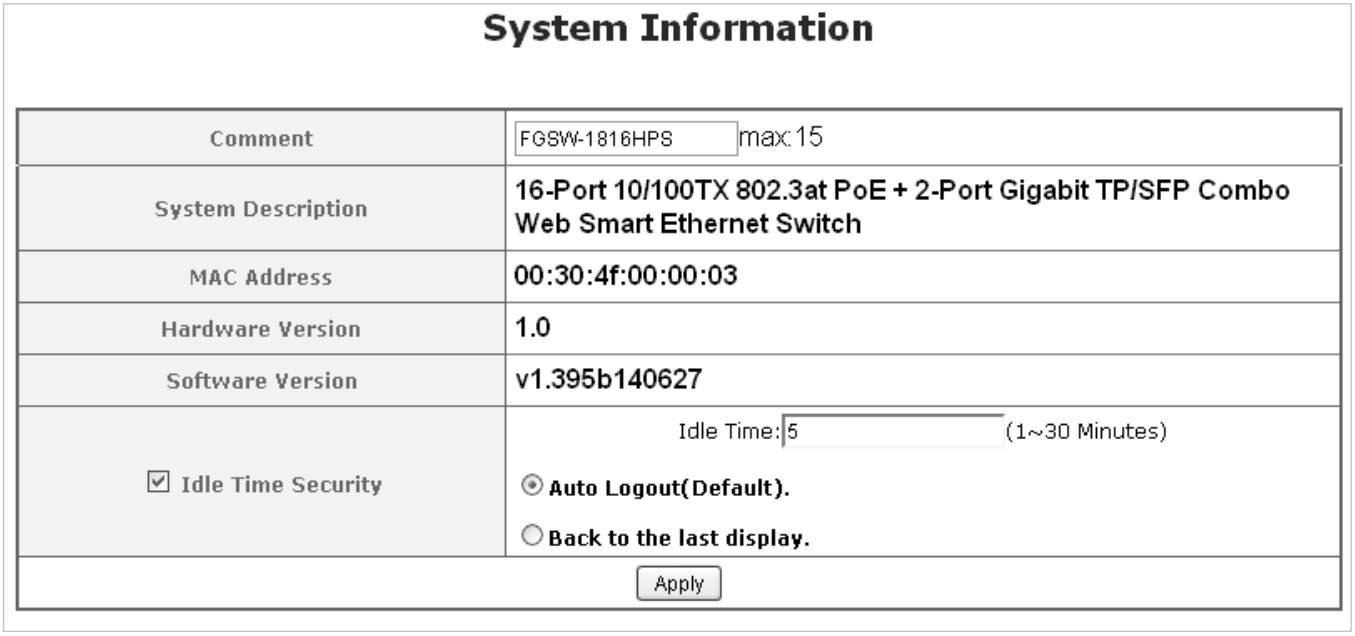


Figure 4-2-1 System Information Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Comment**	Describes the PoE Web Smart Switch. Up to 15 characters is allowed for the Device Description.
• **System Description**	Display the current Switch title.
• **MAC Address**	The MAC Address of this PoE Web Smart Switch.
• **Hardware Version**	The version of hardware.

• **Software Version**	The version of software
• **Idle Time Security**	Set idle time and behavior.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.2.2 IP Configurations

The IP configuration includes the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. The configured column is used to view or change the IP configuration. Fill out the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway for the device. The screens in Figure 4-2-2 appear.

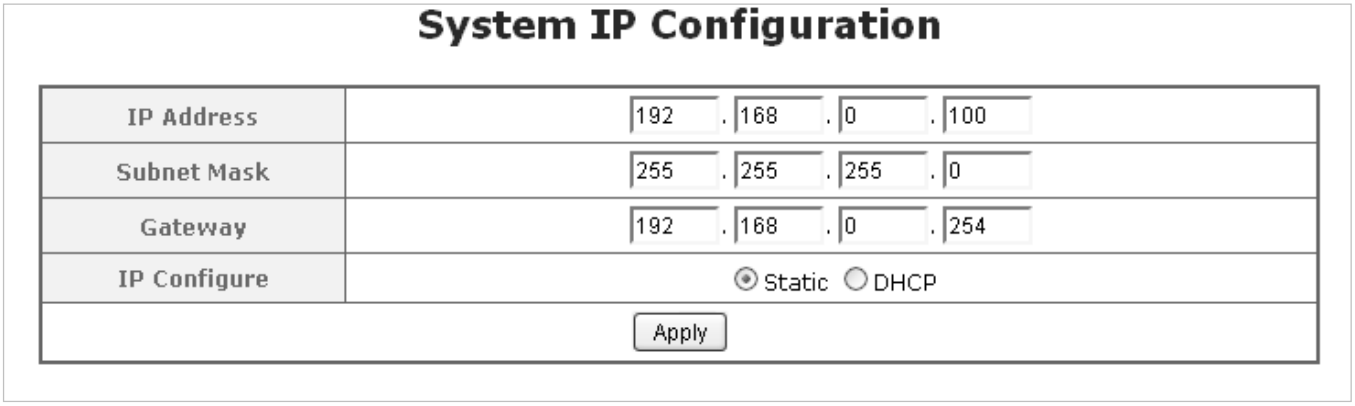


Figure 4-2-2 IP Address Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **IP Address**	Provide the IP address of this switch in dotted decimal notation.
• **Subnet Mask**	Provide the subnet mask of this switch in dotted decimal notation.
• **Gateway**	Provide the IP address of the router in dotted decimal notation.
• **IP Configure**	Indicate the IP address mode operation. Possible modes are: **Static**: Enable Static IP mode operation. **DHCP**: Enable DHCP client mode operation.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.2.3 Password Setting

This page provides a configuration of the current User name and Password. After the setup is completed, please press "**Apply**" button to take effect. Please log in web interface with new user name and password and the screens in Figure 4-2-3 appear.

Figure 4-2-3 Password Setting Web Page Screen

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Username**	The name identifying the user. Maximum length: **15** characters; Character range: "a-z","A-Z","0-9","_","+","-","=".
• **Password Confirm**	Enter the user's new password here. Maximum length: **15** characters; Character range: "a-z","A-Z","0-9","_","+","-","=".

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.2.4 Factory Default

This section provides reset the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch to factory default mode, the screen in Figure 4-2-4 appears.

Figure 4-2-4 Factory Default Web Page Screen

Buttons

Factory Default: Click to apply changes.

Press **"Factory Default"** button to take affect. After finish the operation, the following screen in Figure 4-2-5 appears and please press **"Reboot"** button and it will back to the Web login screen. After input default username and password then can continue the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch management.

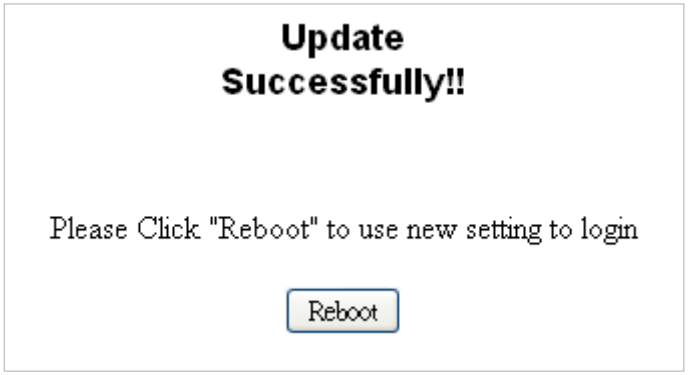


Figure 4-2-5 Web Page Screen of Factory Default Finish

4.2.5 Firmware Update

This section provides firmware upgrade of the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch, the screen in Figure 4-2-6 appears. Before Firmware Update, it will ask for the Password to confirm this procedure.

Figure 4-2-6 Firmware Update Web Page Screen

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Password**	Enter the user's password.
• **Re-Confirm**	Re-enter the user's password.

Buttons

Update: Click to apply changes

Key in the password and press **"Update"** button to take effect, after press the **"Update"** button, the screen in Figure 4-2-7 appears. The warning message for double confirming.

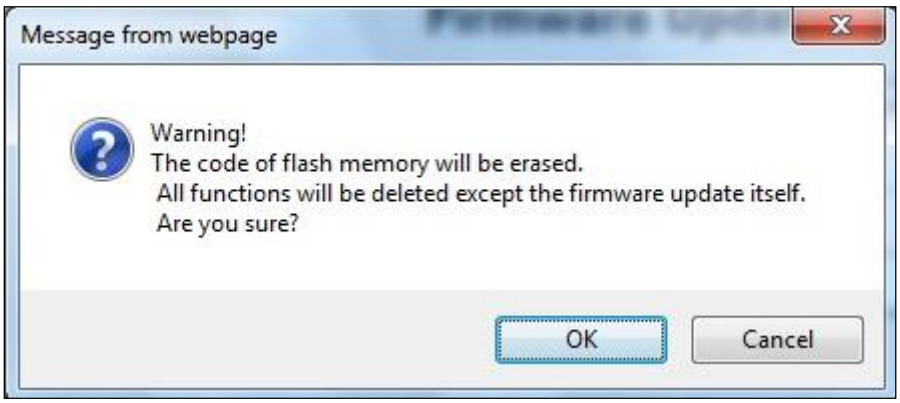


Figure 4-2-7 Warning Message Screen

Press **"OK"** button for start the firmware upgrade process, the screen in Figure 4-2-8 appears.

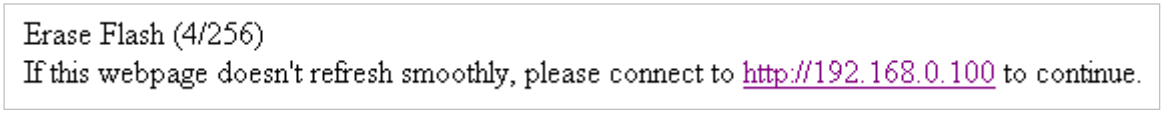


Figure 4-2-8 Firmware Update Web page Screen

Then the following screen appears, press **"Browser"** button to find the firmware location administrator PC, the screen in Figure 4-2-9 appears.

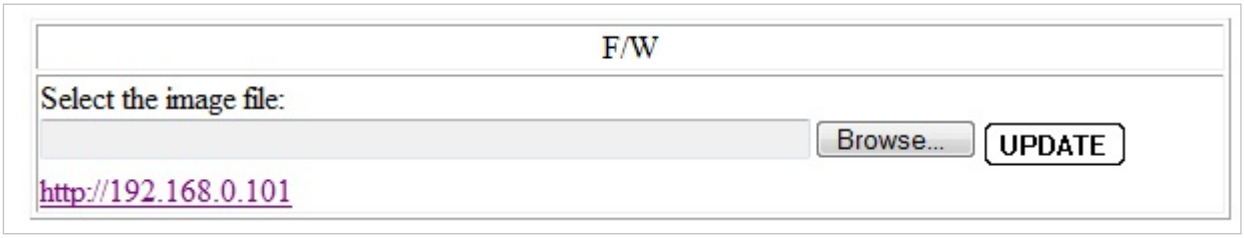


Figure 4-2-9 Firmware Update Web Page Screen

After find the firmware location from administrator PC, press **"Update"** button to start the firmware upgrade process. The screen in Figure 4-2-10 appears.

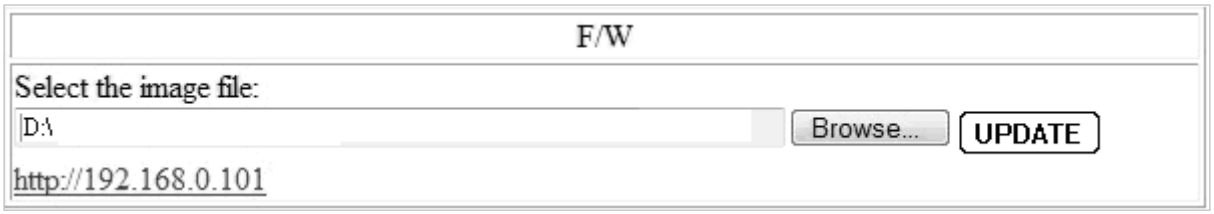


Figure 4-2-10 Firmware Update Web Page Screen

When firmware upgrade process is completed then the following screen appears, please press the **"continue"** button and wait for system reboot. After device reboot then can use the latest firmware of the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch.

Figure 4-2-11 Firmware Update Web Page Screen

1. Recommend to use IE 8.0 or FireFox browser tools for firmware upgrade process.

2. Firmware upgrade needs several minutes. Please wait a while, and don't power off the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch until the update progress is complete.

4.2.6 Reboot

The **Reboot** page enables the device to be rebooted from a remote location. Once the Confirm button is pressed, user has to re-login the Web interface about 60 seconds later. The Reboot Switch screen in Figure 4-2-12 appears and click to reboot the system.

Figure 4-2-12 Reboot Switch Page Screenshot

Press **"Confirm"** button to reboot the PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch. After device reboot completed, the Web login screen appears and login for further management.

4.2.7 NTP Setting (STW-1622HP ONLY)

NTP is an acronym for **Network Time Protocol**, a network protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computer systems. You can specify NTP servers and set GMT time zone. The NTP configuration screens in Figure 4-2-13.

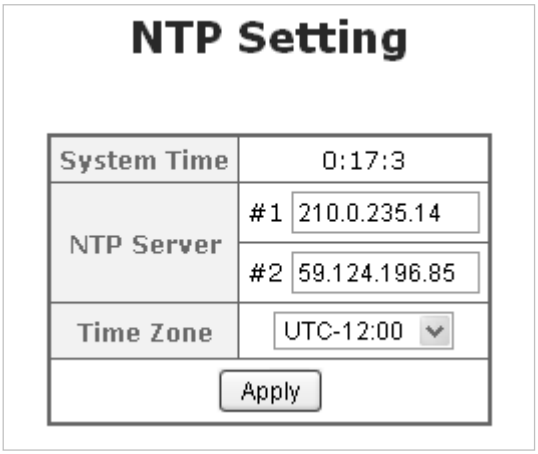


Figure 4-2-13 SNTP Setup Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **System Time**	Display current system time
• **NTP Server**	Configure IP address of NTP Server
• **Time Zone**	Allow to select the time zone according to current location of switch.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.3 Port Management

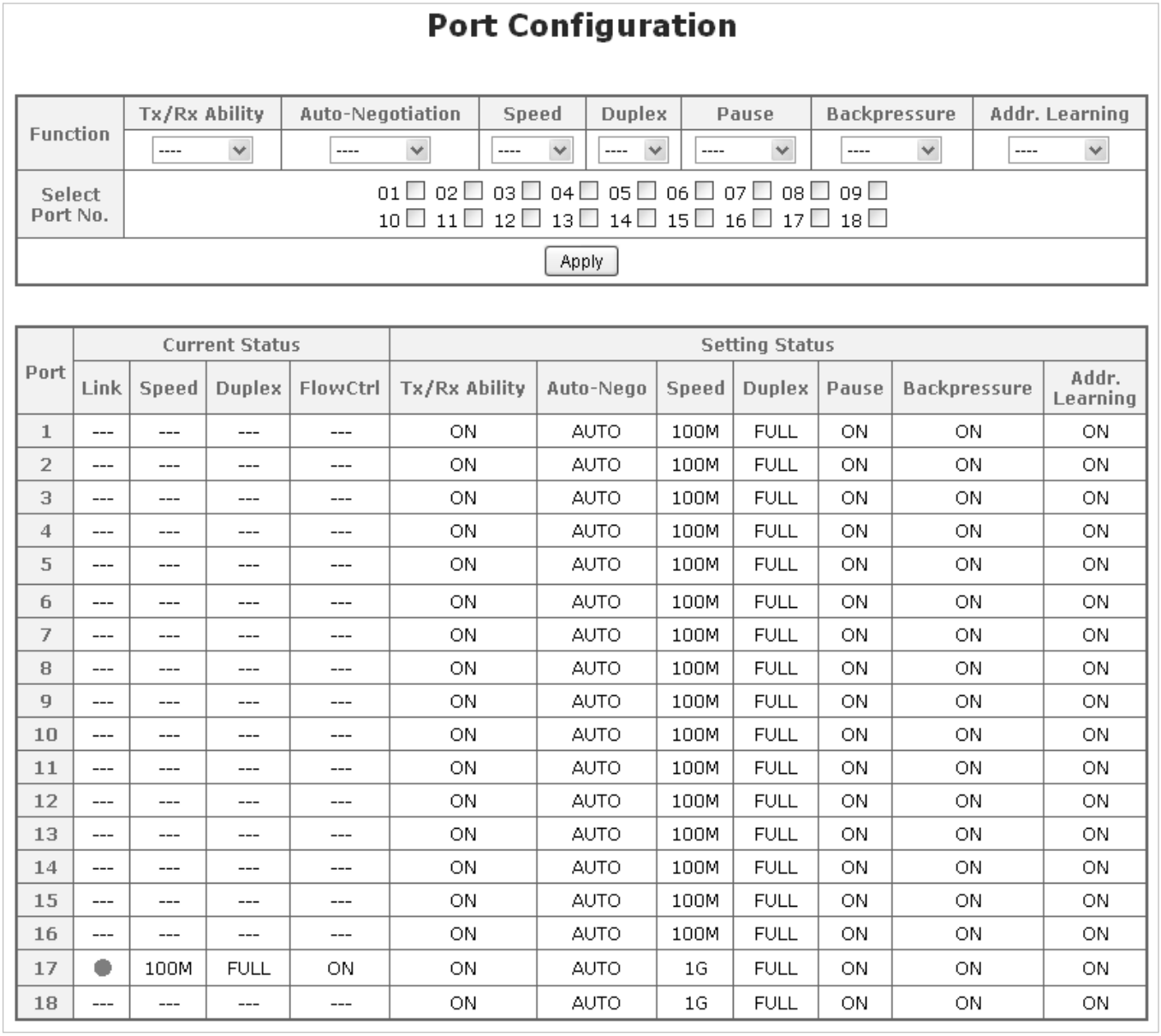
Use the Port Menu to display or configure the PoE Web Smart Switch's ports. This section has the following items:

- **Port Configuration** Configure port configuration settings
- **Port Mirroring** Set the source and target ports for mirroring
- **Bandwidth Control** Configure bandwidth limitation
- **Broadcast Storm Control** Configure broadcast storm control settings
- **Port Statistics** Lists Ethernet port statistics

4.3.1 Port Configuration

This page displays current port configurations and status. Ports can also be configured here. The table has one row for each port on the selected switch in a number of columns, which are:

The Port Configuration screens in Figure 4-3-1 appear.



Port Configuration

Function	Tx/Rx Ability	Auto-Negotiation	Speed	Duplex	Pause	Backpressure	Addr. Learning
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Select Port No.	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18						
Apply							

Port	Current Status				Setting Status						
	Link	Speed	Duplex	FlowCtrl	Tx/Rx Ability	Auto-Nego	Speed	Duplex	Pause	Backpressure	Addr. Learning
1	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
2	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
3	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
4	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
5	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
6	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
7	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
8	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
9	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
10	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
11	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
12	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
13	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
14	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
15	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
16	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	100M	FULL	ON	ON	ON
17	●	100M	FULL	ON	ON	AUTO	1G	FULL	ON	ON	ON
18	---	---	---	---	ON	AUTO	1G	FULL	ON	ON	ON

Figure 4-3-1 Port Settings Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Tx/Rx Ability**	Indicates the port state operation. Possible statuses are: **Enable** - Start up the port manually. **Disable** – Shut down the port manually.

• **Auto-Negotiation**	**Enable** and **Disable**. Being set as Auto, the speed and duplex mode are negotiated automatically. When you set it as **Disable**, you have to set the speed and duplex mode manually **Enable** – Start up the Auto negotiation. **Disable** – Shut down the Auto negotiation
• **Speed**	Select any available link speed for the given switch port. Draw the menu bar to select the mode. **10M** - Setup 10M Force mode. **100M** - Setup 100M Force mode. **1G** - Setup 1000M Force mode.
• **Duplex**	Select any available link duplex for the given switch port. Draw the menu bar to select the mode. **Full** - Force sets Full-Duplex mode. **Half** - Force sets Half-Duplex mode.
• **Pause**	When Auto Speed is selected for a port, this section indicates the flow control capability that is advertised to the link partner. When a fixed-speed setting is selected, that is what is used. Current Rx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are obeyed. Current Tx column indicates whether pause frames on the port are transmitted. The Rx and Tx settings are determined by the result of the last Auto-Negotiation. Check the configured column to use flow control. This setting is related to the setting for Configured Link Speed. **Enable** – Start up the flow control. **Disable** – Shut down the flow control.
• **Back Pressure**	Select the back pressure mode of the Port. Back Pressure mode is used with half duplex mode to disable ports from receiving messages. Back Pressure mode is enabled by default. The possible field values are: **Enable** – Start up the back pressure mode. **Disable** – Shut down the back pressure mode.
• **Address Learning**	Switches remember the source hardware address of each frame received on an interface, and they enter this information into a MAC dataBASE called a forward/filter table. **Enable** - Start up the Address Learning. **Disable** – Shut down Address Learning.
• **Select Port No.**	Select port number for this check box list.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.3.2 Port Mirroring

Configure port Mirroring on this page. This function provides the monitoring of network traffic that forwards a copy of each incoming or outgoing packet from one port of a network Switch to another port where the packet can be studied. It enables the manager to keep close track of switch performance and alter it if necessary.

- To debug network problems, selected traffic can be copied, or mirrored, to a mirror port where a frame analyzer can be attached to analyze the frame flow.
- The PoE Web Smart Switch can unobtrusively mirror traffic from any port to a monitor port. You can then attach a protocol analyzer to this port to perform traffic analysis and verify connection integrity.

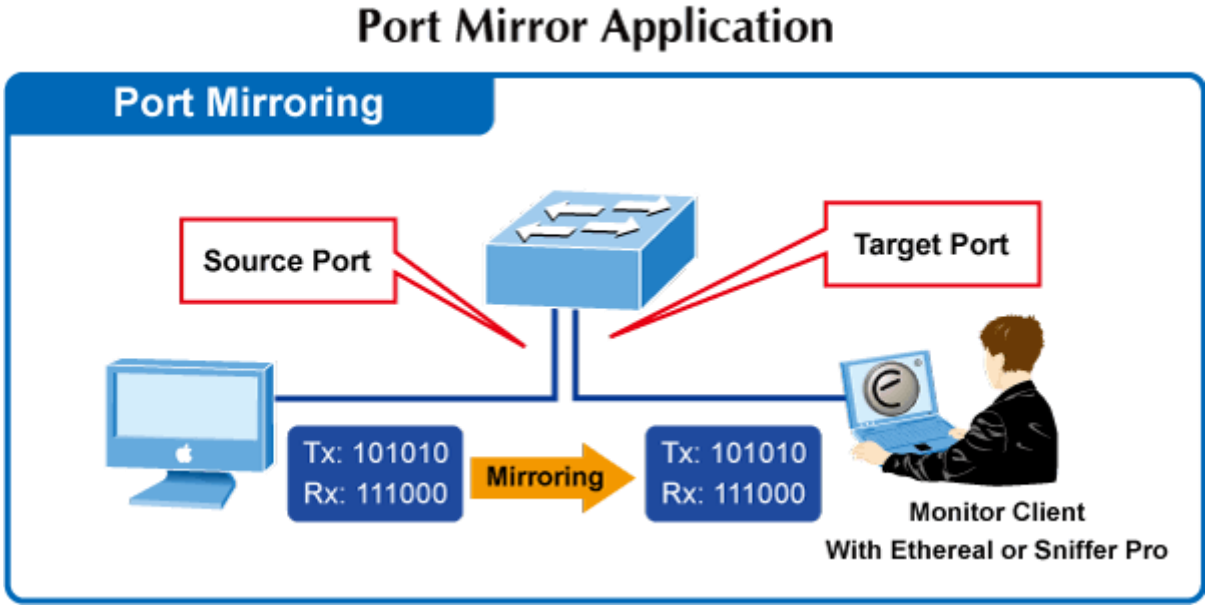


Figure 4-3-2 Port Mirror Application

The traffic to be copied to the mirror port is selected as follows:

1. All frames received on a given port (also known as ingress or source mirroring).
2. All frames transmitted on a given port (also known as egress or destination mirroring).

Mirror Port Configuration

The Port Mirror Configuration screens in Figure 4-3-3 appear.

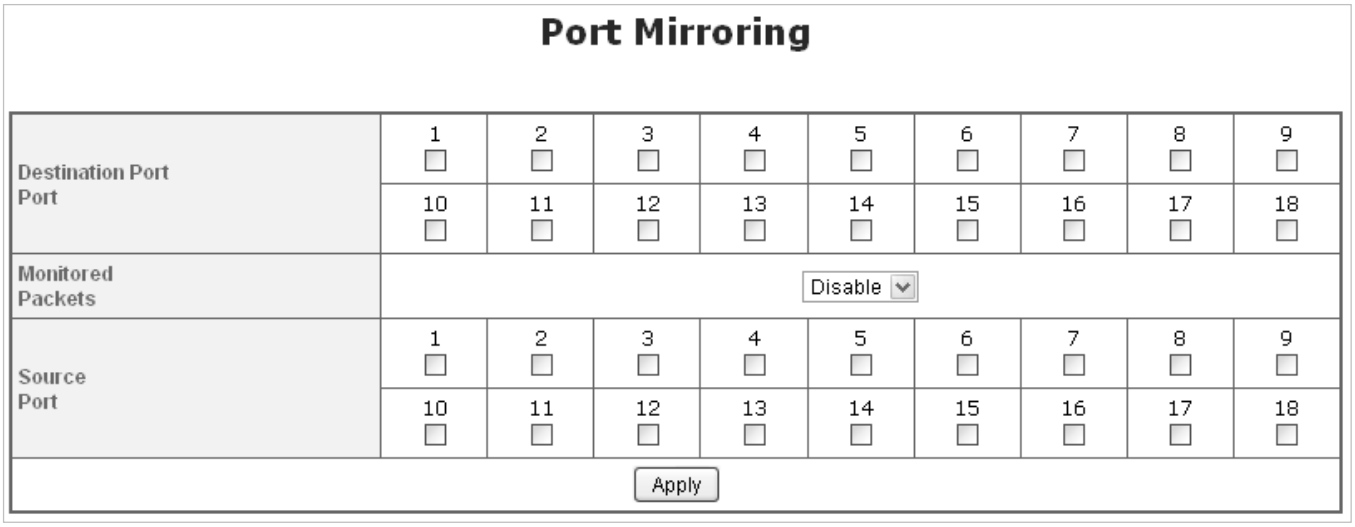


Figure 4-3-3 Port Mirroring Settings Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Destination Port**	Select the port to mirror destination port.
• **Monitored Packets**	Enable or disable the port mirroring function.
• **Source Port**	Frames transmitted / received from these ports are mirrored to the mirroring port.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.3.3 Bandwidth Control

This page provides the selection of the ingress and egress bandwidth preamble. The Bandwidth Control Setting and Status screens in Figure 4-3-4 and 4-3-5 appear.

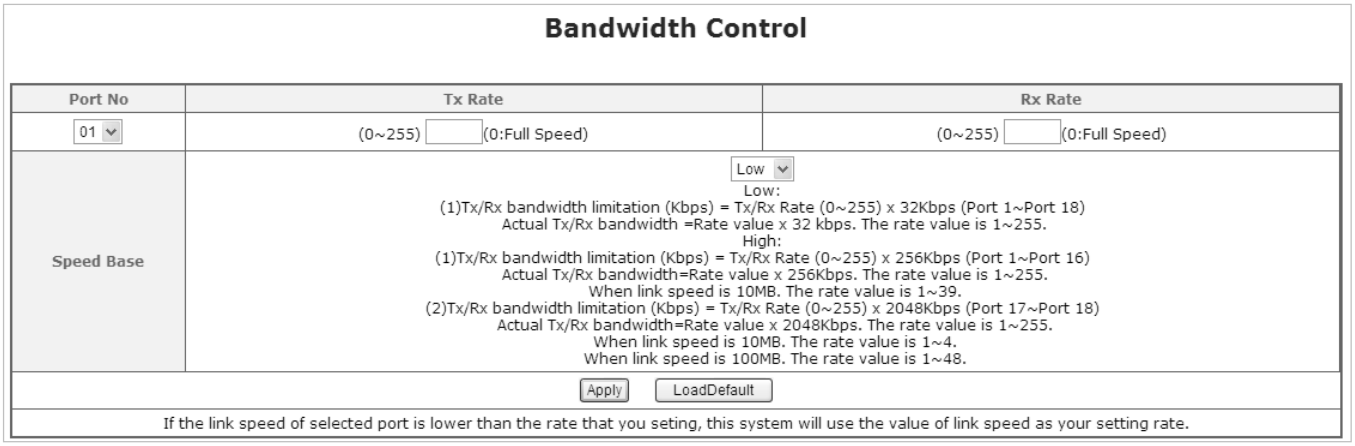


Figure 4-3-4 Ingress Bandwidth Control Settings Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port No**	Select port number for this drop-down list to enable the function.
• **Tx Rate**	Configure the Tx rate for the selected port. Valid values are in the range from 0 to 255; 0 is unlimited rate.
• **Rx Rate**	Configure the Rx rate for the selected port. Valid values are in the range from 0 to 255; 0 is unlimited rate.
• **Speed Base**	Configure the speed limitation mode. The possible field values are: **Low** Tx/Rx bandwidth limitation (Kbps) = Tx/Rx Rate (0~255) x 32Kbps (Port 1~Port 18) **High** Tx/Rx bandwidth limitation (Kbps) = Tx/Rx Rate (0~255) x 256Kbps (Port 1~Port 16) Tx/Rx bandwidth limitation (Kbps) = Tx/Rx Rate (0~255) x 2048Kbps (Port 17~Port 18).

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

LoadDefault: Click to restore default settings

Port No.	Tx Rate	Rx Rate	Link Speed	Port No.	Tx Rate	Rx Rate	Link Speed
1	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	10	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
2	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	11	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
3	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	12	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
4	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	13	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
5	Full Speed	Full Speed	100M	14	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
6	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	15	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
7	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	16	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
8	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	17	Full Speed	Full Speed	---
9	Full Speed	Full Speed	---	18	Full Speed	Full Speed	---

Figure 4-3-5 Ingress Bandwidth Control Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port No**	The switch port number of the logical port.

• **Tx Rate**	Display the current Tx rate limitation.
• **Rx Rate**	Display the current Rx rate limitation.
• **Link Speed**	Display the current link speed information.

4.3.4 Broadcast Storm Control

This section introduces detail settings of Broadcast Storm Control function of PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch.

There is an unknown unicast storm rate control, unknown multicast storm rate control, and a broadcast storm rate control. These only affect flooded frames, i.e. frames with a (VLAN ID, DMAC) pair not present on the MAC Address table. The broadcast storm control is used to block the excessive broadcast packets, the number ranging from 1 to 63.

For example: The broadcast storm of the port1~6 are enabled and threshold is set to 10. The broadcast packets will be dropped when broadcast packets are more than threshold setting (packet length is 64 bytes).

The Storm Control Global Setting and Information screens in Figure 4-3-6 appears.

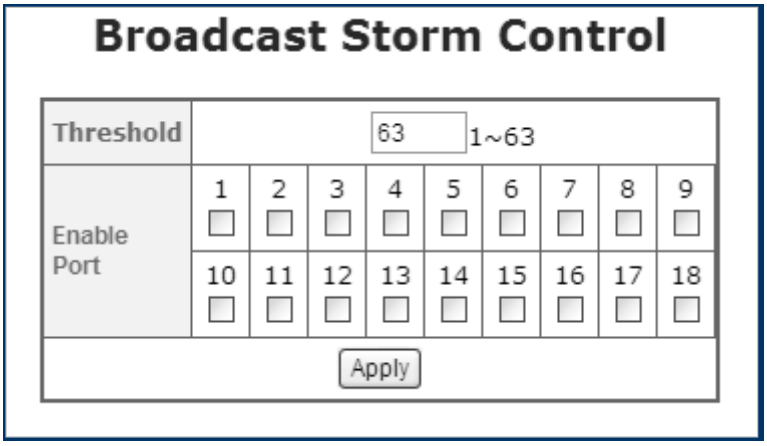


Figure 4-3-6 Storm Control Global Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Threshold**	Configure the Broadcast Threshold for the selected port. Valid values are in the range from 1 to 63; Per unit is 50us for Gigabit speed, 500us for 100Mbps speed and 5000us for 10Mbps speed
• **Enable Port**	Select port number for this checkbox list to enable the function.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.3.5 Port Statistics

This page provides an overview of traffic statistics for all switch ports. The Port Statistics screens in Figure 4-3-7 appears.

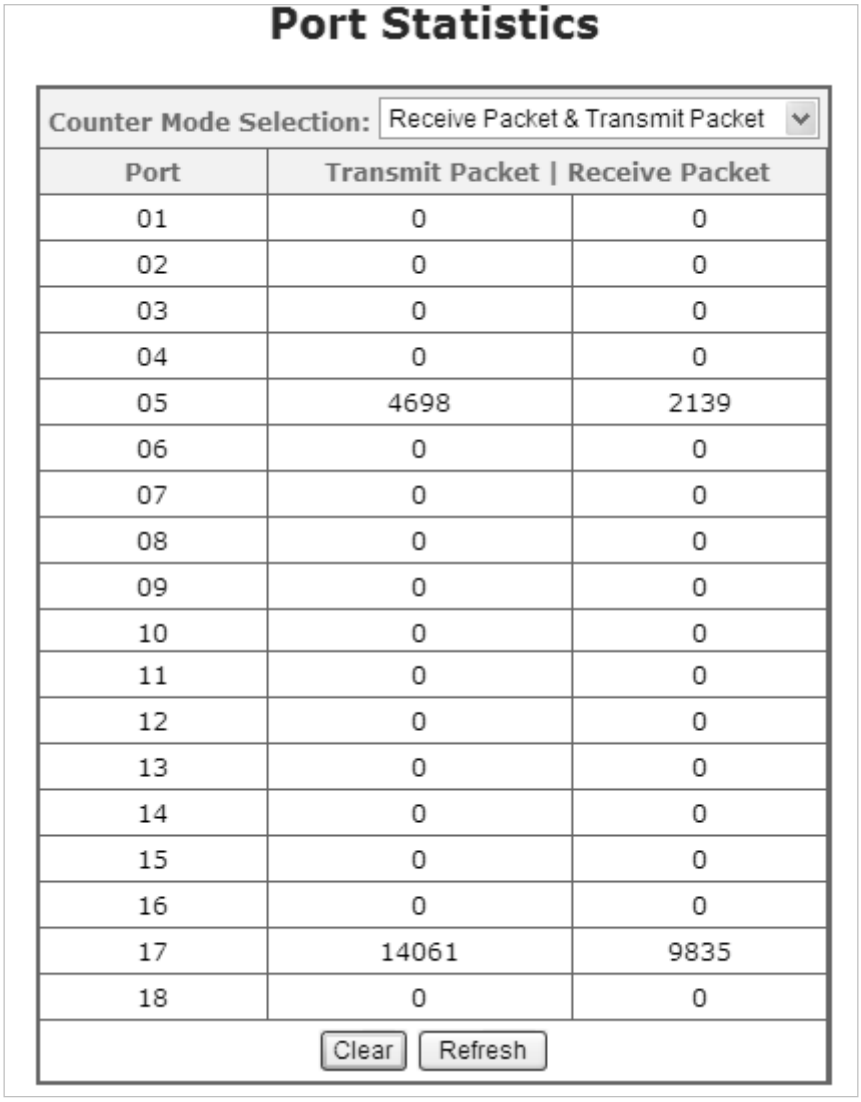


Figure 4-3-7 Port Statistics Web Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Counter Mode Selection**	Select displayed counter mode for this drop-down list. Options: **Transmit Packet & Receive Packet** The total number of octets transmitted / received out of the interface, including framing characters. **Collision Count & Transmit Packet** The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.

	Drop packet & Receive Packet The total number of events in which packets were dropped due to lack of resources. **CRC error packet & Receive Packet** The number of CRC/alignment errors (FCS or alignment errors).

Buttons

Clear: Click to clear statistics.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

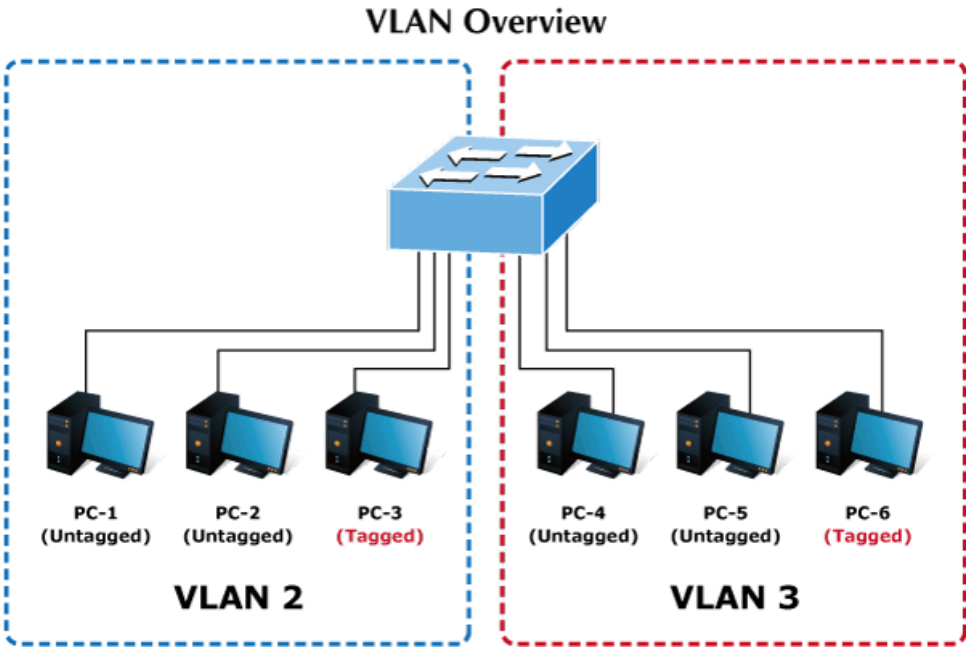
4.4 VLAN

4.4.1 VLAN Overview

A Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) is a network topology configured according to a logical scheme rather than the physical layout. VLAN can be used to combine any collection of LAN segments into an autonomous user group that appears as a single LAN. VLAN also logically segment the network into different broadcast domains so that packets are forwarded only between ports within the VLAN. Typically, a VLAN corresponds to a particular subnet, although not necessarily.

VLAN can enhance performance by conserving bandwidth, and improve security by limiting traffic to specific domains.

A VLAN is a collection of end nodes grouped by logic instead of physical location. End nodes that frequently communicate with each other are assigned to the same VLAN, regardless of where they are physically on the network. Logically, a VLAN can be equated to a broadcast domain, because broadcast packets are forwarded to only members of the VLAN on which the broadcast was initiated.



Port-based VLAN

Port-BASEd VLAN limit traffic that flows into and out of switch ports. Thus, all devices connected to a port are members of the VLAN(s) the port belongs to, whether there is a single computer directly connected to a switch, or an entire department.

On port-BASEd VLAN, NICs do not need to be able to identify 802.1Q tags in packet headers. NICs send and receive normal Ethernet packets. If the packet's destination lies on the same segment, communications take place using normal Ethernet protocols. Even though this is always the case, when the destination for a packet lies on another switch port, VLAN considerations come into play to decide if the packet is dropped by the Switch or delivered.

IEEE 802.1Q Tag-based VLAN

IEEE 802.1Q (tagged) VLAN is implemented on the Switch. 802.1Q VLAN requires tagging, which enables them to span the entire network (assuming all switches on the network are IEEE 802.1Q-compliant).

VLAN allow a network to be segmented in order to reduce the size of broadcast domains. All packets entering a VLAN will only be forwarded to the stations (over IEEE 802.1Q enabled switches) that are members of that VLAN, and this includes broadcast, multicast and unicast packets from unknown sources.

VLAN can also provide a level of security to your network. IEEE 802.1Q VLAN will only deliver packets between stations that are members of the VLAN. Any port can be configured as either tagging or untagging. The untagging feature of IEEE 802.1Q VLAN allows VLAN to work with legacy switches that don't recognize VLAN tags in packet headers. The tagging feature allows VLAN to span multiple 802.1Q-compliant switches through a single physical connection and allows Spanning Tree to be enabled on all ports and work normally.

Any port can be configured as either tagging or untagging. The untagging feature of IEEE 802.1Q VLAN allows VLAN to work with legacy switches that don't recognize VLAN tags in packet headers. The tagging feature allows VLAN to span multiple 802.1Q-compliant switches through a single physical connection and allows Spanning Tree to be enabled on all ports and work normally.

Some relevant terms:

Tag - The act of putting 802.1Q VLAN information into the header of a packet.

Untag - The act of stripping 802.1Q VLAN information out of the packet header.

1. No matter what basis is used to uniquely identify end nodes and assign these nodes VLAN membership, packets cannot cross VLAN without a network device performing a routing function between the VLAN.
2. The PoE Web Smart Switch supports IEEE 802.1Q VLAN. The port untagging function can be used to remove the 802.1 tag from packet headers to maintain compatibility with devices that are tag-unaware.
3. The PoE Web Smart Switch's default is to assign all ports to a single 802.1Q VLAN named DEFAULT_VLAN. As new VLAN is created, the member ports assigned to the new VLAN will be removed from the DEFAULT_ VLAN port member list. The DEFAULT_VLAN has a VID = 1.

This section has the following items:

- **VLAN Basic Information** Configures the management VLAN.
- **VLAN Port Configuration** Creates the VLAN group.
- **Multi to 1 Setting** Configures mode and PVID on the VLAN port.

4.4.2 VLAN Basic Information

The VLAN Basic Information page displays basic information on the VLAN type supported by the PoE Web Smart Switch.

The VLAN Basic Information screen in Figure 4-4-1 appears.

Figure 4-4-1: VLAN Basic Information Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **VLAN Mode**	Display the current VLAN mode used by this PoE Web Smart Switch. Options: Port-based IEEE 802.1Q VLAN

4.4.2.1 Port-based VLAN mode

The default VLAN mode is **"Port-based VLAN"** from the VLAN mode. The screen in Figure 4-4-2 appears.

Figure 4-4-2 Port-based VLAN Mode Web Page Screen

4.4.2.2 Tag-based VLAN Mode

This section introduces detailed information of IEEE 802.1Q VLAN function of PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch. To execute **"Tag-based VLAN"** mode from VLAN mode, press **"Change VLAN mode"** button to enable the 802.1Q VLAN function. One screen in Figure 4-4-3 will appear to ask for confirming the swap VLAN mode.

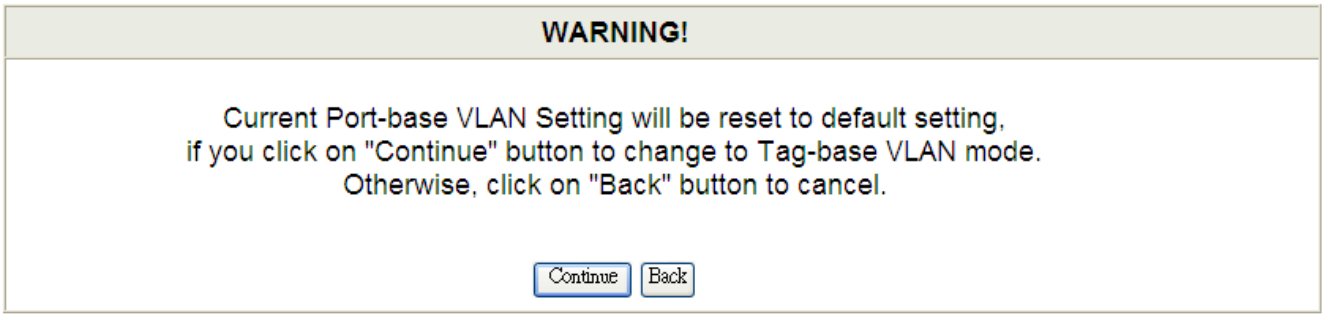


Figure 4-4-3 Change VLAN Mode Warning Web Page Screen

Press **"Continue"** button, the current Port-based VLAN mode will swap to the Tag-based VLAN mode. The Screen in Figure 4-4-4 will appear.

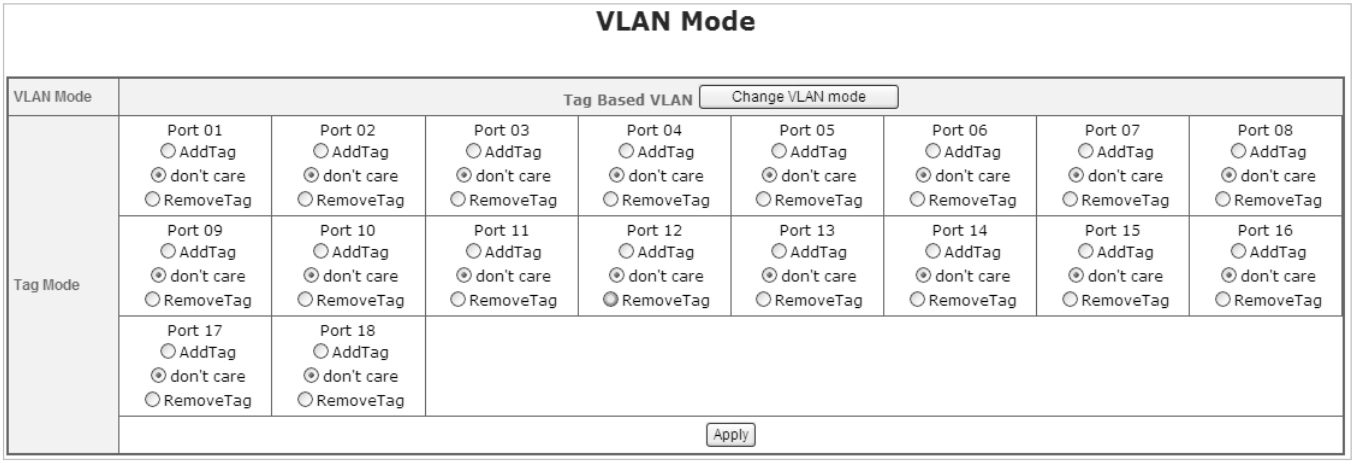


Figure 4-4-4 802.1Q VLAN Configuration Web Page Screen

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **VLAN Mode**	Display the current VLAN mode used by this PoE Web Smart Switch. Options: Tag-based VLAN Port-based VLAN
• **VLAN Tag Mode**	Configure VLAN tag mode. Options: Tag / Untag-based on VID Tag / Untag-based on Port
• **Add Tag Type**	Configure VLAN tag type. Options: Add Tag Don't Care Remove Tag

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

Change VLAN mode: Click to change VLAN mode.

4.4.3 VLAN Port Configuration

This page introduces detailed information of VLAN Member function of switch. It has two of VLAN Member types, one is for Port-based VLAN mode and one is for Tag-based VLAN mode. Both Figures 4-4-5 and 4-4-6 show the type of VLAN Member.

4.4.3.1 Port-based VLAN Mode

The VLAN Port Configuration screen in Figure 4-4-5 appears.

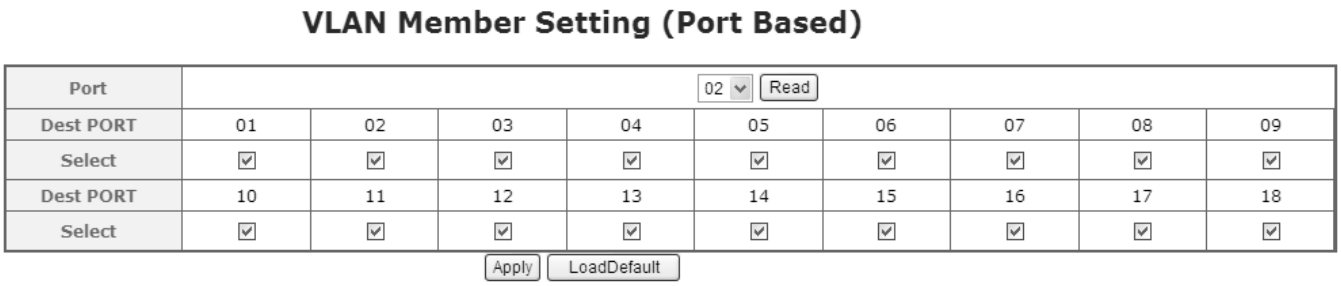


Figure 4-4-5: Port-based VLAN Port Configuration Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port**	Select port number for this drop-down list to enable the function.
• **Destination Port**	Enable / Disable the selected port to join its VLAN member

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

LoadDefault: Click to restore default settings

Read: Click to read the information.

4.4.3.2 Tag-based VLAN Mode

The VLAN Port Configuration screen in Figure 4-4-6 appears.

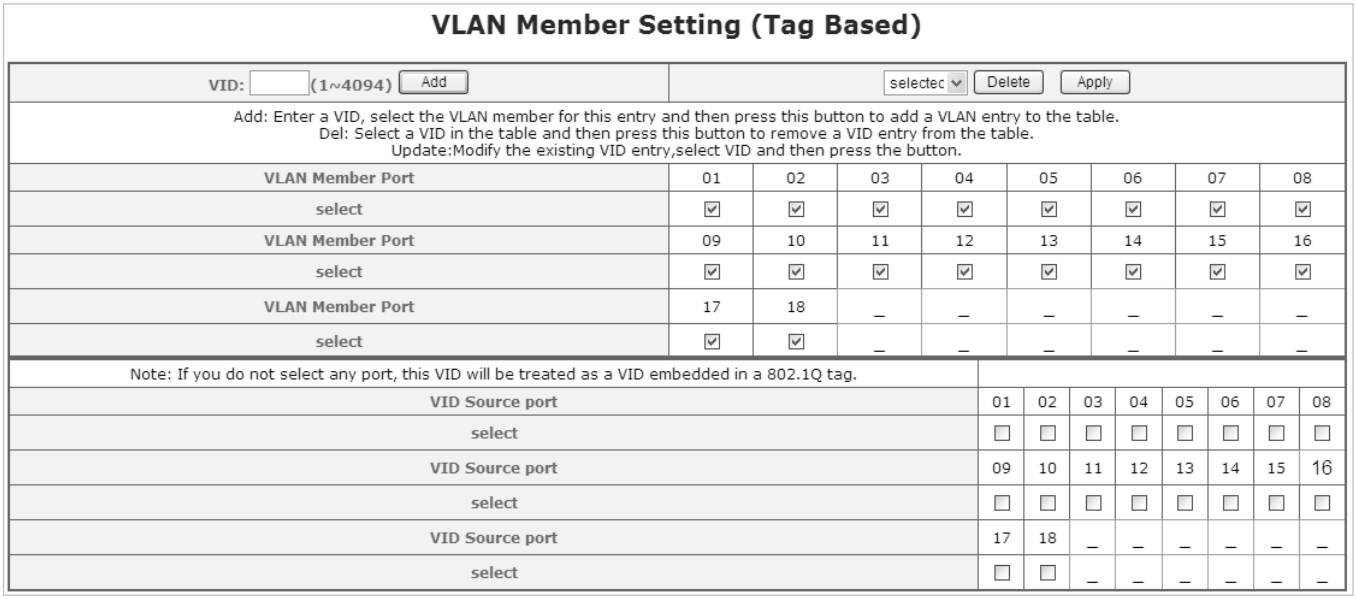


Figure 4-4-6: Tag-based VLAN Port Configuration Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **VID**	Allow to assign PVID(Port VLAN ID) for selected port. The PVID will be inserted into all untagged frames entering the ingress port. The PVID must be the same as the VLAN ID whose port belongs to VLAN group, or the untagged traffic will be dropped. The range for the PVID is **1-4094.**
• **VLAN Member Port**	Enable / Disable the selected port to join its VLAN member group
• **VID Source port**	Enable / Disable the selected port to join its PVID group

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

Add: Click to add the settings

Delete: Click to delete the settings

4.4.4 Multi to 1 Setting

This setting is exclusive to VLAN setting on "VLAN member setting ". When VLAN member setting is updated, multi-to-1 setting will be void and vice versa. The "disabled port" means the port is excluded in this setting. The function is for Port-based VLAN only. All ports excluded in this setting are treated as the same VLAN group. Figure 4-4-7 shows the Multi to 1 Setting.

The VLAN Port Configuration screen in Figure 4-4-7 appears.

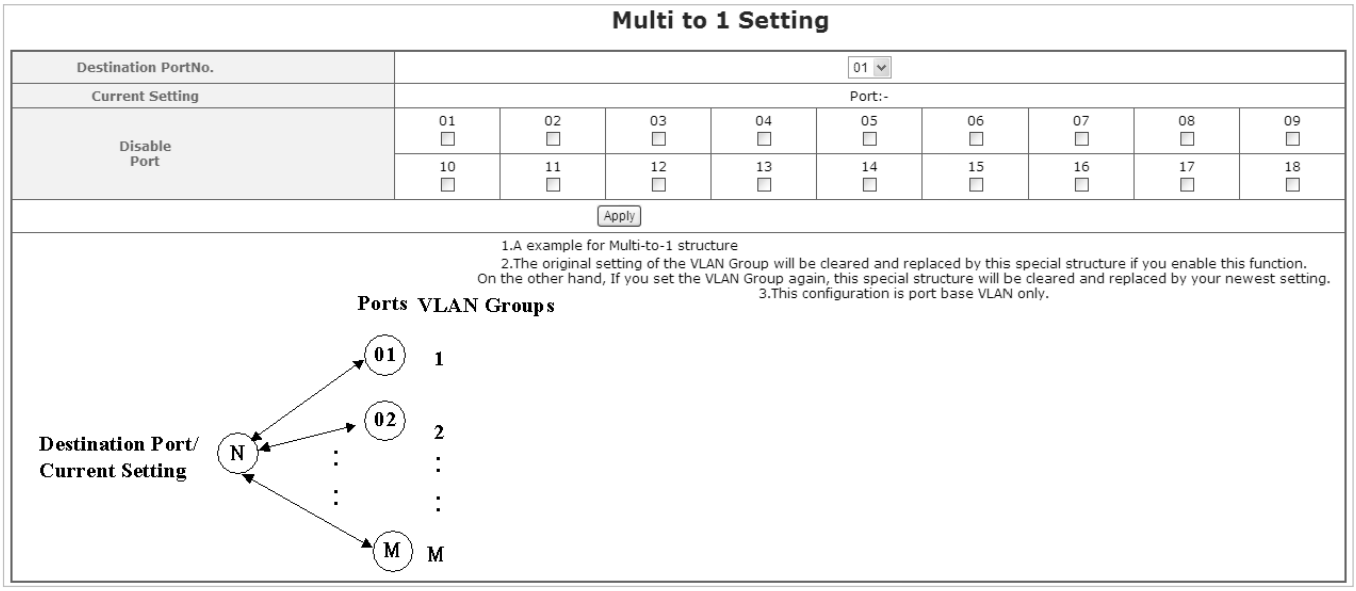


Figure 4-4-7: Multi to 1 Configuration Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Destination Port No.**	Configure port mapping destination rule
• **Current Setting**	Display the current destination port
• **Disable Port**	Disable multi to 1 setting function for selected port

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.5 Quality of Service

4.5.1 QoS overview

Quality of Service (QoS) is an advanced traffic prioritization feature that allows you to establish control over network traffic. QoS enables you to assign various grades of network service to different types of traffic, such as multi-media, video, protocol-specific, time critical, and file-backup traffic.

QoS reduces bandwidth limitations, delay, loss, and jitter. It also provides increased reliability for delivery of your data and allows you to prioritize certain applications across your network. You can define exactly how you want the switch to treat selected applications and types of traffic.

You can use QoS on your system to:

- Control a wide variety of network traffic by:
- Classifying traffic based on packet attributes.
- Assigning priorities to traffic (for example, to set higher priorities to time-critical or business-critical applications).
- Applying security policy through traffic filtering.
- Provide predictable throughput for multimedia applications such as video conferencing or voice over IP by minimizing delay and jitter.
- Improve performance for specific types of traffic and preserve performance as the amount of traffic grows.
- Reduce the need to constantly add bandwidth to the network.
- Manage network congestion.

The **QoS** page of the PoE Web Smart Switch contains three types of QoS mode – the **First-In-First-Out** mode, **All-High-before-Low** mode or **Weighted-Round-Robin** mode can be selected. All the three modes rely on predefined fields within the packet to determine the output queue.

- **First-In-First-Out** Mode –The output queue assignment is determined with first-come, first-served (FCFS) behaviour.
- **All-High-before-Low** Mode - The output queue assignment is determined by the ToS or CoS field in the packets with strict priority.
- **Weighted-Round-Robin** Mode –The output queue assignment is determined by the ToS or CoS field in the packets with scheduling discipline policy.

The PoE Web Smart Switch supports **eight priority level** queues; the queue service rate is based on the **WRR** (**Weight Round Robin**). The WRR ratio of high-priority and low-priority can be set to **4:1** or **8:1** or **any.**

4.5.2 Priority Mode

The Priority Mode Setting and Information screen in Figure 4-5-1 appears.

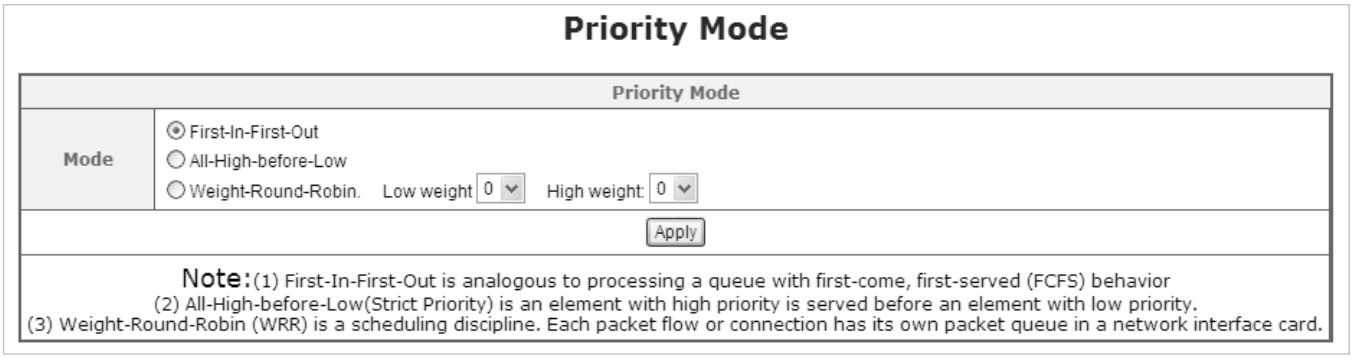


Figure 4-5-1 Priority Model Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Mode**	Configure QoS mode. The options: ■ First-In-First-Out ■ All-High-before-Low ■ Weighted-Round-Robin

4.5.3 Class of Service Configuration

The Class of Service Configuration and Information screen in Figure 4-5-2 appears.

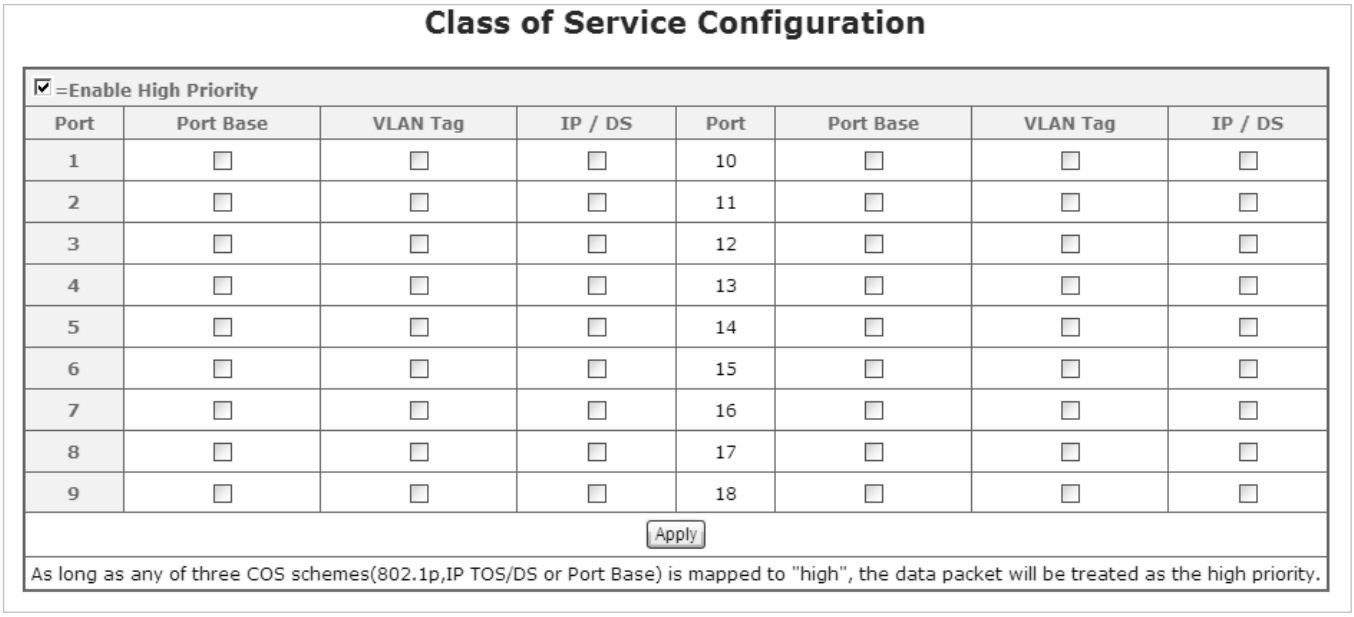


Figure 4-5-2 Class of Server Configuration Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Mode**	Configure Class of Service mode. The options: ■ Port Base - The QoS implementation is based on Physical Port ■ VLAN Tag - The QoS implementation is based on VLAN tag ■ IP/DS - The QoS implementation is based on DS field of IP header

4.5.4 TCP/UDP Port based QoS

The TCP/UDP Port-based QoS and Information screen in Figure 4-5-3 appears.

TCP/UDP Port Based QoS

Protocol	Option
FTP(20,21)	F-I-F-O
SSH(22)	F-I-F-O
TELNET(23)	F-I-F-O
SMTP(25)	F-I-F-O
DNS(53)	F-I-F-O
TFTP(69)	Low
HTTP(80,8080)	Low
POP3(110)	F-I-F-O
NEWS(119)	F-I-F-O
SNTP(123)	F-I-F-O
NetBIOS(137~139)	F-I-F-O
IMAP(143,220)	F-I-F-O
SNMP(161,162)	F-I-F-O
HTTPS(443)	F-I-F-O
MSN(1863)	F-I-F-O
XRD_RDP(3389)	F-I-F-O
QQ(62630,62631)	F-I-F-O
ICQ(5190)	F-I-F-O
Yahoo(5050)	F-I-F-O
BOOTP_DHCP(67,68)	Low
User_Define_a	F-I-F-O
User_Define_b	F-I-F-O
User_Define_c	F-I-F-O
User_Define_d	F-I-F-O

User_Define Port number (1~65535) Mask(0~255)	User_Define_a	User_Define_b	User_Define_c	User_Define_d
	Port: Mask: 0	Port: Mask: 0	Port: Mask: 0	Port: Mask: 0

Note:
Example 1, UDP/TCP port = 65535 and Mask = 5, which means 65530, 65531, 65534 and 65535 are all taken into account
Example 2, UDP/TCP port =65535 and Mask=0, which means only 65535 is taken into account.

TCP/UDP port QoS function Not Override

Note: While the "Override" item is selected, the Port_based, Tag_based, IP ToS_based, CoS listed above will be ignored.

Apply

The Class of Service for TCP/UDP port number allows the network administrator to assign the specific application to a priority queue.
F-I-F-O: The incoming packet will be forwarded in first-in-first-out scheme.
Discard: The incoming packet will be discarded at the source port.
High: The incoming packet will be forwareded with the high priority.
Low: The incoming packet will be forwareded with the Low priority.

Figure 4-5-3 TCP/UDP Port base QoS Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Protocol**	Select IP port number value for the list.
• **Option**	Select QoS option for this drop-down list. Options: ■ F-I-F-O - The output queue assignment is determined with first-come, first-served (FCFS) behaviour ■ Discard - The output queue assignment is determined with discard mode ■ Low - The output queue assignment is determined with low priority mode ■ High - The output queue assignment is determined with high priority mode
• **TCP/UDP port QoS function**	Configure QoS Override function for this drop-down list Options: ■ Override ■ Not Override

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.6 Security

This section is to control the access to the PoE Web Smart Switch, including the MAC Address Filter and TCP/UDP Filter.

The Security Page contains links to the following main topics:

- **MAC Address Filter**
- **TCP/UDP Filter**

4.6.1 MAC Address Filter

The MAC Address Filter and Information screen in Figure 4-6-1 appears.

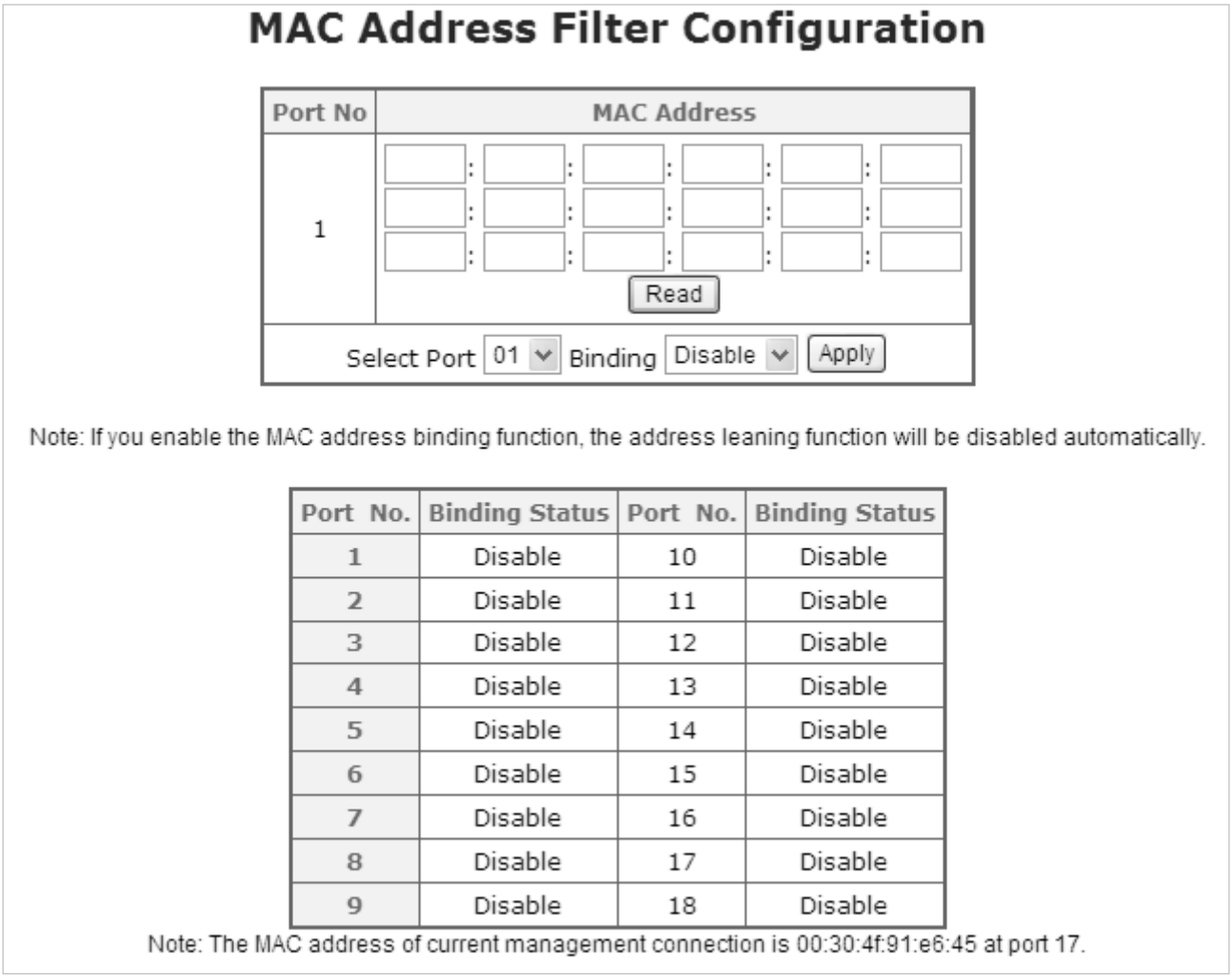


Figure 4-6-1 MAC Address Filter Setting page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Select Port**	Select Port for this drop-down list.
• **Binding**	Configure MAC address binding function for this drop-down list. Options:

	Enable Disable
• **MAC address**	Configure binding MAC address for this table

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

Read: Click to read the information.

4.6.2 TCP/UDP Filter

The TCP/UDP Filter and Information screen in Figure 4-6-2 appears.

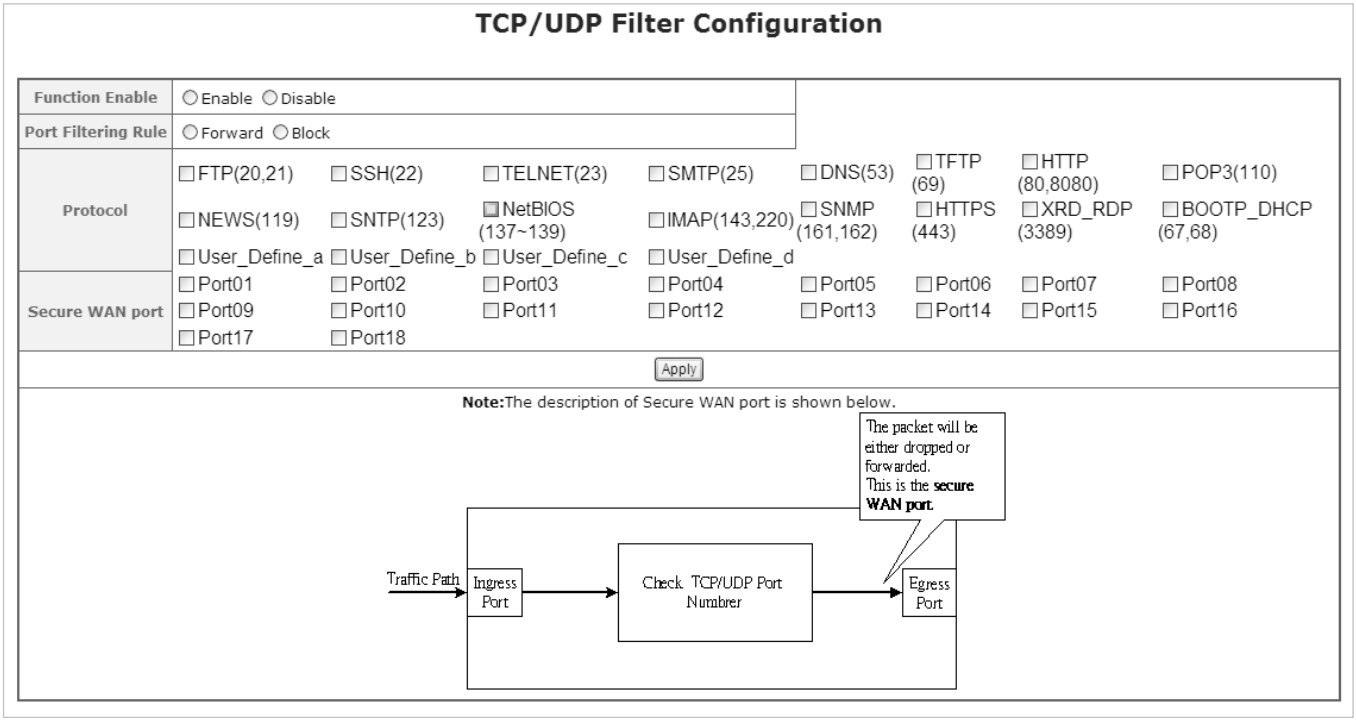


Figure 4-6-2 TCP / UDP Filter Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Function Enable**	Configure TCP/UDP Filte function for this drop-down list. Enable Disable
• **Port Filtering Rule**	Configure Port Filtering Rule function for this drop-down list. Forward- The selected protocol will be forwarded and the other protocols will be dropped. Block- The selected protocol will be dropped and the other protocols will be

	forwarded.
• **Secure WAN port**	Select Port for this drop-down list. The egress traffic will be checked whether Port Filter Rule is to drop or to forward packets

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.7 Spanning Tree

1. Theory

The Spanning Tree Protocol can be used to detect and disable network loops, and to provide backup links between switches, bridges or routers. This allows the switch to interact with other bridging devices in your network to ensure that only one route exists between any two stations on the network, and provide backup links which automatically take over when a primary link goes down. The spanning tree algorithms supported by this switch include these versions:

- **STP – Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D)**
- **RSTP – Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1w)**

The **IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree** Protocol and **IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree** Protocol allow for the blocking of links between switches that form loops within the network. When multiple links between switches are detected, a primary link is established. Duplicated links are blocked from use and become standby links. The protocol allows for the duplicate links to be used in the event of a failure of the primary link. Once the Spanning Tree Protocol is configured and enabled, primary links are established and duplicated links are blocked automatically. The reactivation of the blocked links (at the time of a primary link failure) is also accomplished automatically without operator intervention.

This automatic network reconfiguration provides maximum uptime to network users. However, the concepts of the Spanning Tree Algorithm and protocol are a complicated and complex subject and must be fully researched and understood. It is possible to cause serious degradation of the performance of the network if the Spanning Tree is incorrectly configured. Please read the following before making any changes from the default values.

The Switch STP performs the following functions:

- Creates a single spanning tree from any combination of switching or bridging elements.
- Creates multiple spanning trees – from any combination of ports contained within a single switch, in user specified groups.
- Automatically reconfigures the spanning tree to compensate for the failure, addition, or removal of any element in the tree.
- Reconfigures the spanning tree without operator intervention.

Bridge Protocol Data Units

For STP to arrive at a stable network topology, the following information is used:

- The unique switch identifier
- The path cost to the root associated with each switch port
- The port identifier

STP communicates between switches on the network using Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs). Each BPDU contains the following information:

- The unique identifier of the switch that the transmitting switch currently believes is the root switch
- The path cost to the root from the transmitting port
- The port identifier of the transmitting port

The switch sends BPDUs to communicate and construct the spanning-tree topology. All switches connected to the LAN on which the packet is transmitted will receive the BPDU. BPDUs are not directly forwarded by the switch, but the receiving switch uses the information in the frame to calculate a BPDU, and, if the topology changes, initiates a BPDU transmission.

The communication between switches via BPDUs results in the following:

- One switch is elected as the root switch
- The shortest distance to the root switch is calculated for each switch
- A designated switch is selected. This is the switch closest to the root switch through which packets will be forwarded to the root.
- A port for each switch is selected. This is the port providing the best path from the switch to the root switch.
- Ports included in the STP are selected.

Creating a Stable STP Topology

It is to make the root port a fastest link. If all switches have STP enabled with default settings, the switch with the lowest MAC address in the network will become the root switch. By increasing the priority (lowering the priority number) of the best switch, STP can be forced to select the best switch as the root switch.

When STP is enabled using the default parameters, the path between source and destination stations in a switched network might not be ideal. For instance, connecting higher-speed links to a port that has a higher number than the current root port can cause a root-port change.

STP Port Statuses

The BPDUs take some time to pass through a network. This propagation delay can result in topology changes where a port that transitioned directly from a Blocking state to a Forwarding state could create temporary data loops. Ports must wait for new network topology information to propagate throughout the network before starting to forward packets. They must also wait for the packet lifetime to expire for BPDU packets that were forwarded based on the old topology. The forward delay timer is used to allow the network topology to stabilize after a topology change. In addition, STP specifies a series of states a port must transition through to further ensure that a stable network topology is created after a topology change.

Each port on a switch using STP exists is in one of the following five statuses:

- **Blocking** – the port is blocked from forwarding or receiving packets
- **Listening** – the port is waiting to receive BPDU packets that may tell the port to go back to the blocking state
- **Learning** – the port is adding addresses to its forwarding database, but not yet forwarding packets
- **Forwarding** – the port is forwarding packets
- **Disabled** – the port only responds to network management messages and must return to the blocking state first

A port transitions from one status to another as follows:

- From initialization (switch boot) to blocking
- From blocking to listening or to disabled
- From listening to learning or to disabled
- From learning to forwarding or to disabled
- From forwarding to disabled
- From disabled to blocking

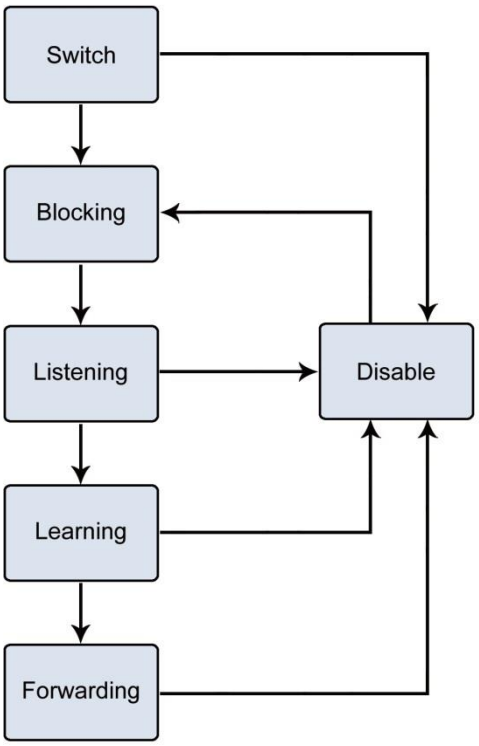


Figure 4-7-1 STP Port Status Transitions

You can modify each port status by using management software. When you enable STP, every port on every switch in the network goes through the blocking status and then transitions through the statuses of listening and learning at power up. If properly configured, each port stabilizes to the forwarding or blocking statis. No packets (except BPDUs) are forwarded from, or received by, STP enabled ports until the forwarding status is enabled for that port.

2. STP Parameters

STP Operation Levels

The Switch allows for two levels of operation: the switch level and the port level. The switch level forms a spanning tree consisting of links between one or more switches. The port level constructs a spanning tree consisting of groups of one or more ports. The STP operates in much the same way for both levels.

Note

On the switch level, STP calculates the Bridge Identifier for each switch and then sets the Root Bridge and the Designated Bridges.
On the port level, STP sets the Root Port and the Designated Ports.

The following are the user-configurable STP parameters for the switch level:

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Bridge Identifier(Not user configurable except by setting priority	A combination of the User-set priority and the switch's MAC address. The Bridge Identifier consists of two parts:	32768 + MAC

below)	a 16-bit priority and a 48-bit Ethernet MAC address 32768 + MAC	
Priority	A relative priority for each switch – lower numbers give a higher priority and a greater chance of a given switch being elected as the root bridge	32768
Hello Time	The length of time between broadcasts of the hello message by the switch	2 seconds
Maximum Age Timer	Measures the age of a received BPDU for a port and ensures that the BPDU is discarded when its age exceeds the value of the maximum age timer.	20 seconds
Forward Delay Timer	The amount time spent by a port in the learning and listening states waiting for a BPDU that may return the port to the blocking status.	15 seconds

The following are the user-configurable STP parameters for the port or port group level:

Variable	Description	Default Value
Port Priority	A relative priority for each port –lower numbers give a higher priority and a greater chance of a given port being elected as the root port	128
Port Cost	A value used by STP to evaluate paths – STP calculates path costs and selects the path with the minimum cost as the active path	200,000-100Mbps Fast Ethernet ports 20,000-1000Mbps Gigabit Ethernet ports 0 - Auto

Default Spanning-Tree Configuration

Feature	Default Value
Enable state	STP disabled for all ports
Port priority	128
Port cost	0
Bridge priority	32,768

User-changeable STA Parameters

The Switch's factory default setting should cover the majority of installations. However, it is advisable to keep the default settings as set at the factory; unless, it is absolutely necessary. The user changeable parameters in the Switch are as follows:

Priority – A Priority for the switch can be set from 0 to 65535. 0 is equal to the highest Priority.

Hello Time – The Hello Time can be from 1 to 10 seconds. This is the interval between two transmissions of BPDU packets sent by the Root Bridge to tell all other Switches that it is indeed the Root Bridge. If you set a Hello Time for your Switch, and it is not the Root Bridge, the set Hello Time will be used if and when your Switch becomes the Root Bridge.

The Hello Time cannot be longer than the Max. Age. Otherwise, a configuration error will occur.

Max. Age – The Max Age can be from 6 to 40 seconds. At the end of the Max Age, if a BPDU has still not been received from the Root Bridge, your Switch will start sending its own BPDU to all other Switches for permission to become the Root Bridge. If it turns out that your Switch has the lowest Bridge Identifier, it will become the Root Bridge.

Forward Delay Timer – The Forward Delay can be from 4 to 30 seconds. This is the time any port on the

Switch spends in the listening status while moving from the blocking status to the forwarding status.

Observe the following formulas when setting the above parameters:

Max. Age _ 2 x (Forward Delay - 1 second)

Max. Age _ 2 x (Hello Time + 1 second)

Port Priority – A Port Priority can be from 0 to 240. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen as the Root Port.

Port Cost – A Port Cost can be set from 0 to 200000000. The lower the number, the greater the probability the port will be chosen to forward packets.

3. Illustration of STP

A simple illustration of three switches connected in a loop is depicted in the below diagram. In this example, you can anticipate some major network problems if the STP assistance is not applied.

If switch A broadcasts a packet to switch B, switch B will broadcast it to switch C, and switch C will broadcast it to back to switch A and so on. The broadcast packet will be passed indefinitely in a loop, potentially causing a network failure. In this example, STP breaks the loop by blocking the connection between switch B and C. The decision to block a particular connection is based on the STP calculation of the most current Bridge and Port settings.

Now, if switch A broadcasts a packet to switch C, then switch C will drop the packet at port 2 and the broadcast will end there. Setting-up STP using values other than the defaults, can be complex. Therefore, you are advised to keep the default factory settings and STP will automatically assign root bridges/ports and block loop connections. Influencing STP to choose a particular switch as the root bridge using the Priority setting, or influencing STP to choose a particular port to block using the Port Priority and Port Cost settings is, however, relatively straight forward.

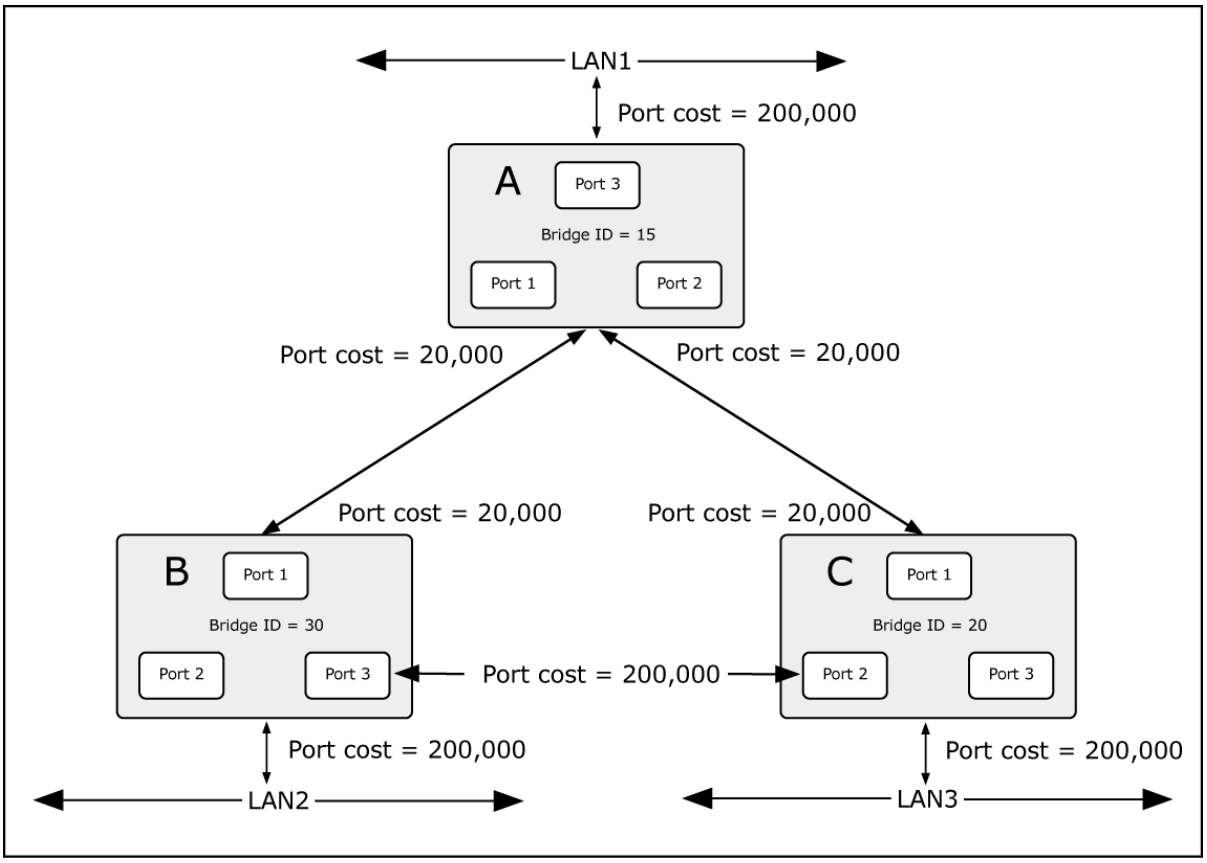


Figure 4-7-2 Before Applying the STA Rules

In this example, only the default STP values are used.

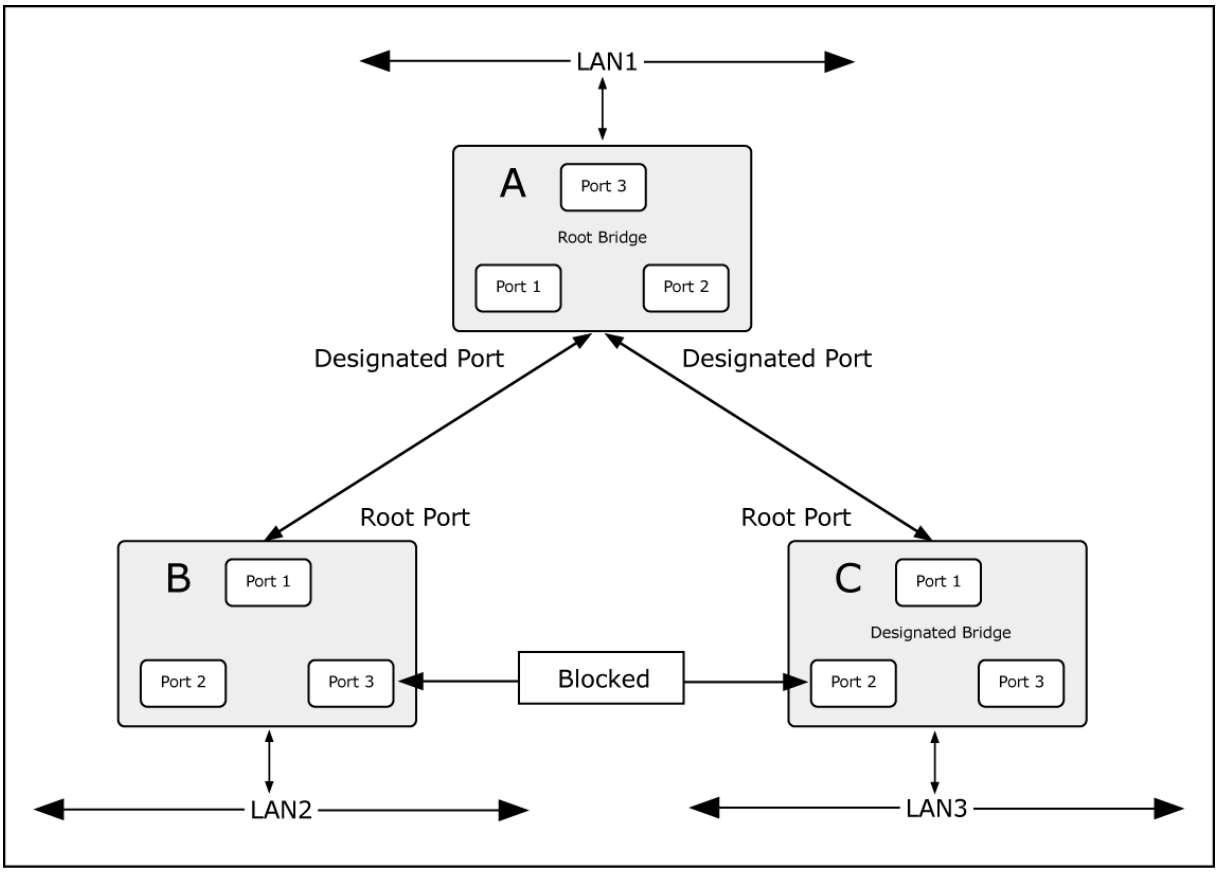


Figure 4-7-3 After Applying the STA Rules

The switch with the lowest Bridge ID (switch C) was elected the root bridge, and the ports were selected to give a high port cost between switches B and C. The two (optional) Gigabit ports (default port cost = 20,000) on switch A are connected to one (optional) Gigabit port on both switch B and C. The redundant link between switch B and C is deliberately chosen as a 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet link (default port cost = 200,000). Gigabit ports could be used, but the port cost should be increased from the default to ensure that the link between switch B and switch C is the blocked link.

This section has the following items:

- **STP Bridge Settings** Configures STP Bridge settings
- **STP Port Settings** Configure STP port setting
- **Loopback Detection** Configuration Loopback Detection settings

4.7.1 STP Bridge Settings

The STP System Configuration screen in Figure 4-7-4 appears.

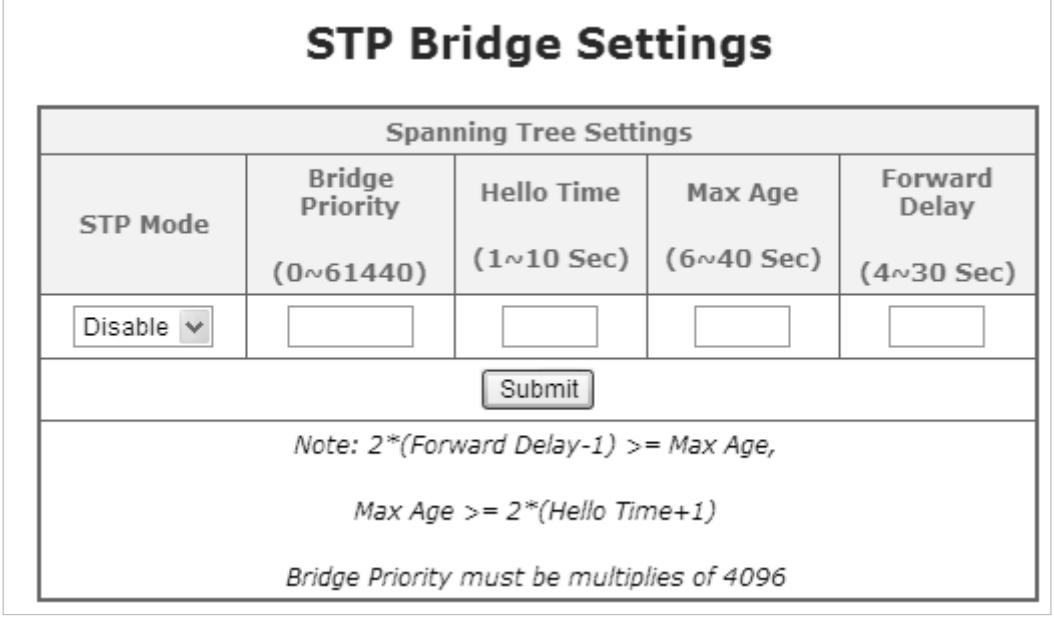


Figure 4-7-4 STP Bridge Setting page screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **STP Mode**	Select STP mode for this drop-down list. -Disable -STP -RSTP
• **Bridge Priority (0~61440)**	Controls the bridge priority. Lower numeric values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier.
• **Hello Time (1~10 Sec)**	The time that controls the switch to send out the BPDU packet to check STP

	current status. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 seconds. -Default: 2 -Minimum: The higher of 1 -Maximum: The lower of 10
• **Max Age (6~40 Sec)**	The maximum age of the information transmitted by the Bridge when it is the Root Bridge. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 seconds. -Default: 20 -Minimum: The higher of 6 or [2 x (Hello Time + 1)]. -Maximum: The lower of 40 or [2 x (Forward Delay -1)]
• **Forward Delay (4~30 Sec)**	The delay used by STP Bridges to transition Root and Designated Ports to Forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). Valid values are in the range 4 to 30 seconds -Default: 15 -Minimum: The higher of 4 or [(Max. Message Age / 2) + 1] -Maximum: 30

The Bridge Status screen in Figure 4-7-5 appears.

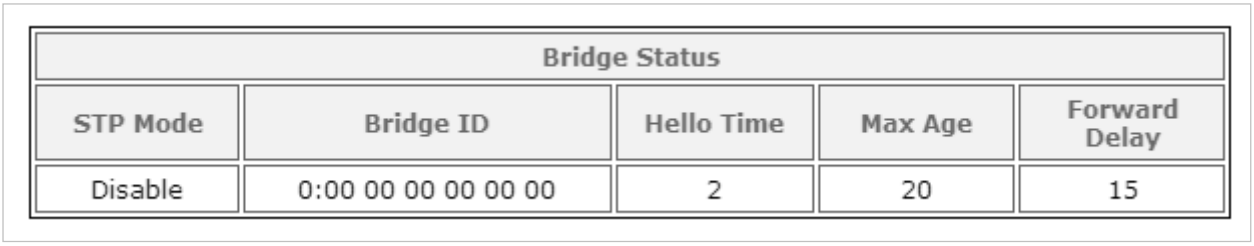


Figure 4-7-5 Bridge Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **STP Mode**	Display the STP Mode status
• **Bridge ID**	Display the Bridge ID
• **Hello Time**	Display the Hello Time
• **Max Age**	Display the Max Age
• **Forward Delay**	Display the Forward Delay

The Root Status screen in Figure 4-7-6 appears.

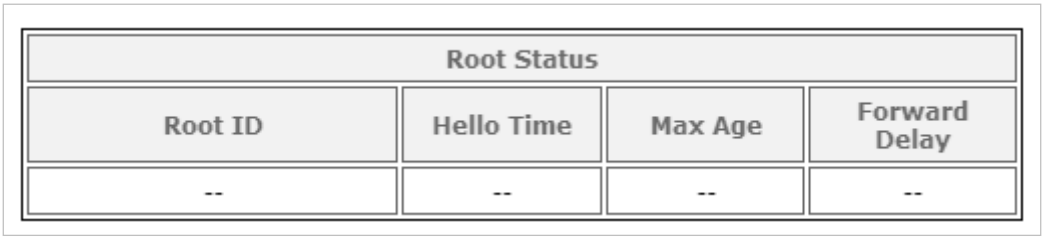


Figure 4-7-6 QoS Global Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Root ID**	Display the Root ID
• **Hello Time**	Display the Hello Time
• **Max Age**	Display the Max Age
• **Forward Delay**	Display the Forward Delay

Buttons

Submit: Click to apply changes

4.7.2 STP Port Settings

The CIST Ports Configuration screens in Figure 4-7-7 appears.

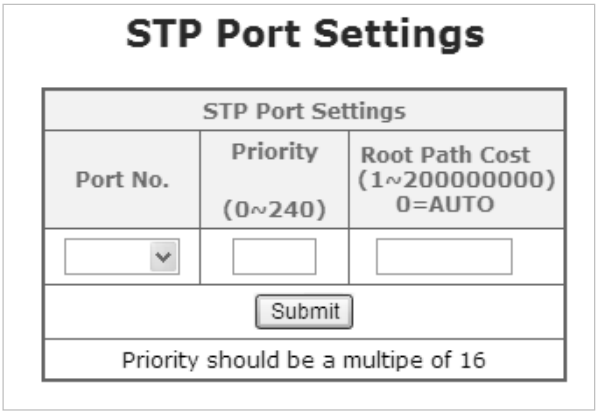


Figure 4-7-7 STP Port Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port No.**	Select Port for this drop down list.
• **Priority (0~240)**	Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above). -Default: 128 -Range: 0-240, in steps of 16
• **Path Cost (1~200000000)**	Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The **Auto** setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the **Specific** setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are in the range 1 ~ 200000000.

The STP Port Status screen in Figure 4-7-8 appears.

STP Port Status

Port No.	RPC	Priority	State	Status	Designated Bridge	Designated Port
1	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
2	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
3	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
4	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
5	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
6	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
7	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
8	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
9	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
10	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
11	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
12	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
13	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
14	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
15	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
16	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
17	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--
18	Auto:0	0x80	--	Disable	--	--

Figure 4-7-8 STP Port Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Path Cost**	Display the STP Mode Status
• **Priority**	Display the Port Priority
• **Status**	Display the Port Status
• **Status**	Display the Port Status

Buttons

Submit: Click to apply changes

4.7.3 Loopback Detection

The Loopback Detection function avoids that user loops network. The Loopback Detection screens in Figure 4-7-9 appears.

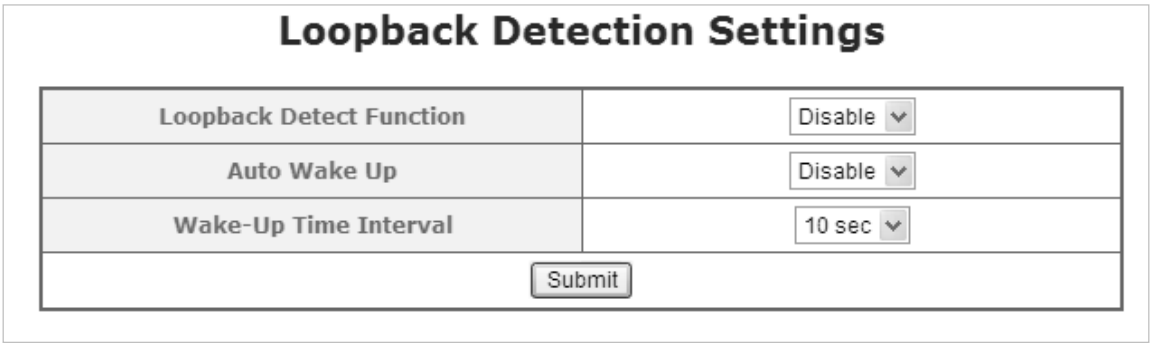


Figure 4-7-9 Loopback Detection Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Loopback Detection Function**	Select Loopback Detection mode for this drop down list. ■ Disable ■ Enable
• **Auto Wake Up**	Select Auto Wake Up mode for this drop down list. ■ Disable ■ Enable
• **Wake-Up Time Interval**	Select Auto Wake Up interval for this drop down list. ■ 5 seconds ■ 10 seconds ■ 30 seconds ■ 60 seconds

The Loopback Detection Status screen in Figure 4-7-10 appears.

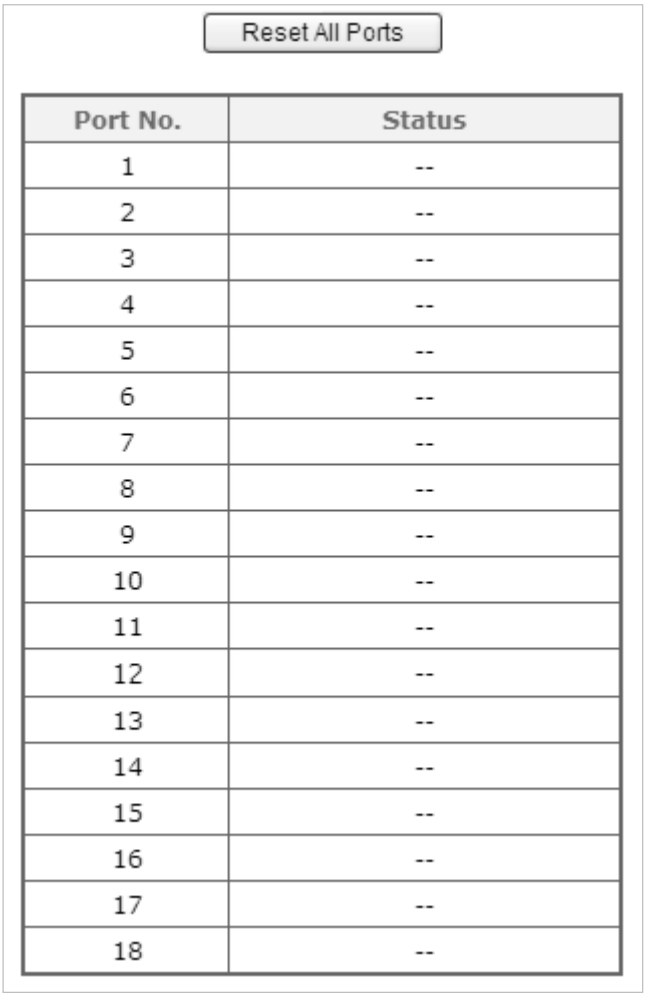


Figure 4-7-10 Loopback Detection Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Status**	Display the Status of Loopback Detection

Buttons

Submit: Click to apply changes

Reset All Ports: Click to reset the status

4.8 Trunking Setting

Port Aggregation optimizes port usage by linking a group of ports together to form a single Link Aggregated Groups (LAGs). Port Aggregation multiplies the bandwidth between the devices, increases port flexibility, and provides link redundancy.

Each LAG is composed of ports of the same speed, set to full-duplex operations. Ports in a LAG, can be of different media types (UTP/Fiber, or different fiber types), provided they operate at the same speed.

Aggregated Links can be assigned manually (**Port Trunk**) or automatically by enabling Link Aggregation Control Protocol (**LACP**) on the relevant links.

Aggregated Links are treated by the system as a single logical port. Specifically, the Aggregated Link has similar port attributes to a non-aggregated port, including auto-negotiation, speed, Duplex setting, etc.

The device supports the following Aggregation links :

- **Static LAGs** (**Port Trunk**) – Force aggregared selected ports to be a trunk group.
- **Link Aggregation Control Protocol** (**LACP**) LAGs - LACP LAG negotiate Aggregated Port links with other LACP ports located on a different device. If the other device ports are also LACP ports, the devices establish a LAG between them.

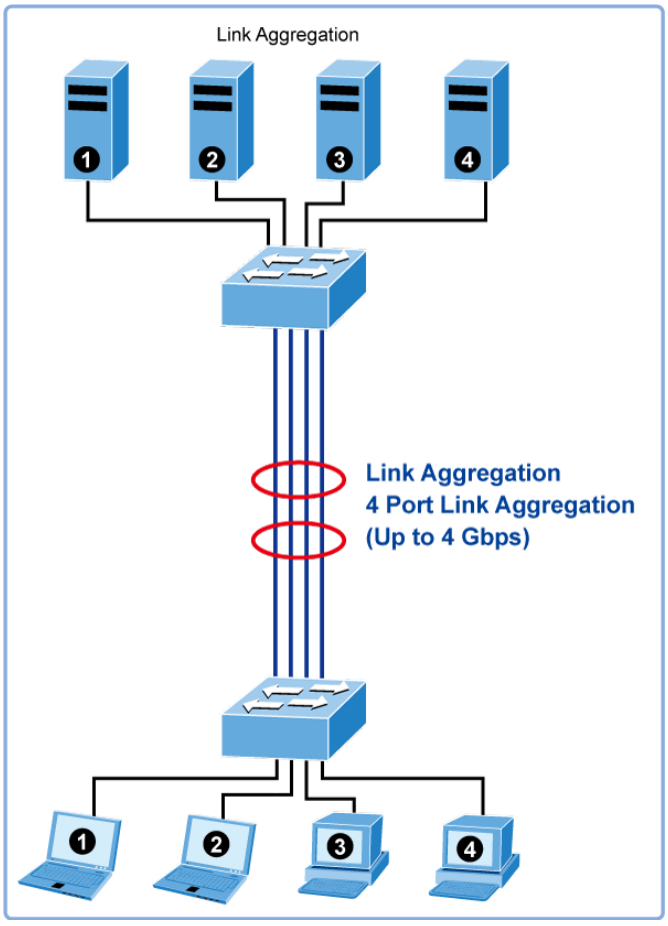


Figure 4-8-1 Link Aggregation

The **Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)** provides a standardized means for exchanging information between Partner Systems that require high speed redundant links. Link aggregation lets you group up to eight consecutive ports into a single dedicated connection. This feature can expand bandwidth to a device on the network. LACP operation requires full-duplex mode, more detail information refer to the IEEE 802.3ad standard.

Port link aggregations can be used to increase the bandwidth of a network connection or to ensure fault recovery. Link aggregation lets you group up to 8 consecutive ports into a single dedicated connection between any two the Switch or other Layer 2 switches. However, before making any physical connections between devices, use the Link aggregation Configuration menu to specify the link aggregation on the devices at both ends. When using a port link aggregation, note that:

- The ports used in a link aggregation must all be of the same media type (RJ45, 100 Mbps fiber).
- The ports that can be assigned to the same link aggregation have certain other restrictions (see below).
- Ports can only be assigned to one link aggregation.
- The ports at both ends of a connection must be configured as link aggregation ports.
- None of the ports in a link aggregation can be configured as a mirror source port or a mirror target port.
- All of the ports in a link aggregation have to be treated as a whole when moved from/to, added or deleted from a VLAN.
- The Spanning Tree Protocol will treat all the ports in a link aggregation as a whole.
- Enable the link aggregation prior to connecting any cable between the switches to avoid creating a data loop.
- Disconnect all link aggregation port cables or disable the link aggregation ports before removing a port link aggregation to avoid creating a data loop.

It allows a maximum of 8 ports to be aggregated at the same time. The PoE Web Smart Switch support Gigabit Ethernet ports (up to 8 groups). If the group is defined as a LACP static link aggregationing group, then any extra ports selected are placed in a standby mode for redundancy if one of the other ports fails. If the group is defined as a local static link aggregationing group, then the number of ports must be the same as the group member ports.

Use the Link Aggregation Menu to display or configure the Trunk function. This section has the following items:

- **Link Aggregation Settings** Configure LACP configuration settings

4.8.1 Link Aggregation Settings (STW-1622HP ONLY)

This page allows configuring Link Aggregation Settings. The Link Aggregation Settings screens in Figure 4-8-2 appears.

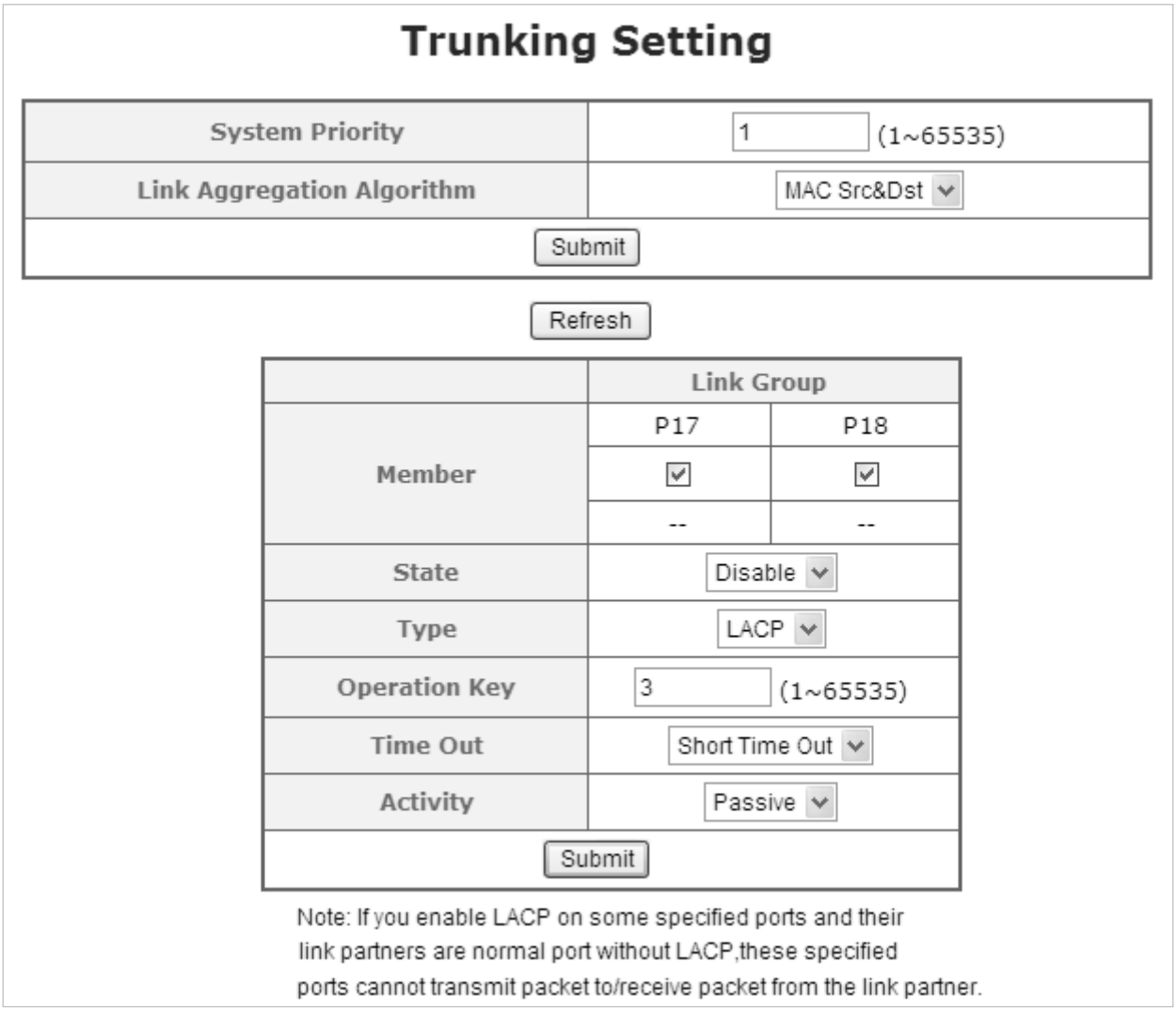


Figure 4-8-2 LAG Setting Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **System Priority**	The Priority controls the priority of the port. If the LACP partner wants to form a larger group than is supported by this device then this parameter will control which ports will be active and which ports will be in a backup role. Valid values are in the range 1 ~ 65535. **Lower number means greater priority.**
• **Link Aggregation Algorithm**	Select load balance algorithm mode: **MAC Address Source**: The MAC Address Source can be used to calculate the port for the frame. **MAC Address Source & Destination**: The MAC Address Source & Destination

	can be used to calculate the port for the frame.
• **Member**	Select port number for this drop down list to esatablish Link Aggregation.
• **Status**	Indicates the LAG status operation. Possible statuses are: ■ **Enabled** - Start up the LAG manually. ■ **Disabled** - Shutdown the LAG manually.
• **Type**	Indicates the trunk type. ■ **Static**: Force aggregared selected ports to be a trunk group. ■ **LACP**: LACP LAG negotiate Aggregated Port links with other LACP ports located on a different device. If the other device ports are also LACP ports, the devices establish a LAG between them.
• **Operation Key**	The Key value incurred by the port, range 1-65535 . The Auto setting will set the key as appropriate by the physical link speed, 10Mb = 1, 100Mb = 2, 1Gb = 3. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. Ports with the same Key value can participate in the same aggregation group, while ports with different keys cannot. The default setting is "**Auto**"
• **Time Out**	The Timeout controls the period between BPDU transmissions. Short will transmit LACP packets each second, while Long will wait for 30 seconds before sending a LACP packet.
• **Activity**	The Role shows the LACP activity status. The Active will transmit LACP packets per second, while Passive will wait for a LACP packet from a partner (speak if spoken to).

Buttons

Submit: Click to apply changes

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

4.9 DHCP Relay Agent

Configure DHCP Relay on this Page. **DHCP Relay** is used to forward and to transfer DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain.

The **DHCP option 82** enables a DHCP relay agent to insert specific information into a DHCP request packets when forwarding client DHCP packets to a DHCP server and remove the specific information from a DHCP reply packets when forwarding server DHCP packets to a DHCP client. The DHCP server can use this information to implement IP address or other assignment policies. Specifically the option works by setting two sub-options:

- Circuit ID (option 1)
- Remote ID (option2).

The Circuit ID sub-option is supposed to include information specific to which circuit the request came in on.
The Remote ID sub-option was designed to carry information relating to the remote host end of the circuit.

The definition of Circuit ID in the switch is 4 bytes in length and the format is "vlan_id" "module_id" "port_no". The parameter of "vlan_id" is the first two bytes representing the VLAN ID. The parameter of "module_id" is the third byte for the module ID (in standalone switch it always equals 0; in stackable switch it means switch ID). The parameter of "port_no" is the fourth byte and it means the port number.

The Remote ID is 6 bytes in length, and the value equals the DHCP relay agent's MAC address.

4.9.1 DHCP Relay Agent

This page allows configuring DHCP Relay Agent Settings. The Link Aggregation Settings screens in Figure 4-9-1 appears.

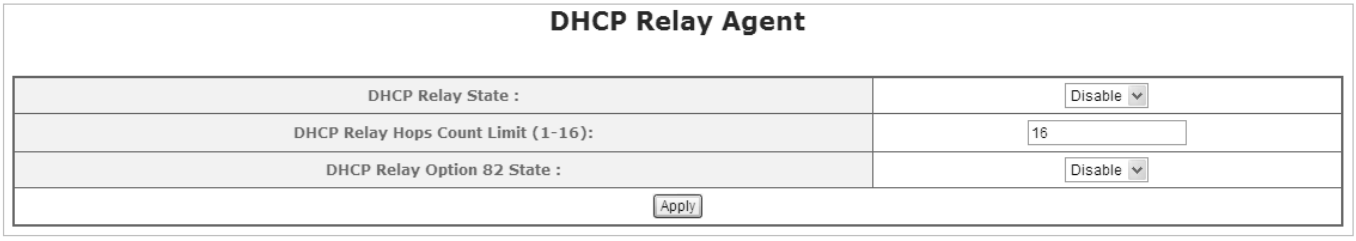


Figure 4-9-1 DHCP Relay Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **DHCP Relay Status**	Indicates the DHCP relay mode operation. Possible modes are: **Enabled**: Enable DHCP relay mode operation. When enabling DHCP relay mode operation, the agent forwards and transfers DHCP messages between the clients and the server when they are not on the same subnet domain. And the DHCP broadcast message won't flood for security considered. **Disabled**: Disable DHCP relay mode operation.
• **DHCP Relay Hops**	Configure the DHCP Relay Hops Count Limit settings.

Count Limit (1-16)	
• **DHCP Relay Option 82 Status**	Indicates the DHCP relay information mode option operation. Possible modes are: **Enabled**: Enable DHCP relay information mode operation. When enabling DHCP relay information mode operation, the agent inserts specific information (option82) into a DHCP message when forwarding to DHCP server and removing it from a DHCP message when transferring to DHCP client. It only works under DHCP relay operation mode enabled. **Disabled**: Disable DHCP relay information mode operation.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.9.2 DHCP Relay Server

This page allows configuring DHCP Relay Server Settings. The DHCP Relay Server settings screens in Figure 4-9-2 appears.

Figure 4-9-2 DHCP Relay Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **DHCP Server IP**	Configure the DHCP Server IP settings.

The DHCP Relay Server Status screen in Figure 4-9-3 appears.

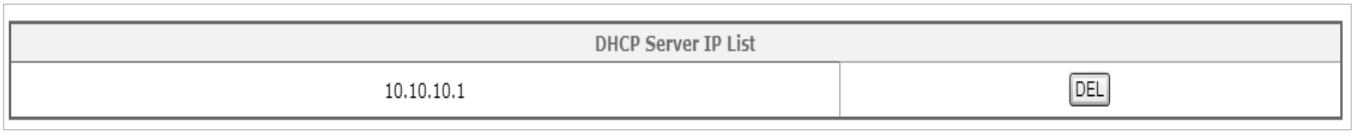


Figure 4-9-3 DHCP Relay Server Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **DHCP Server IP List**	Display DHCP Server IP tables

Buttons

Add: Click to add changes

DEL: Click to delete changes

4.9.3 VLAN MAP Relay Agent

This page allows configuring VLAN MAP Relay Agent Settings. The VLAN MAP Relay Agent settings screens in Figure 4-9-4 appears.

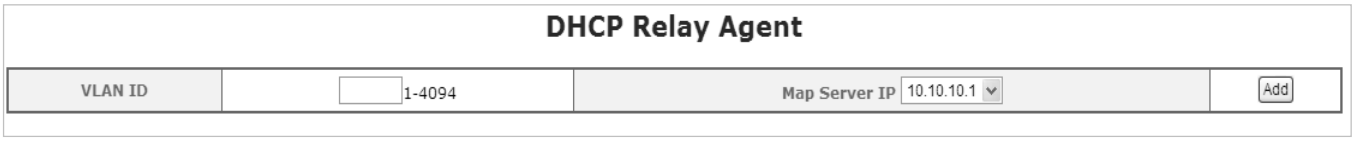


Figure 4-9-4 VLAN MAP Relay Agent Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **VLAN ID**	Indicates the VLAN ID of this particular VLAN.
• **Map Server IP**	Indicates the DHCP Server IP of this particular VLAN.

The MAP List screen in Figure 4-9-5 appears.

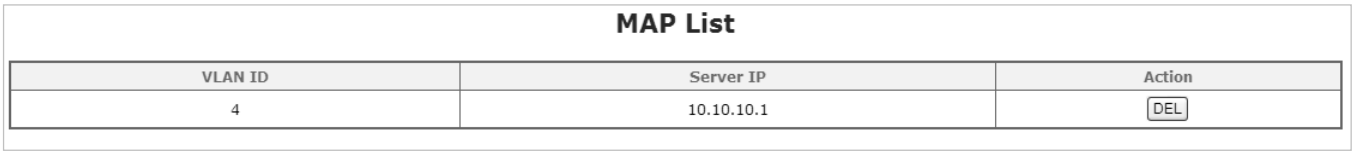


Figure 4-9-5 MAP List Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **VLAN ID**	Display VLAN ID of DHCP Relay Agent
• **Map Server IP**	Display DHCP Server IP address of DHCP Relay Agent

Buttons

Add: Click to add changes

DEL: Click to delete changes

4.10 STW-1622HP PoE Setting

Providing up to 16 PoE, in-line power interfaces, the STW-1622HP PoE Switch can easily build a power central-controlled IP phone system, IP Camera system, AP group for the enterprise. For instance, 16 camera / AP can be easily installed around the corner in the company for surveillance demands or build a wireless roaming environment in the office. Without the power-socket limitation, the STW-1622HP PoE Switch makes the installation of cameras or WLAN AP more easily and efficiently.

PD Classifications

A PD may be classified by the PSE based on the classification information provided by the PD. The intent of PD classification is to provide information about the maximum power required by the PD during operation. However, to improve power management at the PSE, the PD provides a signature about **Class level.**

The PD is classified based on power. The classification of the PD is the maximum power that the PD will draw across all input voltages and operational modes.

A PD will return Class 0 to 4 in accordance with the maximum power draw as specified by Table 4-10-1.

Class	Usage	Range of maximum power used by the PD	Class Description
0	Default	12.95 watts (or to 15.4 watts for AF mode) 25.5 watts (or to 30.8 watts for AT mode)	Mid power or High power
1	Optional	0.44 to 3.84 watts	Very low power
2	Optional	3.84 to 6.49 watts	Low power
3	Optional	6.49 to 12.95 watts (or to 15.4 watts)	Mid power
4	Optional	12.95 to 25.50 watts (or to 30.8 watts)	High power

Table 4-10-1 Device Class

4.10.1 Power over Ethernet Powered Device

 **3~5 watts**	**Voice over IP phones** Enterprise can install POE VoIP Phone, ATA and other Ethernet/non-Ethernet end-devices to the central where UPS is installed for un-interrupt power system and power control system.
 **6~12 watts**	**Wireless LAN Access Points** Museum, Sightseeing, Airport, Hotel, Campus, Factory, Warehouse can install the Access Point any where with no hesitation
 **10~12 watts**	**IP Surveillance** Enterprise, Museum, Campus, Hospital, Bank, can install IP Camera without limits of install location – no need electrician to install AC sockets.

 **3~12 watts**	**PoE Splitter** PoE Splitter split the PoE 48V DC over the Ethernet cable into 5/12V DC power output. It frees the device deployment from restrictions due to power outlet locations, which eliminate the costs for additional AC wiring and reduces the installation time.
 **3~25 Watts**	**High Power PoE Splitter** High PoE Splitter split the PoE 52V DC over the Ethernet cable into 24/12V DC power output. It frees the device deployment from restrictions due to power outlet locations, which eliminate the costs for additional AC wiring and reduces the installation time.
 **30 Watts**	**High Power Speed Dome** This state-of-the-art design is considerable to fit in various network environments like traffic centers, shopping malls, railway stations, warehouses, airports, and production facilities for the most demanding outdoor surveillance applications- no need electrician to install AC sockets.

4.10.2 PoE Status

In a power over Ethernet system, operating power is applied from a power source (PSU-power supply unit) over the LAN infrastructure to **powered devices (PDs)**, which are connected to ports. Under some conditions, the total output power required by PDs can exceed the maximum available power provided by the PSU. The system may a prior be planed with a PSU capable of supplying less power than the total potential power consumption of all the PoE ports in the system. In order to maintain the majority of ports active, power management is implemented.

The PSU input power consumption is monitored by measuring voltage and current .The input power consumption is equal to the system's aggregated power consumption .The power management concept allows all ports to be active and activates additional ports, as long as the aggregated power of the system is lower than the power level at which additional PDs cannot be connected .When this value is exceeded, ports will be deactivated, according to user-defined priorities. The power budget is managed according to the following user-definable parameters: maximum available power, ports priority, maximum allowable power per port.

This section allows the user to see the current status of PoE; screen in Figure 4-10-1 appears.

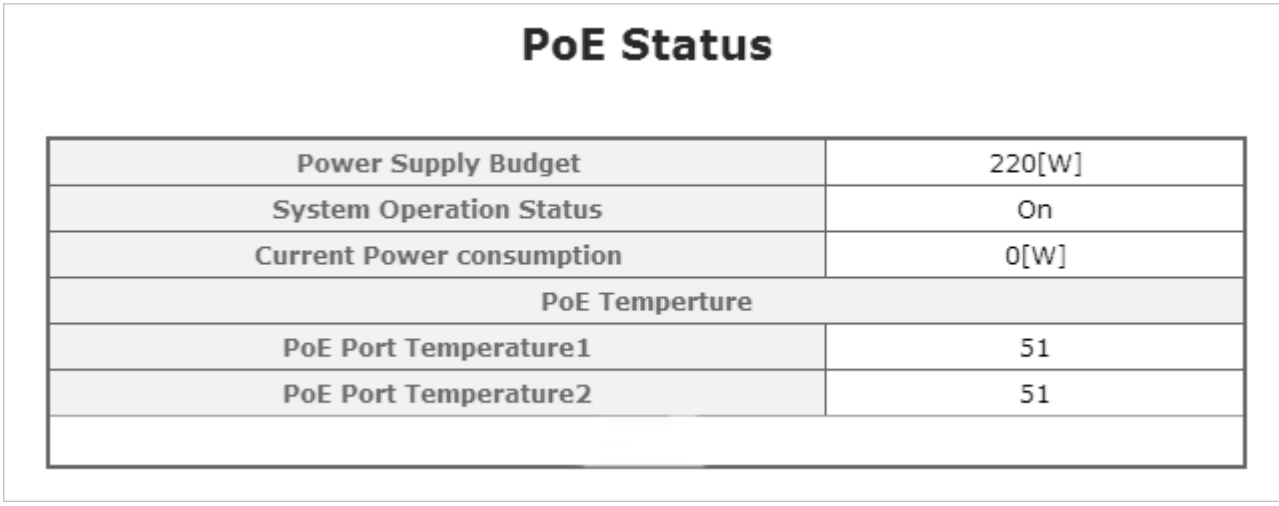


Figure 4-10-1 PoE Status Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Power Supply Budget**	Configure the total watts usage of PoE Switch.
• **System Operation Status**	Display the current System Operation Status.
• **Current Power Consumption**	Display the current Current Power Consumption.
• **PoE Port 1~8 Temperature**	Display the current operating temperature of PoE chip unit 1. The unit 1 is in charge of PoE Port-1~Port-8
• **PoE Port 9~16 Temperature**	Display the current operating temperature of PoE chip unit 2. The unit 1 is in charge of PoE Port-9~Port-16

4.10.3 PoE Port Setting

This section allows the user to inspect and configure the current PoE port settings as Figure 4-10-2 shows.

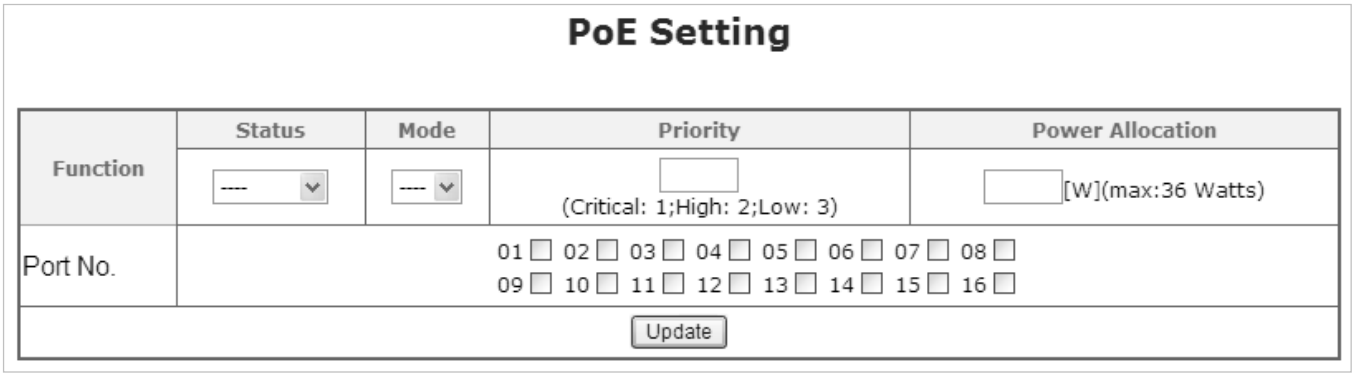


Figure 4-10-2 PoE Port Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Status**	There are two modes for PoE status. ■ **Enable**: Enable PoE function. ■ **Disable**: Disable PoE function.
• **Mode**	Allows user to select 802.3at or 802.3af compatibility mode. The default vaule is 802.3at mode. This function wil affect PoE power reservation on Classification power limit mode only, as **802.3af mode**, system is going to reserve **15.4W maximum** for PD that supported Class3 level. As IEEE **802.3at mode**, system is going to reserve **30.8Watts** for PD that support Class4 level. From class1 to class3 level on the 802.3at mode will be reserved the same PoE power with 802.3af mode.
• **Priority**	The Priority represents PoE ports priority. There are three levels of power priority named 1**(Low)**, 2**(High)** and 3**(Critical)**. The priority is used in the case when total power consumption has been over total power budget. In this case the port with the lowest priority will be turn off, and offer power for the port of higher priority. **1**: Low mode. **2**: High mode. **3**: Critical mode.
• **Power Allocation**	It can limit the port PoE supply watts. Per port maximum value must less than **30.8 watts**, total ports values must less than the Power Reservation value. Once power overload detected, the port will auto shut down and keep on detection mode until PD's power consumption lower than the power limit value
• **Port No.**	Select the ports to apply the PoE Port Setting

The PoE Port Status screen in Figure 4-10-3 appears.

Port Status						
Port	Status	Mode	Class	Priority	Power Used[W]	Power Allocation(Watt)
1	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
2	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
3	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
4	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
5	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
6	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
7	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
8	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
9	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
10	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
11	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
12	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
13	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
14	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
15	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30
16	Enable	AT	---	3	0.00	30

Figure 4-10-3 PoE Port Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port**	This is the logical port number for this row.
• **Status**	Display Port Status of PoE Port Setting
• **Mode**	Display per PoE port operate at 802.3af or 802.3at mode.
• **Class**	Display the class of the PD attached to the port, as established by the classification process. Class 0 is the default for PDs. The PD is powered based on PoE Class level if system working on Classification mode. A PD will return Class to 0 to 4 in accordance with the maximum power draw as specified by **Table 4-10-1**.
• **Priority**	The **Priority** shows the port's priority configured by the user.
• **Power Used[W]**	The Power Used shows how much power the PD currently is using.
• **Power Allocation [W]**	Display PoE port maximum output value of PoE Port Setting

Buttons

Update: Click to apply changes

4.10.4 Port Sequential

This page allows the user to configure the PoE Ports started up interval time. PoE delay is to delay power feeding when the switch is completely booted up as Figure 4-10-4 shows.

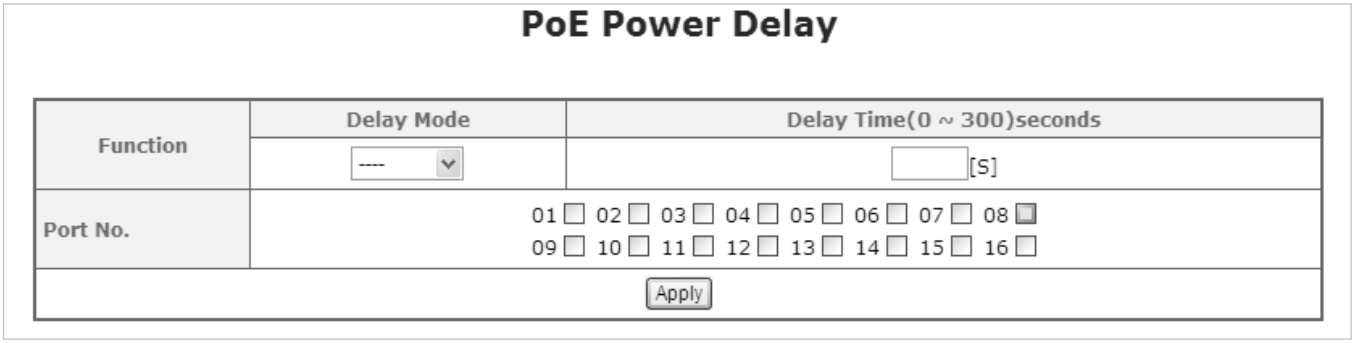


Figure 4-10-4: PoE Port Sequential Configuration Screenshot

Note

The PoE port will start providing power after the whole system program has finished running.

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Delay Mode**	Allows user to enable or disable Sequential Power up function. The default is Disable.
• **Delay Time (0 ~ 300) seconds**	Allows user to configure the PoE Port Start Up interval time.
• **Port No.**	Select the ports to apply the Port Sequential function

The PoE Port Sequential Setting Status screen in Figure 4-10-5 appears.

Port	Delay Mode	Delay Time [S]
1	Disable	0
2	Disable	0
3	Disable	0
4	Disable	0
5	Disable	0
6	Disable	0
7	Disable	0
8	Disable	0
9	Disable	0
10	Disable	0
11	Disable	0
12	Disable	0
13	Disable	0
14	Disable	0
15	Disable	0
16	Disable	0

Figure 4-10-5 PoE Port Sequential Setting Status Page Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Port**	This is the logical port number for this row.
• **Delay Mode**	Display delay mode of Port Sequential
• **Delay Time [S]**	Display delay interval time of Port Sequential

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.10.5 PoE Schedule

This page allows the user to define PoE schedule and schedule power recycle.

PoE Schedule

Besides being used as an IP Surveillance, the Managed PoE switch is certainly applicable to construct any PoE network including VoIP and Wireless LAN. Under the trend of energy saving worldwide and contributing to the environmental protection on the Earth, the Managed PoE switch can effectively control the power supply besides its capability of giving high watts power. The "**PoE schedule**" function helps you to enable or disable PoE power feeding for each PoE port during specified time intervals and it is a powerful function to help SMB or Enterprise saving power and money.

The screen in Figure 4-10-6 appears.

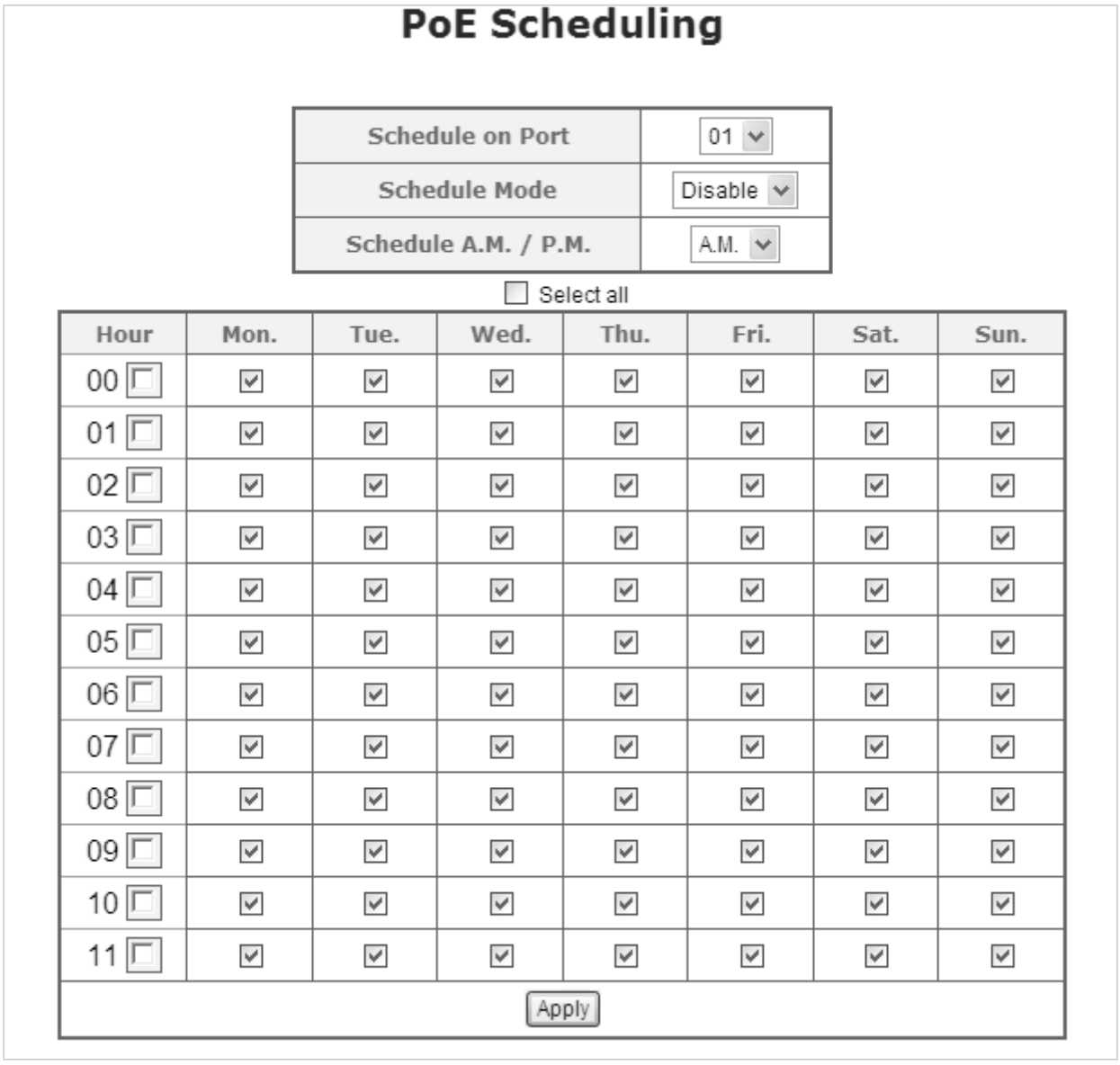


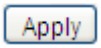
Figure 4-10-6: PoE Schedule Screenshot

Before enabling PoE Schedule function, please configure NTP settings well to make sure the time is current time.

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Schedule on Port**	Set the schedule mode for slected port.
• **Schedule Mode**	There are two modes for PoE Schedule status. ■ **Enable**: Enable PoE Schedule function. ■ **Disable**: Disable PoE Schedule function.
• **Schedule A.M. / P.M.**	Select A.M. / P.M. page to configure the PoE schedule table
• **Select all**	Configure the PD is up for all time.
• **Hour(00-11)**	Configure the PD is up for selected time table
• **Mon. / Tue. / Wed. / Thu. / Fri. / Sat. / Sun.**	Configure the PD is up for selected day table

Buttons



: Click to apply changes

4.11 STW-16P8 PoE Setting

Providing up to 8 PoE, in-line power interfaces, the FGSW-1608PS PoE Switch can easily build a power central-controlled IP phone system, IP Camera system, AP group for the enterprise. For instance, 8 camera / AP can be easily installed around the corner in the company for surveillance demands or build a wireless roaming environment in the office. Without the power-socket limitation, the FGSW-1608PS PoE Switch makes the installation of cameras or WLAN AP more easily and efficiently.

This function provides PoE setting of Web Smart PoE Switch; the screen in Figure 4-11-1 appears and descriptions the Misc Operation of Web Smart PoE Switch.

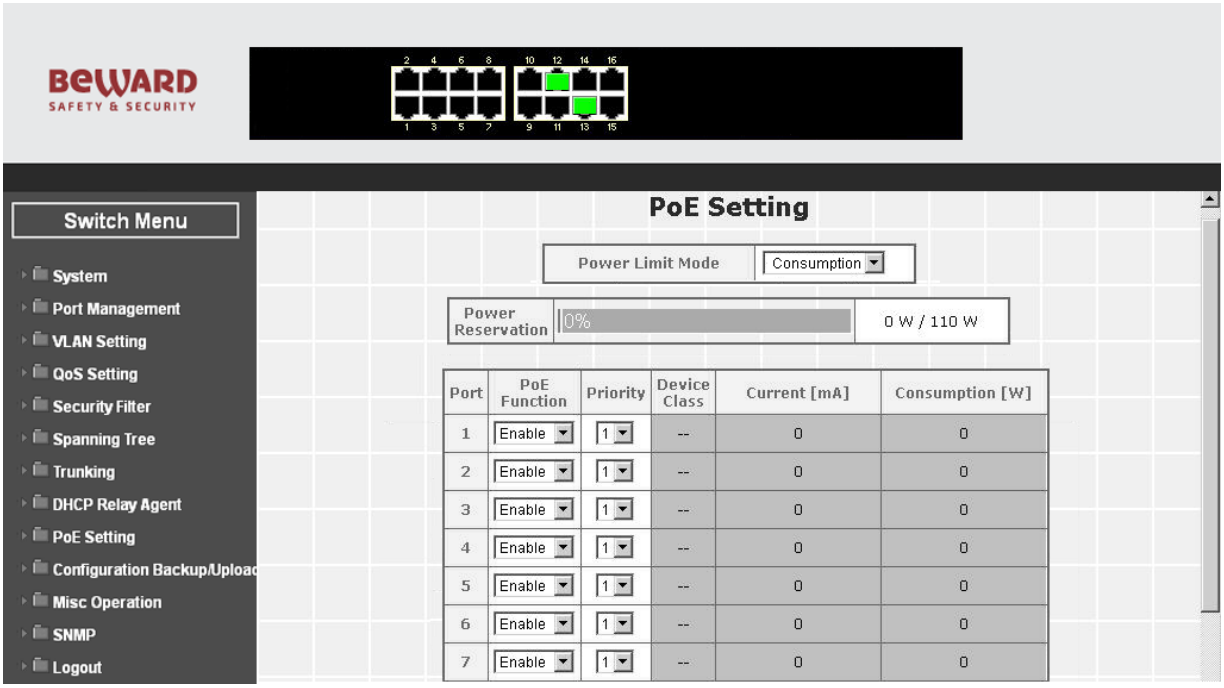


Figure 4-11-1: F Screenshot

Object	Description
• **Power limit mode**	Allow to configure power limit mode of Web Smart PoE Switch. It can choose : ■ **Consumption** Deliver PoE power by PoE device real consumption.
• **Power reservation**	Show the total watts usage of Web Smart PoE Switch.
• **Port**	Indicates the PoE port from 1 to 8.
• **PoE Function**	Allow disable or enable the PoE function.
• **Priority**	Activateing PoE port by priority setting. "1" is highest priority.
• **Device class**	Device class information comes from PoE device. This information shows you what class level of the PoE device and it may need how much power when it was working on full load.
• **Current(mA)**	It shows the PoE device current Amp.
• **Consumption [W]**	It shows the PoE device current watt.

4.12 Configuration Backup / Upload

This page provides Backup/Recovery of PoE Web Smart Ethernet Switch; the screen in Figure 4-11-1 appears.

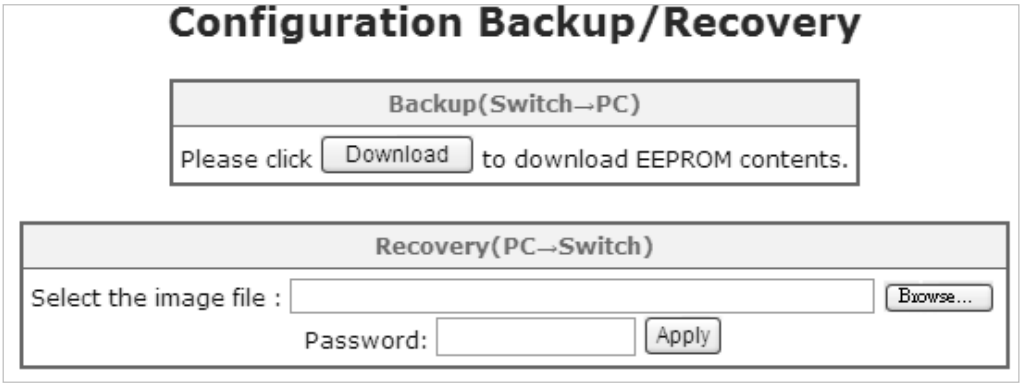


Figure 4-12-1: PoE Schedule Screenshot

The page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Backup (Switch → PC)**	Allow to backup current configuration to PC.
• **Recovery (PC → Switch)**	Allow to recovery current configuration to switch. Use "Browser" button to select file which you want to reload to switch and type in the switch password.

Apply: Click to apply changes

Download: Click to download the configure file.

Browse...: Click to find the configure file for recovery.

4.13 Misc Operation

The **Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)** lets host and routers share information about multicast groups memberships. IGMP snooping is a switch feature that monitors the exchange of IGMP messages and copies them to the CPU for feature processing. The overall purpose of IGMP Snooping is to limit the forwarding of multicast frames to only ports that are a member of the multicast group.

About the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Snooping

Computers and network devices that want to receive multicast transmissions need to inform nearby routers that they will become members of a multicast group. The **Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)** is used to communicate this information. IGMP is also used to periodically check the multicast group for members that are no longer active. In the case where there is more than one multicast router on a sub network, one router is elected as the 'queried'. This router then keeps track of the membership of the multicast groups that have active members. The information received from IGMP is then used to determine if multicast packets should be forwarded to a given sub network or not. The router can check, using IGMP, to see if there is at least one member of a multicast group on a given subnet work. If there are no members on a sub network, packets will not be forwarded to that sub network.

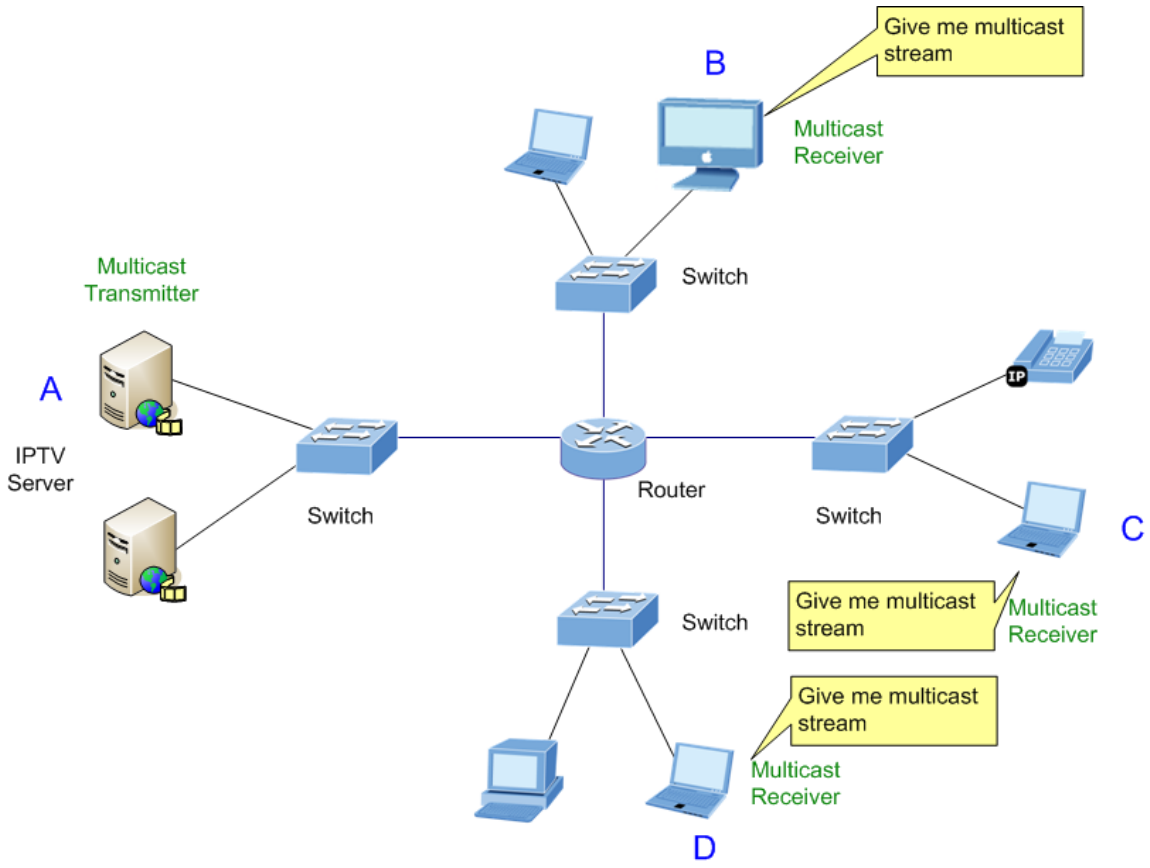


Figure 4-13-1 Multicast Service

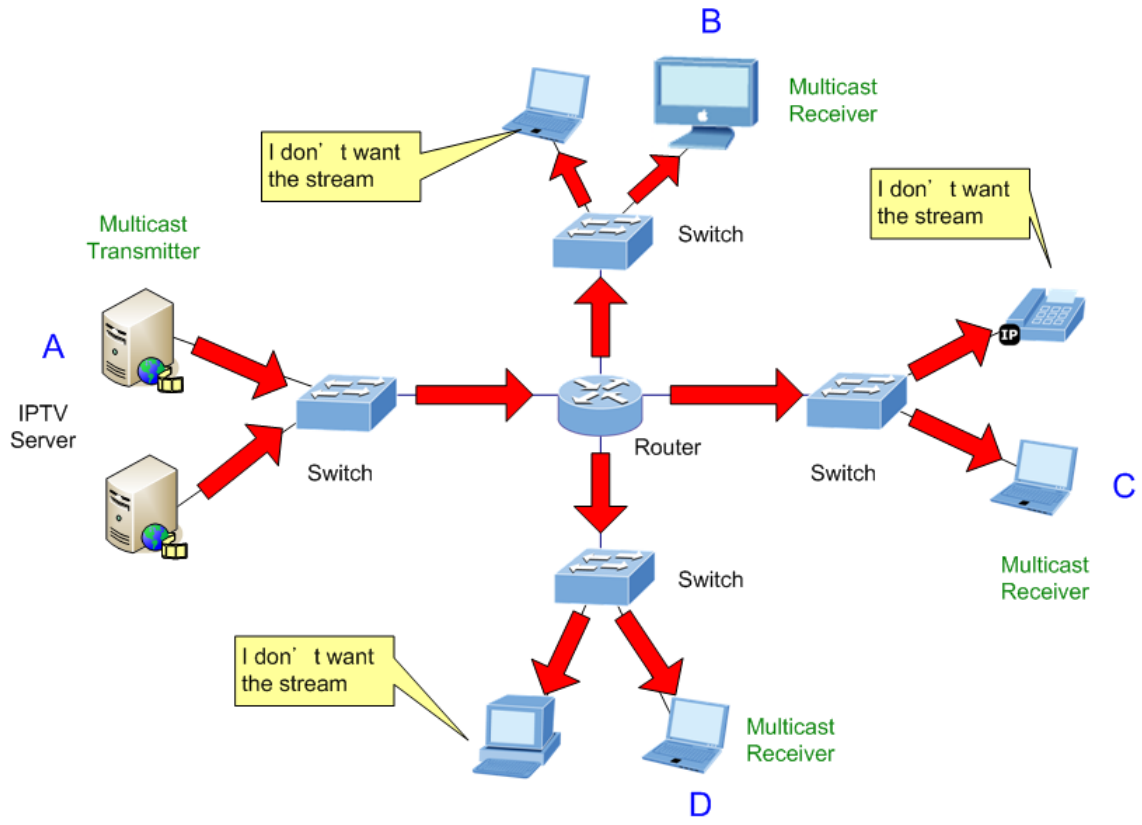


Figure 4-13-2 Multicast Flooding

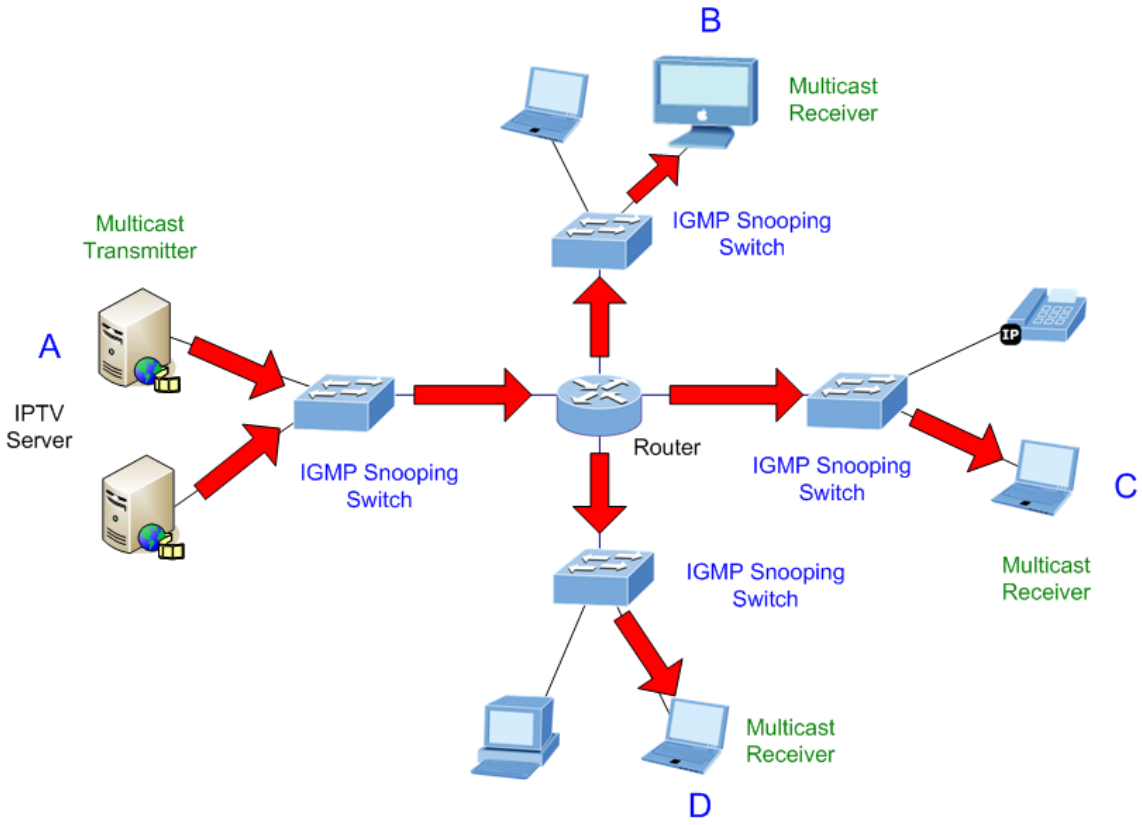


Figure 4-13-3 IGMP Snooping Multicast Stream Control

IGMP Versions 1 and 2

Multicast groups allow members to join or leave at any time. IGMP provides the method for members and multicast routers to communicate when joining or leaving a multicast group.

IGMP version 1 is defined in RFC 1112. It has a fixed packet size and no optional data.

The format of an IGMP packet is shown below:

IGMP Message Format

Octets

0	8	16	31
Type	**Response Time**	**Checksum**	
Group Address (all zeros if this is a query)			

The IGMP Type codes are shown below:

Type	Meaning
0x11	Membership Query (if Group Address is 0.0.0.0)
0x11	Specific Group Membership Query (if Group Address is Present)
0x16	**Membership Report (version 2)**
0x17	**Leave a Group (version 2)**
0x12	**Membership Report (version 1)**

IGMP packets enable multicast routers to keep track of the membership of multicast groups, on their respective sub networks. The following outlines what is communicated between a multicast router and a multicast group member using IGMP.

A host sends an IGMP **"report"** to join a group

A host will never send a report when it wants to leave a group (for version 1).

A host will send a **"leave"** report when it wants to leave a group (for version 2).

Multicast routers send IGMP queries (to the all-hosts group address: 224.0.0.1) periodically to see whether any group members exist on their sub networks. If there is no response from a particular group, the router assumes that there are no group members on the network.

The Time-to-Live (TTL) field of query messages is set to 1 so that the queries will not be forwarded to other sub networks.

IGMP version 2 introduces some enhancements such as a method to elect a multicast queried for each LAN, an explicit leave message, and query messages that are specific to a given group.

The states a computer will go through to join or to leave a multicast group are shown below:

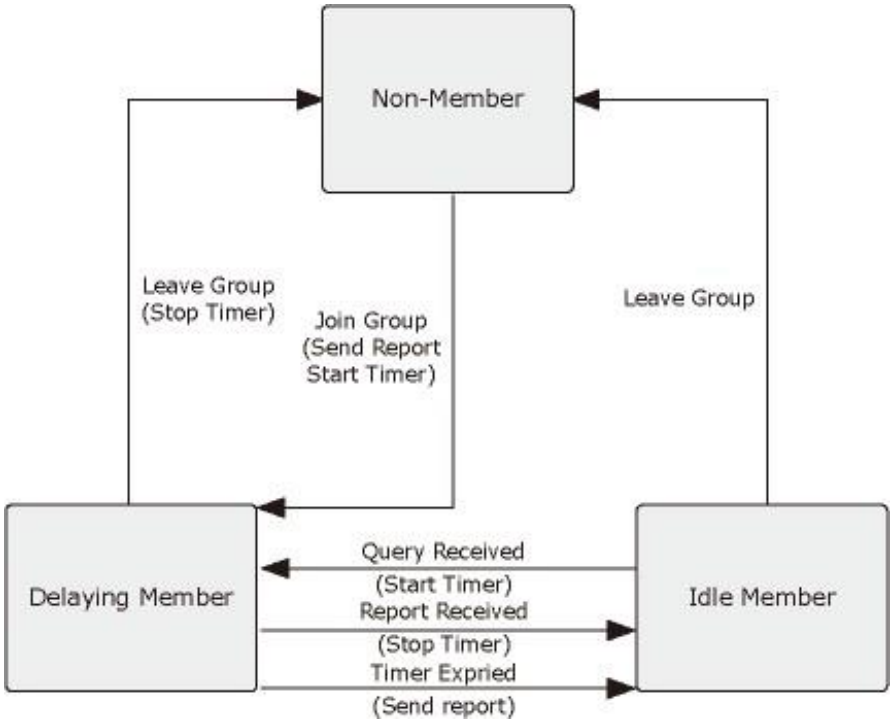


Figure 4-13-4 IGMP State Transitions

Configure Miscellaneous functions on this Page. This section has the following items:

- **Output Queue Aging Time** Configure Output Queue Aging Time settings
- **VLAN Striding** Configure VLAN Striding settings
- **IGMP Snooping V1 & V2** Configure IGMP settings
- **VLAN Uplink Setting** Configure VLAN Uplink Setting

This page allows configuring Miscellaneous functions Settings. The Miscellaneous functions Settings screens in Figure 4-12-5 appears.

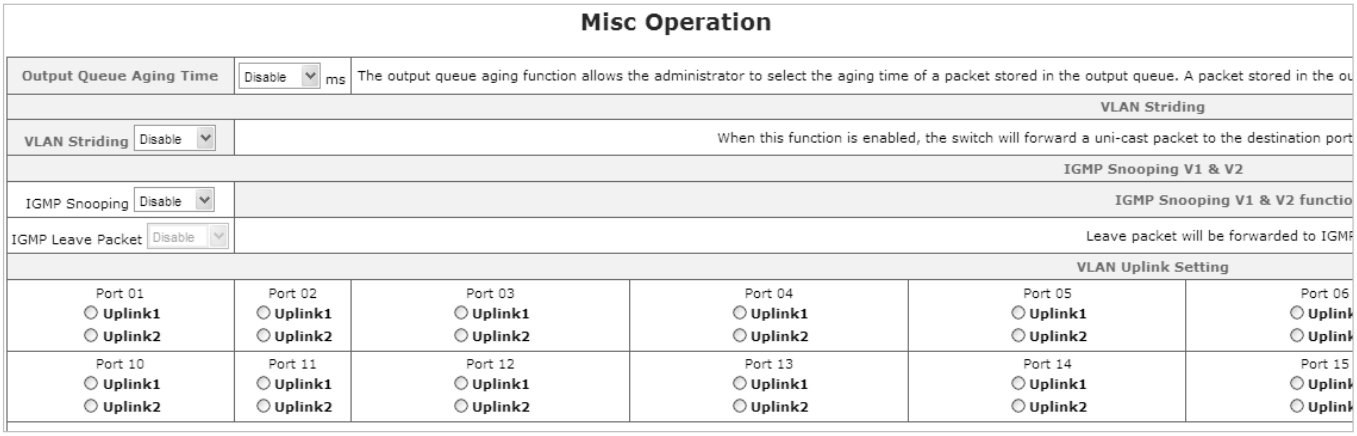


Figure 4-13-5 Misc Operation Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Aging time(ms)**	Use higher Output Queue Aging Time will have bad utilization of shared buffer and performance. Possible modes are: ■ **Disabled**: Disable Output Queue Aging Time operation ■ **200**: Configure 200ms for the Output Queue Aging Time. ■ **400**: Configure 400ms for the Output Queue Aging Time. ■ **600**: Configure 600ms for the Output Queue Aging Time. ■ **800**: Configure 800ms for the Output Queue Aging Time.
• **VLAN Striding**	Indicates the VLAN Striding operation. Possible modes are: ■ **Enabled**: Switch will forward a uni-cast packet to the destination port. No matter whether the destination port is in the same VLAN group or not. ■ **Disabled**: Disable VLAN Striding operation
• **IGMP Snooping**	Indicates the IGMP Snooping operation. Possible modes are: ■ **Enabled**: Enable IGMP Snooping operation ■ **Disabled**: Disable IGMP Snooping operation
• **IGMP Leave Packet**	Indicates the IGMP Leave Packet operation. Possible modes are: ■ **Enabled**: Enable IGMP Leave Packet operation to send IGMP leave packet to IGMP router ports ■ **Disabled**: Disable IGMP Leave Packet operation
• **VLAN Uplink Setting**	Select Uplink list for this port table, this function allows different VLAN use their individual uplink port to forward packets.

Buttons

Apply: Click to apply changes

4.14 SNMP

The **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** is an application layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between network devices. It is part of the **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** protocol suite. SNMP enables network administrators to manage network performance, find and solve network problems, and plan for network growth.

An SNMP-managed network consists of three key components: Network management stations (NMSs), SNMP agents, Management information base (MIB) and network-management protocol：

- **Network management stations (NMSs)：**Sometimes called consoles, these devices execute management applications that monitor and control network elements. Physically, NMSs are usually engineering workstation-caliber computers with fast CPUs, megapixel color displays, substantial memory, and abundant disk space. At least one NMS must be present in each managed environment.
- **Agents：**Agents are software modules that reside in network elements. They collect and store management information such as the number of error packets received by a network element.
- **network-management protocol：**A management protocol is used to convey management information between agents and NMSs. SNMP is the Internet community's de facto standard management protocol.

SNMP Operations

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol. NMSs can send multiple requests without receiving a response.

1. **Get --** Allows the NMS to retrieve an object instance from the agent.
2. **Set --** Allows the NMS to set values for object instances within an agent.
3. **Trap --** Used by the agent to asynchronously inform the NMS of some event. The SNMPv2 trap message is designed to replace the SNMPv1 trap message.

SNMP community

An SNMP community is the group that devices and management stations running SNMP belong to. It helps define where information is sent. The community name is used to identify the group. A SNMP device or agent may belong to more than one SNMP community. It will not respond to requests from management stations that do not belong to one of its communities. SNMP default communities are:

- **Read** = public

Configure SNMP functions on this Page. This section has the following items:

- **Community Settings** Configure SNMP Community settings
- **SNMP Settings** Configure SNMP settings
- **SNMP Trap Settings** Configure SNMP Trap settings

This page allows configuring SNMP functions Settings. The SNMP functions Settings screens in Figure 4-13-1 appears.

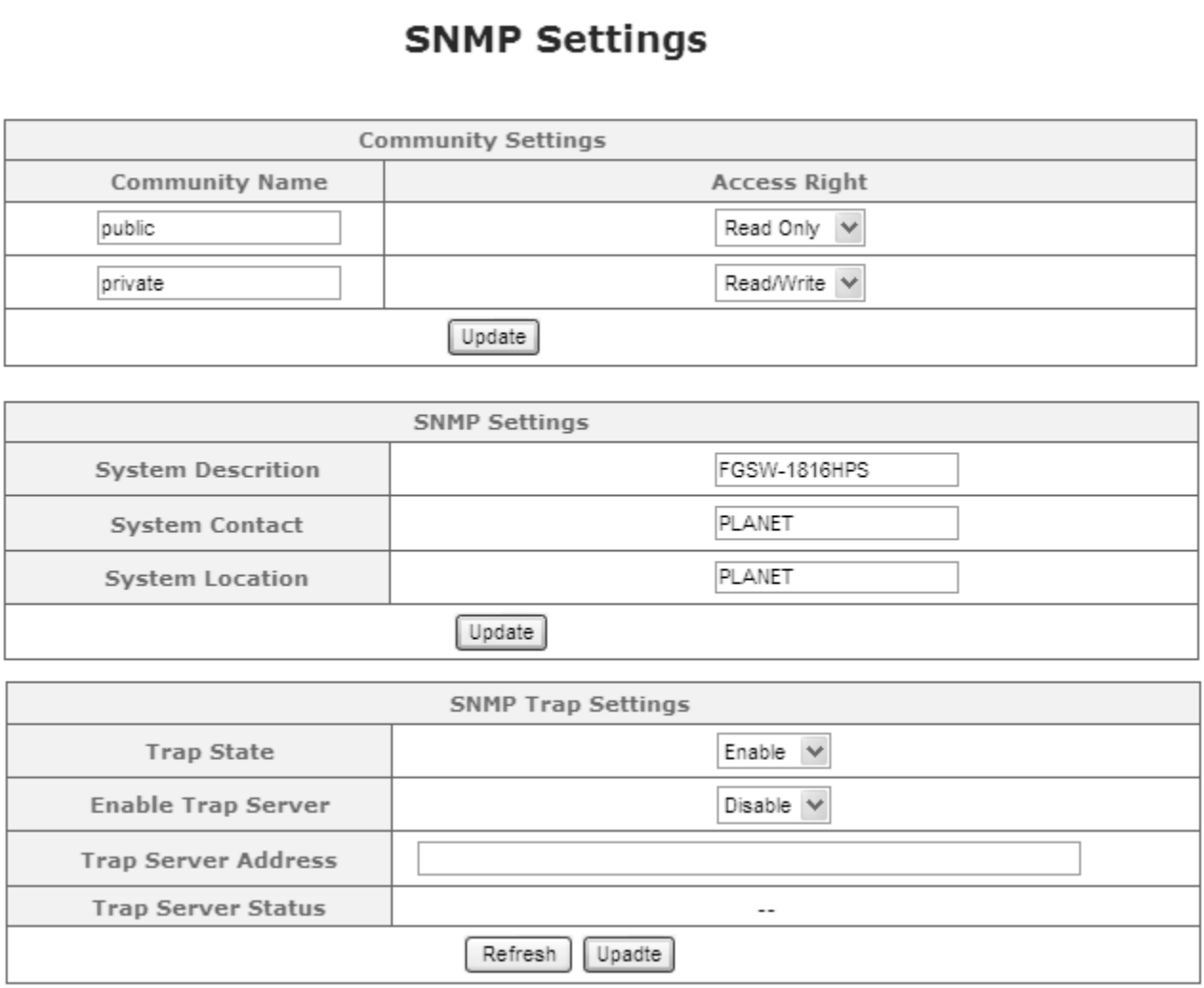


Figure 4-14-1 SNMP Configuration Page Screenshot

The Page includes the following fields:

Object	Description
• **Community Name**	A string identifying the SNMP Community name that this entry should belong to.
• **Access Right**	Indicates the SNMP community type operation. Possible types are: **RO=Read Only**: Set access string type in read-only mode. **RW=Read/Write**: Set access string type in read-write mode.
• **System Description**	A string identifying the System Description name that this entry should belong to.
• **System Contact**	A string identifying the System Contact name that this entry should belong to.
• **System Location**	A string identifying the System Location name that this entry should belong to.
• **Trap State**	Indicates the SNMP Trap State operation. Possible types are: **Enabled**: Enable SNMP Trap State operation **Disabled**: Disable SNMP Trap State operation
• **Enable Trap Server**	Indicates the SNMP Trap Server operation. Possible types are: **Enabled**: Enable SNMP Trap Server operation

	Disabled: Disable SNMP Trap Server operation
• **Trap Server Address**	Configure the SNMP Trap Server IP address
• **Trap Server Status**	Display the SNMP Trap Server status

Buttons

Update: Click to apply changes

4.15 Logout

This page allows enabling Logout Settings. The Logout settings screens in Figure 4-14-1 appears.

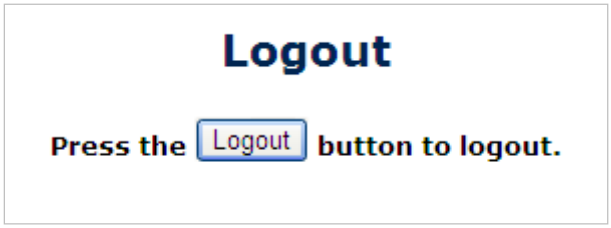


Figure 4-15-1 Logout Page Screenshot

Buttons

Logout: Click to apply logout

5. SWITCH OPERATION

5.1 Address Table

The Switch is implemented with an address table. This address table composed of many entries. Each entry is used to store the address information of some node in network, including MAC address, port no, etc. This in-formation comes from the learning process of Ethernet Switch.

5.2 Learning

When one packet comes in from any port, the Switch will record the source address, port no. And the other related information in address table. This information will be used to decide either forwarding or filtering for future packets.

5.3 Forwarding & Filtering

When one packet comes from some port of the Ethernet Switching, it will also check the destination address besides the source address learning. The Ethernet Switching will lookup the address-table for the destination address. If not found, this packet will be forwarded to all the other ports except the port, which this packet comes in. And these ports will transmit this packet to the network it connected. If found, and the destination address is located at different port from this packet comes in, the Ethernet Switching will forward this packet to the port where this destination address is located according to the information from address table. But, if the destination address is located at the same port with this packet comes in, then this packet will be filtered. Thereby increasing the network throughput and availability

5.4 Store-and-Forward

Store-and-Forward is one type of packet-forwarding techniques. A Store-and-Forward Ethernet Switching stores the incoming frame in an internal buffer, do the complete error checking before transmission. Therefore, no error packets occurrence, it is the best choice when a network needs efficiency and stability.

The Ethernet Switch scans the destination address from the packet-header, searches the routing table pro-vided for the incoming port and forwards the packet, only if required. The fast forwarding makes the switch attractive for connecting servers directly to the network, thereby increasing throughput and availability. How-ever, the switch is most commonly used to segment existence hubs, which nearly always improves overall performance. An Ethernet Switching can be easily configured in any Ethernet network environment to signifi-cantly boost bandwidth using conventional cabling and adapters.

Due to the learning function of the Ethernet switching, the source address and corresponding port number of each incoming and outgoing packet are stored in a routing table. This information is subsequently used to filter packets whose destination address is on the same segment as the source address. This confines network traffic to its respective domain and reduce the overall load on the network.

The Switch performs "Store and forward" therefore, no error packets occur. More reliably, it reduces the re-transmission rate. No packet loss will occur.

5.5 Auto-Negotiation

The STP ports on the Switch have built-in "Auto-negotiation". This technology automatically sets the best possible bandwidth when a connection is established with another network device (usually at Power On or Reset). This is done by detect the modes and speeds at the second of both device is connected and capable of, both 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX devices can connect with the port in either Half- or Full-Duplex mode.

If attached device is:	100BASE-TX port will set to:
10Mbps, no auto-negotiation	10Mbps.
10Mbps, with auto-negotiation	10/20Mbps (10BASE-T/Full-Duplex)
100Mbps, no auto-negotiation	100Mbps
100Mbps, with auto-negotiation	100/200Mbps (100BASE-TX/Full-Duplex)

6. Power over Ethernet Overview

What is PoE?

The PoE is an abbreviation of Power over Ethernet; the PoE technology means a system to pass electrical power safely, along with data on Ethernet UTP cable. The IEEE standard for PoE technology requires Category 5 cable or higher for high power PoE levels, but can operate with category 3 cable for low power levels. Power is supplied in common mode over two or more of the differential pairs of wires found in the Ethernet cables and comes from a power supply within a PoE-enabled networking device such as an Ethernet switch or can be injected into a cable run with a mid-span power supply.

The original IEEE 802.3af-2003 PoE standard provides up to 15.4 W of DC power (minimum 44 V DC and 350mA) to each device. Only 12.95 W is assured to be available at the powered device as some power is dissipated in the cable. The updated IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standard also known as PoE+ or PoE plus, provides up to 25.5 W of power. The 2009 standard prohibits a powered device from using all four pairs for power. The 802.3af / 802.3at define two types of source equipment: Mid-Span and End-Span.

Mid-Span

Mid-Span device is placed between legacy switch and the powered device. Mid-Span is tap the unused wire pairs 4/5 and 7/8 to carry power, the other four is for data transmit.

End-Span

End-Span device is direct connecting with power device. End-Span could also tap the wire 1/2 and 3/6.

PoE System Architecture

The specification of PoE typically requires two devices: the **Powered Source Equipment (PSE)** and the **Powered Device (PD)**. The PSE is either an End-Span or a Mid-Span, while the PD is a PoE-enabled terminal, such as IP Phones, Wireless LAN, etc. Power can be delivered over data pairs or spare pairs of standard CAT-5 cabling.

Powered Source Equipment (PSE)

Power sourcing equipment (PSE) is a device such as a switch that provides (sources) power on the Ethernet cable. The maximum allowed continuous output power per cable in IEEE 802.3af is 15.40 W. A later specification, IEEE 802.3at, offers 25.50 W. When the device is a switch, it is commonly called an End-span (although IEEE 802.3af refers to it as endpoint). Otherwise, if it's an intermediary device between a non PoE capable switch and a PoE device, it's called a Mid-span. An external PoE injector is a Mid-span device.

Powered device

A powered device (PD) is a device powered by a PSE and thus consumes energy. Examples include wireless access points, IP Phones, and IP cameras. Many powered devices have an auxiliary power connector for an optional, external, power supply. Depending on the PD design, some, none, or all power can be supplied from the auxiliary port, with the auxiliary port sometimes acting as backup power in case of PoE supplied power failure.

How Power is Transferred Through the Cable

A standard CAT5 Ethernet cable has four twisted pairs, but only two of these are used for 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX. The specification allows two options for using these cables for power, shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2:
The spare pairs are used. Figure 1 shows the pair on pins 4 and 5 connected together and forming the positive supply, and the pair on pins 7 and 8 connected and forming the negative supply. (In fact, a late change to the spec allows either polarity to be used).

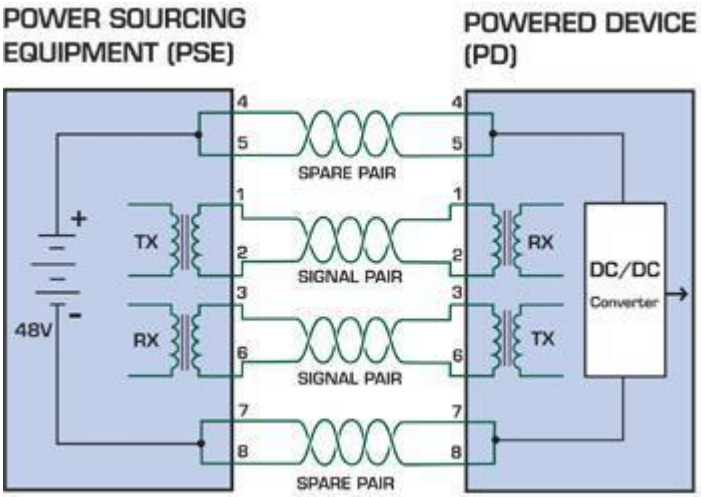


Figure 6-1: Power Supplied over the Spare Pins

The data pairs are used. Since Ethernet pairs are transformer coupled at each end, it is possible to apply DC power to the center tap of the isolation transformer without upsetting the data transfer. In this mode of operation the pair on pins 3 and 6 and the pair on pins 1 and 2 can be of either polarity.

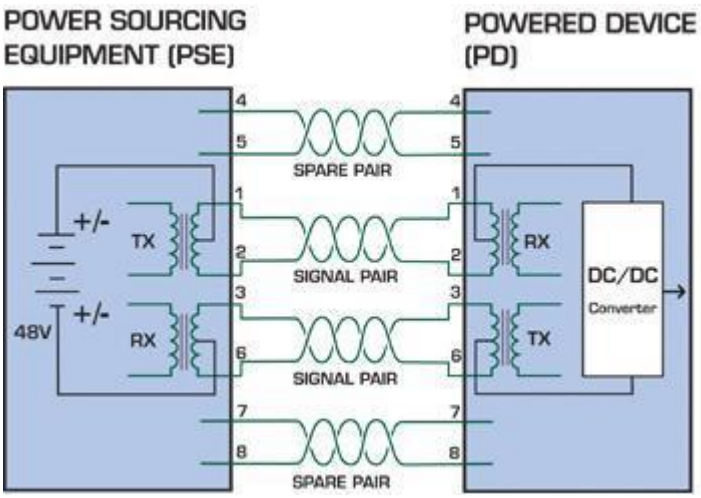


Figure 6-2: Power Supplied over the Data Pins

7. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter contains information to help you solve your issue. If the PoE Web Smart Switch is not functioning properly, make sure the PoE Web Smart Switch is set up according to instructions in this manual.

■ **The Link LED is not lit**

Solution:

Check the cable connection and remove duplex mode of the PoE Web Smart Switch

■ **Some stations cannot talk to other stations located on the other port**

Solution:

Please check the VLAN settings, trunk settings, or port enabled / disabled status.

■ **Performance is bad**

Solution:

Check the full duplex status of the PoE Web Smart Switch. If the PoE Web Smart Switch is set to full duplex and the partner is set to half duplex, then the performance will be poor. Please also check the in/out rate of the port.

■ **Why the Switch doesn't connect to the network**

Solution:

1. Check the LNK/ACT LED on the PoE Web Smart Switch
2. Try another port on the PoE Web Smart Switch
3. Make sure the cable is installed properly
4. Make sure the cable is the right type
5. Turn off the power. After a while, turn on power again

■ **100BASE-TX port link LED is lit, but the traffic is irregular**

Solution:

Check that the attached device is not set to dedicate full duplex. Some devices use a physical or software switch to change duplex modes. Auto-negotiation may not recognize this type of full-duplex setting.

■ **Switch does not power up**

Solution:

- AC power cord not inserted or faulty
- Check whether the AC power cord is inserted correctly
- Replace the power cord if the cord is inserted correctly; check whether the AC power source is working by connecting a different device in place of the switch.

- If that device works, refer to the next step.
- If that device does not work, check the AC power

APPENDIX A

A.1 Switch's RJ45 Pin Assignments

1000Mbps, 1000BASE T

Contact	MDI	MDI-X
1	BI_DA+	BI_DB+
2	BI_DA-	BI_DB-
3	BI_DB+	BI_DA+
4	BI_DC+	BI_DD+
5	BI_DC-	BI_DD-
6	BI_DB-	BI_DA-
7	BI_DD+	BI_DC+
8	BI_DD-	BI_DC-

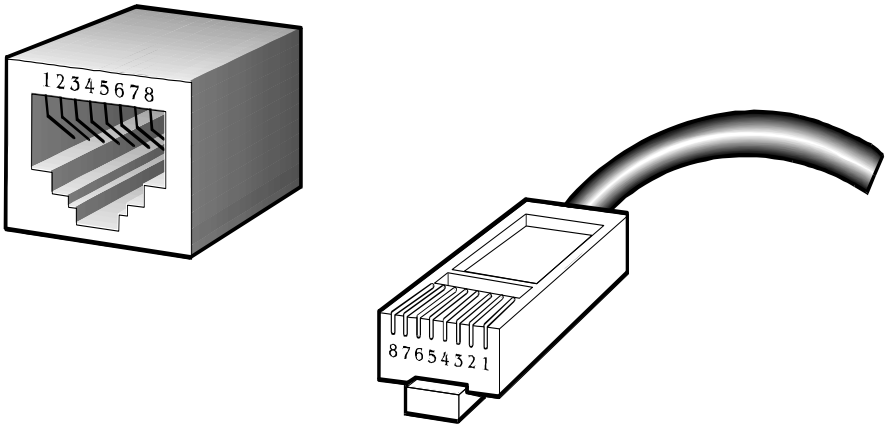
Implicit implementation of the crossover function within a twisted-pair cable, or at a wiring panel, while not expressly forbidden, is beyond the scope of this standard.

A.2 10/100Mbps, 10/100BASE-TX

When connecting your 10/100Mbps Ethernet Switch to another switch, a bridge or a hub, a straight or crossover cable is necessary. Each port of the Switch supports auto-MDI/MDI-X detection. That means you can directly connect the Switch to any Ethernet devices without making a crossover cable. The following table and diagram show the standard RJ45 receptacle/ connector and their pin assignments:

RJ45 Connector pin assignment		
Contact	MDI Media Dependent Interface	MDI-X Media Dependent Interface-Cross
1	Tx + (transmit)	Rx + (receive)
2	Tx - (transmit)	Rx - (receive)
3	Rx + (receive)	Tx + (transmit)
4, 5	Not used	
6	Rx - (receive)	Tx - (transmit)
7, 8	Not used	

The standard cable, RJ45 pin assignment



The standard RJ45 receptacle/connector

There are 8 wires on a standard UTP/STP cable and each wire is color-coded. The following shows the pin allocation and color of straight cable and crossover cable connection:

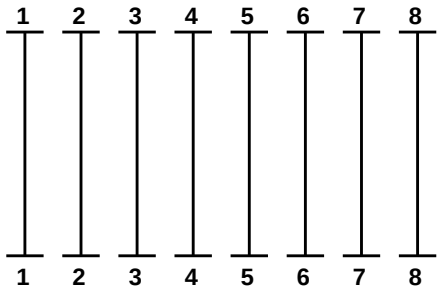
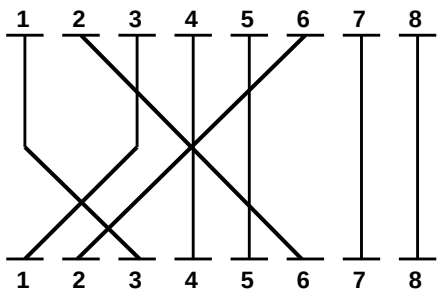
Straight Cable		SIDE 1	SIDE2
	SIDE 1	1 = White / Orange	1 = White / Orange
		2 = Orange	2 = Orange
		3 = White / Green	3 = White / Green
		4 = Blue	4 = Blue
		5 = White / Blue	5 = White / Blue
		6 = Green	6 = Green
		7 = White / Brown	7 = White / Brown
	SIDE 2	8 = Brown	8 = Brown
Crossover Cable		**SIDE 1**	**SIDE2**
	SIDE 1	1 = White / Orange	1 = White / Green
		2 = Orange	2 = Green
		3 = White / Green	3 = White / Orange
		4 = Blue	4 = Blue
		5 = White / Blue	5 = White / Blue
		6 = Green	6 = Orange
		7 = White / Brown	7 = White / Brown
	SIDE 2	8 = Brown	8 = Brown

Figure A-1: Straight-through and Crossover Cable

Please make sure your connected cables are with the same pin assignment and color as the above table before deploying the cables into your network.