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Smart Switch Series Software Manual



NETGEAR

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Manual abstract:

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..... A-1 Scenarios: .

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..... A-2 Appendix D Cabling Guidelines Fast Ethernet Cable Guidelines .

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.... B-1 Category 5 Cable

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. B-2 Category 5 Cable Specifications

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.....

..... B-2 Twisted Pair Cables ..

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.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.... B-3 Patch Panels and Cables

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

.. B-4 Using 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet over Category 5 Cable

.....
.....
.....

. B-5 Cabling

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..... *B-5 Near End Cross Talk (NEXT) ...*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

..... *B-6 Patch Cables .*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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. B-6 RJ-45 Plug and RJ-45 Connectors

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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..... *B-6 Conclusion .*

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.....
.....
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.....
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.... B-8 iv July 2005 Contents Chapter 1 About This Guide Thank you for purchasing the NETGEAR™ Smart Switch Series Switch.

Audience This reference manual assumes that the reader has basic-to-intermediate computer and Internet skills. However, basic computer network, Internet, and wireless technology tutorial information is provided in the Appendices. This document describes configuration commands for the Smart Switch Series Switch software. The commands can be accessed from the CLI, telnet, and Web interfaces. Why the Document was Created This document was created primarily for system administrators configuring and operating a system using Smart Switch Series Switch software. It is intended to provide an understanding of the configuration options of Smart Switch Series Switch software. It is assumed that the reader has an understanding of the relevant switch platforms. It is also assumed that the reader has a basic knowledge of Ethernet and networking concepts. **How to Use This Document** This document describes configuration commands for the Smart Switch Series Switch software. The commands can be accessed from the CLI, telnet (CMI), and Web interfaces.

... Chapter 4, "Administration Console Telnet Interface" describes the CMI. Chapter 4, "Web-Based Management Interface" describes the Web interface. Chapter 5, "Software Upgrade" describes the CLI, which can be reached through the telnet (CMI) interface. 1-1 July 2005 About This Guide Smart Switch Series Software Manual Note: Refer to the release notes for the Smart Switch Series Switch Software application level code. The release notes detail the platform specific functionality of the Switching, SNMP, Config, and Management packages. **Typographical Conventions** This guide uses the following typographical conventions: Table 1. italics bold times roman [Enter] [Ctrl]+C Typographical conventions Emphasis. User input. Named keys in text are shown enclosed in square brackets. The notation [Enter] is used for the Enter key and the Return key.

Two or more keys that must be pressed simultaneously are shown in text linked with a plus (+) sign. DOS file and directory names. SMALL CAPS Special Message Formats This guide uses the following formats to highlight special messages: Note: This format is used to highlight information of importance or special interest. This manual is written for the Smart Switch Series Switch according to these specifications: Table 1-1. Product Version Manual Publication Date Manual Specifications Smart Switch Series Switch July 2005 Note: Product updates are available on the NETGEAR, Inc.

Web site at <http://www.netgear.com/support/main.asp>. 1-2 July 2005 About This Guide Chapter 2 Switch Management Overview This chapter gives an overview of switch management, including the methods you can use to manage your NETGEAR Smart Switch Series Switch.

Topics include: ... Management Access Overview SNMP Access Protocols Management Access Overview Your NETGEAR Smart Switch contains software for viewing, changing, and monitoring the way it works. This management software is not required for the switch to work. You can use the 10/ 100 Mbps ports and the built-in Gigabit ports without using the management software. However, the management software allows you configure ports, VLAN and Trunking features and also improve the efficiency of the switch and, as a result, improve the overall performance of your network. The Switch gives you the flexibility to access and manage the switch using any of the following methods: ... Smartwizard Discovery Utility program Web browser interface After you power-up the switch for the first time, you can configure it using a utility program called Smartwizard Discovery or a Web browser. Please refer to the screenshots in following pages for Smartwizard Discovery Utility and Web Management GUI. Each of these management methods has advantages. The table below compares the two management methods. Switch Management Overview July 2005 2-1 Smart Switch Series Software Manual Table 2-1. SmartWizard Discovery Utility Comparing Switch Management Methods Advantages Disadvantages · No IP address or subnet needed Show all · Not convenient for remote access switches on the network · User-friendly interface · Firmware upgradeable · Can be accessed from any location via the · Security can be compromised (hackers switch's IP address can attack if they know IP address) · Password protected · May encounter lag times on poor · Ideal for configuring the switch remotely connections · Compatible with Internet Explorer and · Displaying graphical objects over a Netscape Navigator Web browsers browser interface may slow navigation · Intuitive browser interface · Most visually appealing · Extensive switch configuration allowed · Configuration backup for duplicating settings to other switches · Communicates with switch functions at the · Requires SNMP manager software Management Information Base (MIB) level · Least visuallls that screen's data from current values on the system Submits change request to system and refreshes screen data Add new entries to table information and refreshes screen data Deletes selected entries from table and refreshes screen data Restore the system factory default value.

Goes to relevant section of Help Menu System Menu There are 4 options available in the system menu: ... · Switch Status IP Access List Setup Password System> Switch Status Page The Switch Status page displays theble entries are Auto-negotiation (Auto), 10 Mbps half duplex (10M Half), 10 Mbps full duplex (10M Full), 100 Mbps half duplex (100M Half), 100 Mbps full duplex (100M Full), or Disable.



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Follow the instructions on the screen to select where you want to store your Backup file. Restoring your Backup file (or using a duplicate configuration): Click Restore to recover the Backup file from your PC to the current switch. If you do not want to type in the path name, click Browse to find the Backup file. Click OK in the File Download dialog box. When download process is finished, click OK to confirm disconnection of current browser connection. Note: Please be aware that the switch will reboot after a successful restore. Note: The Backup file does not affect the password and MAC address of the switch
Firmware> Factory Reset Page You can always reset the switch to default values by using this function. · · Click Factory Reset to enable this function When reset process is finished, click OK to confirm disconnection of current browser connection as shown in Figure 5-34.

4-13 July 2005 Web-Based Management Interface Smart Switch Series Software Manual Note: Please be aware that the switch will reboot after a successful reset. Logout When finished with all configuration and settings, click Logout to disconnect the current browser connection. The login page will pop up. 4-14 July 2005 Web-Based Management Interface Chapter 5 Software Upgrade The application software for the Smart Switch is upgradeable, enabling your switch to take advantage of improvements and additional features as they become available. The upgrade procedure and the required equipment are described in the following section. The upgrade procedure is as follows: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. Save the new firmware to your computer. Start the Smartwizard Discovery utility program. Select your switch by clicking on it. Then click Firmware Upgrade.

Enter the location of the new firmware in the Firmware path below Firmware setting. Alternatively, you can click Browse to locate the file. Click Start to download the new firmware file in non-volatile memory. Note: Once the system finishes firmware upgrade process, the switch will automatically reboot. The Smartwizard Discovery utility will determine success of upgrade process based on the success of the system reboot.

Software Upgrade July 2005 5-1 Smart Switch Series Software Manual 5-2 July 2005 Software Upgrade Appendix B IEEE 802.1Q Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) A Local Area Network (LAN) can generally be defined as a broadcast domain. Hubs, bridges or switches in the same physical segment or segments connect all end node devices. End nodes can communicate with each other without the need for a router. Routers connect LANs together, routing the traffic to appropriate port. A virtual LAN (VLAN) is a local-area network with a definition that maps workstations on some other basis than geographic location (for example, by department, type of user, or primary application). To communicate between VLANs, traffic must go through a router, just as if they were on two separate LANs. A VLAN is a group of PCs, servers and other network resources that behave as if they were connected to a single, network segment -- even though they may not be. For example, all marketing personnel may be spread throughout a building.

@@@The packet will now proceed to the VLAN specified by its VLAN ID tag number.

If the port in which the packet entered does not have membership with the VLAN specified by the VLAN ID tag, the packet will be dropped. If the port has membership to the VLAN specified by the packet's VLAN ID, the packet will be able to be sent to other ports with the same VLAN ID membership. Packets leaving the switch will be either tagged or untagged depending on the setting for that port's VLAN membership properties. A 'U' for a given port means that packets leaving the switch from that port will be Untagged. Inversely, a 'T' for a given port means that packets leaving the switch from that port will be tagged with the respective VLAN ID in which it participated in. · · · · The example given in this section will step through a more elaborate setup illustrating all possible scenarios for a comprehensive understanding of tagged VLANs. Example This example demonstrates several scenarios of VLAN use and how the switch will handle Tagged and Untagged traffic. 1. 2. Setup the following VLANs: VLAN 10, 20.

Configure the VLAN membership. Be sure to set all of them as follows. · · Setting up first VLAN group, VLAN ID = 10: Setting up second VLAN group, VLAN ID = 20: 3. Modify PVID Setting to apply previous two VLAN groups: Modify Default VLAN group (VLAN ID = 1) to apply two new VLAN groups: The specific ports above have the following Port VLAN ID settings: B-2 IEEE 802.1Q Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) July 2005 Smart Switch Series Software Manual · · · 4.

Default VLAN: Port 7 Port 26 (all U), VID = 1 VLAN 1: Port 1 (U), Port 2 (U), Port 3 (T), VID = 10 VLAN 2: Port 4 (U), Port 5 (T), Port 6 (U), VID = 20.

The following scenarios will produce results as described below: (1). If an untagged packet enters Port 1, the switch will tag it with a VLAN tag value 10. The packet will have access to Port 2 and Port 3. The outgoing packet will be stripped away its tag becoming an untagged packet as it leaves Port 2.

For Port 3, the outgoing packet will leave as a tagged packet with a VLAN tag value 10. (2). If a tagged packet with a VLAN tag value 10 enters Port 3, the packet will have access to Port 1 and Port 2. If the packet leaves Port 1 and/or Port 2, it will be stripped away its tag becoming an untagged packet as it leaves switch. (3). If an untagged packet enters Port 4, switch will tag it with a VLAN tag value 20. The packet will have access to Port 5 and Port 6. The outgoing packet will be stripped away its tag becoming an untagged packet as it leaves Port 6. For Port 5, the outgoing packet will leave as a tagged packet with a VLAN tag value 20. IEEE 802.

1Q Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) July 2005 B-3 Smart Switch Series Software Manual B-4 IEEE 802.1Q Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) July 2005 Appendix C Port-Based VLAN Port-based VLAN will help efficiently confine the broadcast traffic to the switch ports. This switch allows up to 26 port-based VLAN groups, any one port can belong to different VLAN groups. The default VLAN group port-based VLAN that have all ports belonging to VLAN 1. Port-based VLANs Packets received by the switch will be treated in the following way: · · When a packet enters a port, it only can proceed to the VLAN which the port belongs to. The packet will be able to be sent to other ports with the same VLAN ID membership. If the port in which the packet entered does not have membership with the same VLAN as the source port does, the packet will be dropped. Example This example basically demonstrates how the port-based VLANs work to meet your needs. Setup the following VLANs, each with defined descriptions: · · · · VLAN 1 (IT department) VLAN 2 (Sales department) VLAN 3 (Marketing department) VLAN 4 (Accounting department).



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Configure the VLAN membership.

Be sure to set all of them as follows. . . . Setting up second VLAN group (Sales), VLAN ID = 02, with membership of ports 1-8, 25. Setting up third VLAN group (Marketing), VLAN ID = 03, with membership of ports 7-14, 25. Setting up fourth VLAN group (Accounting), VLAN ID = 04, with membership of ports 19-20, 25. C-1 July 2005 Port-Based VLAN Smart Switch Series Software Manual · Setting up first VLAN group (IT), VLAN ID = 01, with membership of all ports.

Since VLAN ID 01 has been setup by default, you will have to remove the ports that belong to all other VLAN group except port 25. . . Ports 7 and 8 are kept for the usage of connecting file server and printer server. Sales and Marketing departments can share file archives and printing services. Port 25 provides Gigabit speed for email server and Internet connection. The specific ports above have the following functions: . . . VLAN 1: Port 15 Port 18, Port 21 Port 24, Port 26, for IT department to monitor and control activities on all other VLANs VLAN 2: Port 1 Port 8, for Sales department, port 7 and 8 connect to file archives and printer server.

VLAN 3: Port 7 Port 14, for Marketing department, port 7 and 8 connect to file archives and printer server. VLAN 4: Port 19 Port 20, for Accounting department, its work is kept secret from other departments except IT. Scenarios: If a packet comes in on port 2, it can go to ports 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 25, as those are the only ports in that VLAN. A Sales person on Port 2 can get to the Internet, send and receive email, but cannot access the marketing department print server or file archives. If a Marketing user sends out a broadcast message, the Sales and Accounting departments will not be affected by the message, as it will not go out on their ports. Only the Marketing department and the IT group will get the broadcast message. If an IT user sends out a broadcast message, everyone will get it. C-2 July 2005 Port-Based VLAN Appendix D Cabling Guidelines This appendix provides specifications for cables used with a NETGEAR Smart Switch Series Switch. Fast Ethernet Cable Guidelines Fast Ethernet uses UTP cable, as specified in the IEEE 802.3u standard for 100BASE-TX.

The specification requires Category 5 UTP cable consisting of either two-pair or four-pair twisted insulated copper conductors bound in a single plastic sheath. Category 5 cable is certified up to 100 MHz bandwidth. 100BASE-TX operation uses one pair of wires for transmission and the other pair for receiving and for collision detection. When installing Category 5 UTP cabling, use the following guidelines to ensure that your cables perform to the following specifications: Certification Make sure that your Category 5 UTP cable has completed the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) or Electronic Testing Laboratories (ETL) certification process. Termination method To minimize cross-talk noise, maintain the twist ratio of the cable up to the point of termination; untwist at any RJ-45 plug or patch panel should not exceed 0.5 inch (1.5 cm). Cabling Guidelines July 2005 D-1 Smart Switch Series Software Manual Category 5 Cable Category 5 distributed cable that meets ANSI/EIA/TIA-568-A building wiring standards can be a maximum of 328 feet (ft.) or 100 meters (m) in length, divided as follows: 20 ft. (6 m) between the hub and the patch panel (if used) 295 ft.

(90 m) from the wiring closet to the wall outlet 10 ft. (3 m) from the wall outlet to the desktop device The patch panel and other connecting hardware must meet the requirements for 100 Mbps operation (Category 5). Only 0.5 inch (1.5 cm) of untwist in the wire pair is allowed at any termination point.

Category 5 Cable Specifications Ensure that the fiber cable is crossed over to guarantee link. Table F-1 lists the electrical requirements of Category 5 UTP cable. D-2 July 2005 Cabling Guidelines Smart Switch Series Software Manual Table-D-1. Electrical Requirements of Category 5 Cable SPECIFICATIONS Number of pairs Impedance Mutual capacitance at 1 KHz Maximum attenuation (dB per 100 m, at 20° C) NEXT loss (dB minimum) CATEGORY 5 CABLE REQUIREMENTS Four 100 ± 15% 5.6 nF per 100 m at 4 MHz: 8.

2 at 31 MHz: 11.7 at 100 MHz: 22.0 at 16 MHz: 44 at 31 MHz: 39 at 100 MHz: 32 Twisted Pair Cables For two devices to communicate, the transmitter of each device must be connected to the receiver of the other device. The crossover function is usually implemented internally as part of the circuitry in the device. Computers and workstation adapter cards are usually media-dependent interface ports, called MDI or uplink ports. Most repeaters and switch ports are configured as media-dependent interfaces with built-in crossover ports, called MDI-X or normal ports. @@@@ @@@@ However, using telephone cable results in excessive collisions, causing the attached port to be partitioned or disconnected from the network. Using 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet over Category 5 Cable When using the new 1000BASE-T standard, the limitations of cable installations and the steps necessary to ensure optimum performance must be considered. The most important components in your cabling system are patch panel connections, twists of the pairs at connector transition points, the jacket around the twisted-pair cable, bundling of multiple pairs on horizontal runs and punch down blocks. All of these factors affect the performance of 1000BASE-T technology if not correctly implemented.

The following sections are designed to act as a guide to correct cabling for 1000BASE-T. Cabling The 1000BASE-T product is designed to operate over Category 5 cabling. @@@@ @@@@ Length The maximum distance limitation between two pieces of equipment is 100 m, as per the original Ethernet specification. The end-to-end link is called the "channel." TSB-67 defines the "Basic Link" which is the portion of the link that is part of the building infrastructure. This excludes patch and equipment cords. The maximum basic link length is 295 feet (90 m). Return Loss Return loss measures the amount of reflected signal energy resulting from impedance changes in the cabling link. The nature of 1000BASE-T renders this measurement very important; if too much energy is reflected back on to the receiver, the device does not perform optimally. Cabling Guidelines July 2005 D-5 Smart Switch Series Software Manual Unlike 10BASE-T and 100BASE-TX, which use only two of the four pairs of wires within the Category 5, 1000BASE-T uses all four pairs of the twisted pair.

Make sure all wires are tested this is important. Factors that affect the return loss are: The number of transition points, as there is a connection via an RJ-45 to another connector, a patch panel, or device at each transition point. Removing the jacket that surrounds the four pairs of twisted cable. It is highly recommended that, when RJ-45 connections are made, this is minimized to 1-1/4 inch (32 mm).



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Untwisting any pair of the twisted-pair cabling.

It is important that any untwisting be minimized to 3/8 inch (10 mm) for RJ-45 connections. Cabling or bundling of multiple Category 5 cables. This is regulated by ANSI/EIA/TIA-568A-3. If not correctly implemented, this can adversely affect all cabling parameters. Near End Cross Talk (NEXT) This is a measure of the signal coupling from one wire to another, within a cable assembly, or among cables within a bundle.

NEXT measures the amount of cross-talk disturbance energy that is detected at the near end of the link -- the end where the transmitter is located. NEXT measures the amount of energy that is "returned" to the sender end. The factors that affect NEXT and cross talk are exactly the same as outlined in the Return Loss section. The cross-talk performance is directly related to the quality of the cable installation. Patch Cables When installing your equipment, replace old patch panel cables that do not meet Category 5e specifications. As pointed out in the NEXT section, this near end piece of cable is critical for successful operation. RJ-45 Plug and RJ-45 Connectors In a Fast Ethernet network, it is important that all 100BASE-T certified Category 5 cabling use RJ-45 plugs. The RJ-45 plug accepts 4-pair UTP or shielded twisted-pair (STP) 100-ohm cable and connects into the RJ-45 connector. The RJ-45 connector is used to connect stations, hubs, and switches through UTP cable; it supports 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1000 Mbps data transmission. D-6 July 2005 Cabling Guidelines Smart Switch Series Software Manual Figure D-4 shows the RJ-45 plug and RJ-45 connector.

Figure D-4: RJ-45 Plug and RJ-45 Connector with Built-in LEDs Table D-2 lists the pin assignments for the 10/100 Mbps RJ-45 plug and the RJ-45 connector. Table-D-2. 10/100 Mbps RJ-45 Plug and RJ-45 Connector Pin Assignments PIN 1 2 3 6 NORMAL ASSIGNMENT ON PORTS 1 TO 8 Input Receive Data + Input Receive Data Output Transmii Data + Output Transmit Data UPLINK ASSIGNMENT ON PORT 8 Output Transmit Data + Output Transmit Data Input Receive Data + Input Receive Data 4, 5, 7, 8 Internal termination, not used for data transmission Table E-2 lists the pin assignments for the 100/1000 Mbps RJ-45 plug and the RJ-45 connector. Cabling Guidelines July 2005 D-7 Smart Switch Series Software Manual Table-D-3. 100/1000 Mbps RJ-45 Plug and RJ-45 Connector Pin Assignments PIN 1 2 3 6 4 5 7 8 CHANNEL A B C D DESCRIPTION Rx/Tx Data + Rx/Tx Data Rx/Tx Data + Rx/Tx Data Rx/Tx Data + Rx/Tx Data Rx/Tx Data + Rx/Tx Data Rx/Tx Data + Rx/Tx Data Conclusion For optimum performance of your 1000BASE-T product, it is important to fully qualify your cable installation and ensure it meets or exceeds ANSI/EIA/TIA-568-A:1995 or ISO/IEC 11801:1995 Category 5 specifications. Install Category 5e cable where possible, including patch panel cables. Minimize transition points, jacket removal, and untwist lengths. Bundling of cables must be properly installed to meet the requirements in ANSI/EIA/TIA-568A-3. D-8 July 2005 Cabling Guidelines Appendix A Default Settings This appendix provides default settings for the NETGEAR Smart Switches. You can always configure the switch to default settings by using the Factory Reset function from a Web browser. Table A-1. FEATURE Default Settings DEFAULT SETTING Port Speed Port Duplex Flow Control (half duplex) Flow Control (full duplex) IP Configuration Password VLAN Link Aggregation (Trunk) Traffic Prioritization (QoS) Auto-negotiation Auto-negotiation Enabled Enabled DHCP enabled password Port-Based VLAN Disabled Optimized for flow control, all ports set normal priority Default Settings July 2005 A-1 Smart Switch Series Software Manual A-2 July 2005 Default Settings Index Numerics 802.1x Port-Based Authentication 3-16, 4-25 CLI Configure Interface Duplex 5-16 CLI Configure Interface Help 5-17 CLI Configure Interface Mirror 5-17 CLI Configure Interface Negotiation 5-17 CLI Configure Interface No 5-18 CLI Configure Interface Shutdown 5-18 CLI Configure Interface Spanning Tree 5-19 CLI Configure Interface Speed 5-19 CLI Configure Interface Switchport 5-19 CLI Configure Interface Trunking 5-20 CLI Configure Interface Type 5-18 CLI Configure Location 5-24 CLI Configure mac-address-table 5-21 CLI Configure Max-Age 5-26 CLI Configure Multicast-Static 5-22 CLI Configure Multimedia 5-22 CLI Configure Name 5-24 CLI Configure No 5-23 CLI Configure Priority 5-27 CLI Configure SNMP Server 5-23 CLI Configure Spanning Tree 5-26 CLI Configure Static 5-21 CLI Configure System 5-27 CLI Configure System Config-TFTP 5-27 CLI Configure System config-tftp ip 5-27 CLI Configure System Config-tftp Path/File 5-28 CLI Configure System Firmware boot 5-31 CLI Configure System Firmware TFTP-File 5-32 CLI Configure System Firmware TFTP-IP 5-32 CLI Configure System Gateway 5-29 CLI Configure System IP 5-28 CLI Configure System IP-Filter 5-28 CLI Configure System IP-filter address 5-29 CLI Configure System IP-Mode 5-29 CLI Configure System Mask 5-29 CLI Configure System Password 5-31 CLI Configure System RADIUS 5-32 CLI Configure System Reset 5-33 A Address Aging 3-26 Admin field 3-9 Advanced Security 3-16, 4-20, 4-25 Advanced Tools 4-21 Advanced> Spanning Tree 4-35 Advanced Options 4-19 Advantages of VLANs A-1 Auto MDI/MDI-X D-2 Auto Uplink D-2 B Bridge Priority 3-24 Broadcast Control 3-21, 4-21 C Cat5 cable D-2 Class of Service 4-21 CLI Configure 5-13 CLI Configure Aging-Timer 5-21 CLI Configure Community 5-23 CLI Configure Contact 5-24 CLI Configure DiffServ 5-13 CLI Configure Disable 5-22 CLI Configure Exit 5-15 CLI Configure Forward Time 5-26 CLI Configure Hello Time 5-26 CLI Configure Host 5-25 CLI Configure Host Authorization 5-25 CLI Configure HPO 5-23 CLI Configure IGMP 5-23 CLI Configure Interface 5-15 CLI Configure Interface CoS (Class or Service) 5-16 CLI Configure Interface Description 5-16 Index 1 CLI Configure System Restore 5-30 CLI Configure System Save 5-30 CLI Configure System Stat-Reset 5-34 CLI Configure System Username 5-31 CLI Configure System Web 5-30 CLI Configure Trap 5-25 CLI Exit 5-3 CLI Help 5-2 CLI Manual Syntax 5-1 CLI Ping 5-2 CLI Show 5-3 CLI Show DiffServ 5-4 CLI Show Interfaces 5-4 CLI Show IP 5-5 CLI Show MAC Aging Time 5-6 CLI Show MAC Multicast-Static 5-6 CLI Show MAC Static 5-6 CLI Show Mac-Address-Table 5-5 CLI Show Mirror 5-7 CLI Show Multimedia 5-7 CLI Show Running-Config 5-7 CLI Show SNMP 5-8 CLI Show Spanning-Tree Brief 5-9 CLI Show Spanning-Tree Interface 5-10 CLI Show System 5-10 CLI Show Trunking 5-11 CLI Show VLAN 5-11, 5-12, 5-34 CLI Show VLAN Brief 5-11 CLI Show VLAN COS-PVID 5-12 CMI 3-3 COM Port Selection 3-2 Command Menu Interface 3-3 Configuration Manager 4-30 console port 3-1 conventions typography 1-2 Cost 3-25, 4-37 crossover cable D-2 D Device Reset 4-18 Differentiated Service 3-20 Differentiated Service Code Points 3-20 DiffServ 3-20 Direct Console Access 3-1 Disable Advanced Alerting 4-20, 4-22 Documentation updates 1-2 DSCP 3-20 E Enable/Disable IGMP 3-27 Entering the CLI 5-1 Ethernet Oversize Packet Rate 4-6 Ethernet Oversize Packets 4-6 Ethernet Undersize Packet Rate 4-6 Ethernet Undersize Packets 4-6 F Fastlink 3-25 Fastlink in STP mode 3-25, 4-37 Flow Control 3-10 Forward Delay 3-24, 4-36 G GBIC 3-10, 4-15 H Hello Time 3-24, 4-36 How to Use This Document 1-1 HyperTerminal 3-2 I Inbound Discard Rate 4-5 Inbound Discards 4-6 Inbound Error Rate 4-5 2 Index Inbound Errors 4-6 Inbound Non-unicast Packet rate 4-5 Inbound Non-unicast Packets 4-6 Inbound Octet Rate 4-5 Inbound Octets 4-6 Inbound Unicast Packet Rate 4-5 Inbound Unicast Packets 4-6 IP Configuration 3-8, 4-13 Outbound Error Rate 4-6 Outbound Errors 4-6 Outbound Non-unicast Packet Rate 4-6 Outbound Non-unicast Packets 4-6 Outbound Octet Rate 4-5 Outbound Octets 4-6 Outbound Unicast Packet Rate 4-5 Outbound Unicast Packets 4-6 L Last Saved option 3-19, 4-29 P Passwords 4-18 Port Configuration 3-9, 4-14 Port Mirroring 3-14, 4-20, 4-22 Port Priority 3-20 Port Selection 4-8 Port Settings 4-10 Port Trunking 3-15, 4-20 Port Trunking 4-23 Primary VLAN 4-33 Priority 3-25, 4-37 Product updates 1-2 M MAC 4-21 MAC > Address Aging 4-38 MAC Address Manager 3-25 MAC Address Table 3-6 MAC> Address Aging 4-38 MAC> Static Addresses 4-38 Main Menu> System 3-5 Management Access 1-1 Max Age 3-24, 4-36 MDI/MDI-X D-2 MDI/MDI-X wiring D-7 Multimedia Support 3-27, 4-39 Multimedia Support> Static Multicast Groups 4-40 Multimedia Support>Enable/Disable IGMP 4-39 R RADIUS 4-20 Rate/Duplex field 3-9 Refresh Rate 4-8 Restore Factory Defaults 4-17 RS-232 serial port 2-1 N Net & save option 3-18, 4-29 Net option 3-18, 4-29 non-volatile memory 2-1 NVRAM 2-1, 4-17 S Save Configuration 4-16 Security 3-12 Set-Up 3-7 Set-Up> GBIC 3-10 SNMP 1-3, 3-29, 4-40 SNMP> Community Table 4-41 SNMP> Host Table 3-30 O Outbound Discard Rate 4-6 Outbound Discards 4-6 Index 3 SNMP> Host Table 4-41 SNMP> Trap Setting 4-42 SNMP> Trap Settings 3-30 Spanning Tree 3-23 Spanning Tree > Port Setting 4-36 Spanning Tree >Bridge Settings 4-35 Spanning Tree Protocol 4-21 Spanning Tree> Bridge Settings 3-23 State field 3-9 Static Addresses 3-26 Static Multicast Administration 3-27 Static Multicast Membership 3-28 Statistics 3-5, 4-8 Statistics Rest 3-6 STP 4-21 Support for Standard MIBs 3-29, 4-40 Switch Statistics 4-5 System Configuration 4-12 system tools 3-11 Why the Document was Created 1-1 Z ZTerm 3-2 T TIP 3-2 Tools Menu 4-16 Traffic Management 3-19, 4-21, 4-31 typographical conventions 1-2 V Virtual Cable



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