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User manual SMC 6624M
User guide SMC 6624M
Operating instructions SMC 6624M
Instructions for use SMC 6624M
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TigerSwitch 10/100

Stackable Fast Ethernet Switch

- ◆ 24 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX RJ-45 ports
- ◆ Auto MDI/MDI-X support on all ports
- ◆ Optional 100BASE-FX or 1000BASE-X modules
- ◆ Optional stack module for linking up to 16 units
- ◆ 8.8 Gbps of aggregate switch bandwidth
- ◆ LACP and FEC port trunking support
- ◆ Port mirroring for non-intrusive analysis
- ◆ Port security
- ◆ Full support for IEEE 802.1Q VLANs with GVRP
- ◆ IP Multicasting with IGMP Snooping
- ◆ Manageable via console, Web, SNMP/RMON

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Management Guide
SMC6624M



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Manual abstract:

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... C-9 D Daylight Savings Time xii 1 Selecting a Management Interface Selecting a Management Interface This chapter describes the following: 11 Management interfaces for the SMC6624M switch Advantages of using each interface Understanding Management Interfaces Management interfaces enable you to reconfigure the switch and to monitor switch status and performance. The SMC6624M switch offers the following interfaces: 1 Menu interface--a menu-driven interface offering a subset of switch commands through the built-in VT-100/ANSI console--page 1-2 CLI--a command line interface offering the full set of switch commands through the VT-100/ANSI console built into the switch--page 1-3 Web browser interface --a switch interface offering status information and a subset of switch commands through a standard web browser (such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer)--page 1-4 11 This manual describes how to use the menu interface (chapter 2), the CLI (chapter 3), the web browser interface (chapter 4), and how to use these interfaces to configure and monitor the switch. 1-1 Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the Menu Interface Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the Menu Interface Figure 1-1. Example of the Console Interface Display 1 Provides quick, easy management access to a menu-driven subset of switch configuration and performance features: IP addressing VLANs Security Port and Static Trunk Group Stack Management Spanning Tree System information Passwords and other security features SNMP communities The menu interface also provides access for: . Setup screen . Event Log display . Switch and port status displays 1 . Switch and port statistic and counter displays . Reboots . Software downloads Offers out-of-band access (through the RS-232 connection) to the switch, so network bottlenecks, crashes, lack of configured or correct IP address, and network downtime do not slow or prevent access. Enables Telnet (in-band) access to the menu functionality. Allows faster navigation, avoiding delays that occur with slower display of graphical objects over a web browser interface. Provides more security; configuration information and passwords are not seen on the network.

11 1-2 Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the CLI Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the CLI SMC6624M> SMC6624M# SMC6624M(config)# SMC6624M(<context>)# Operator Level Manager Level Global Configuration Level Context Configuration Levels (port, VLAN) Figure 1-2. Example of The Command Prompt 1 Provides access to the complete set of the switch configuration, performance, and diagnostic features. Offers out-of-band access (through the RS-232 connection) or Telnet (inband) access. Enables quick, detailed system configuration and management access to system operators and administrators experienced in command prompt interfaces. Provides help at each level for determining available options and variables.

11 1 CLI Usage 1 For information on how to use the CLI, refer to chapter 3. "Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)." To perform specific procedures (such as configuring IP addressing or VLANs), use the Contents listing at the front of the manual to locate the information you need. To monitor and analyze switch operation, see chapter 10, "Monitoring and Analyzing Switch Operation." For information on individual CLI commands, refer to the Index.

11 1-3 Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the Web Browser Interface Selecting a Management Interface Advantages of Using the Web Browser Interface Figure 1-3. Example of the Web Browser Interface 11 Easy access to the switch from anywhere on the network Familiar browser interface--locations of window objects consistent with commonly used browsers, uses mouse clicking for navigation, no terminal setup Many features have all their fields in one screen so you can view all values at once More visual cues, using colors, status bars, device icons, and other graphical objects instead of relying solely on alphanumeric values Display of acceptable ranges of values available in configuration list boxes 11 1 For specific requirements, see "Web Browser Interface Requirements" on page 4-3. 1-4 2 Using the Menu Interface This chapter describes the following features: 11 1 1 Overview of the Menu Interface (page 4-1) Starting and ending a Menu session (page 2-2) The Main Menu (page 2-6) Screen structure and navigation (page 2-8) Rebooting the switch (page 2-11) Using the Menu Interface The menu interface operates through the switch console to provide you with a subset of switch commands in an easy-to-use menu format enabling you to: 1 Perform a "quick configuration" of basic parameters, such as the IP addressing needed to provide management access through your network Configure these features: Manager and Operator passwords System parameters IP addressing Ports One trunk group A network monitoring port Stack Management Spanning Tree operation SNMP community names IP authorized managers VLANs (Virtual LANs) 11 1 1 View status, counters, and Event Log information Download new software system Reboot the switch For a detailed list of menu features, see the "Menu



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Privilege Levels and Password Security. SMC strongly recommends that you configure a Manager password to help prevent unauthorized access to your network. A Manager password grants full read-write access to the switch. An Operator password, if configured, grants access to status and counter, Event Log, and the Operator level in the CLI. After you configure passwords on the switch and log off of the interface, access to the menu interface (and the CLI and web browser interface) will require entry of either the Manager or Operator password. (If the switch has only a Manager password, then someone without a password can still gain read-only access.) 2-1 Using the Menu Interface Starting and Ending a Menu Session Menu Interaction with Other Interfaces.

A configuration change made through any switch interface overwrites earlier changes made through any other interface. The Menu Interface and the CLI (Command Line Interface) both use the switch console. To enter the menu from the CLI, use the menu command. To enter the CLI from the Menu interface, select Command Line (CLI) option.) 1 Starting and Ending a Menu Session Using the Menu Interface You can access the menu interface using any of the following: 1 A direct serial connection to the switch's console port, as described in the installation guide you received with the switch 2 A Telnet connection to the switch console from a networked PC or the switch's web browser interface. Telnet requires that an IP address and subnet mask compatible with your network have already been configured on the switch. The stack Commander, if the switch is a stack member 1 1 Note This section assumes that either a terminal device is already configured and connected to the switch (see the Installation Guide shipped with your switch) or that you have already configured an IP address on the switch (required for Telnet access).

2-2 Using the Menu Interface Starting and Ending a Menu Session How To Start a Menu Interface Session In its factory default configuration, the switch console starts with the CLI prompt. To use the menu interface with Manager privileges, go to the Manager level prompt and enter the menu command. 1.

Use one of these methods to connect to the switch: · · A PC terminal emulator or terminal Telnet (You can also use the stack Commander if the switch is a stack member. See "Stack Management" on page 9-2). 2. Do one of the following: Using the Menu Interface · · 3. If you are using Telnet, go to step 3. If you are using a PC terminal emulator or a terminal, press [Enter] one or more times until a prompt appears. If a password has been configured, the password prompt appears. Password: _ Type the Manager password and press [Enter]. Entering the Manager password gives you manager-level access to the switch. (Entering the Operator password gives you operator-level access to the switch.

See "Using Password Security" on page 7-2.) When the switch screen appears, do one of the following: · · 4. If no password has been configured, the CLI prompt appears. Go to the next step. When the CLI prompt appears, display the Menu interface by entering the menu command. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# menu [Enter] results in: 2-3 Using the Menu Interface Starting and Ending a Menu Session Using the Menu Interface Figure 2-1. The Main Menu with Manager Privileges For a description of Main Menu features, see "Main Menu Features" on page 2-6. Note To configure the switch to start with the menu interface instead of the CLI, go to the Manager level prompt, enter the setup command, and in the resulting display, change the Logon Default parameter to Menu. For more information, see the Installation Guide you received with the switch. How To End a Menu Session and Exit from the Console: The method for ending a menu session and exiting from the console depends on whether, during the session, you made any changes to the switch configuration that require a switch reboot to activate.

(Most changes need only a Save, and do not require a switch reboot.) Configuration changes needing a reboot are marked with an asterisk (*) next to the configured item in the Configuration menu and also next to the Switch Configuration item in the Main Menu. 2-4 Using the Menu Interface Starting and Ending a Menu Session Asterisk indicates a configuration change that requires a reboot to activate. Using the Menu Interface Figure 2-2. An Asterisk Indicates a Configuration Change Requiring a Reboot 1. In the current session, if you have not made configuration changes that require a switch reboot to activate, return to the Main menu and press [0] (zero) to log out. Then just exit from the terminal program, turn off the terminal, or quit the Telnet session. If you have made configuration changes that require a switch reboot-- that is, if an asterisk (*) appears next to a configured item or next to Switch Configuration in the Main menu: a. b. Return to the Main menu.

Press [6] to select Reboot Switch and follow the instructions on the reboot screen. 2. Rebooting the switch terminates the menu session, and, if you are using Telnet, disconnects the Telnet session. (See "Rebooting To Activate Configuration Changes" on page 2-12.) 3.

Exit from the terminal program, turn off the terminal, or close the Telnet application program. 2-5 Using the Menu Interface Main Menu Features Main Menu Features Using the Menu Interface Figure 2-3. The Main Menu View with Manager Privileges The Main Menu gives you access to these Menu interface features: 1 Status and Counters: Provides access to display screens showing switch information, port status and counters, port and VLAN address tables, and spanning tree information. (See chapter 10, "Monitoring and Analyzing Switch Operation.") Switch Configuration: Provides access to configuration screens for displaying and changing the current configuration settings.

(See the Contents listing at the front of this manual.) For a listing of features and parameters configurable through the menu interface, see the "Menu Features List" on page 2-13. Console Passwords: Provides access to the screen used to set or change Manager-level and Operator-level passwords, and to delete Manager and Operator password protection. (See "Using Password Security" on page 7-2.) Event Log: Enables you to read progress and error messages that are useful for checking and troubleshooting switch operation. (See "Using the Event Log To Identify Problem Sources" on page 11-10.) 1 1 1 2-6 Using the Menu Interface Main Menu Features 1 Command Line (CLI): Selects the Command Line Interface at the same level (Manager or Operator) that you are accessing in the Menu interface. (See chapter 3, "Using the Command Line Interface (CLI).") Reboot Switch: Performs a "warm" reboot of the switch, which clears most temporary error conditions, resets the network activity counters to zero, and resets the system up time to zero.



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A reboot is required to activate a change in the VLAN Support parameter.

(See "Rebooting from the Menu Interface" on page C-8.) Download OS: Enables you to download a new software version to the switch. (See appendix A, "Transferring an Operating System or Configuration.") Run Setup: Displays the Switch Setup screen for quickly configuring basic switch parameters such as IP addressing, default gateway, logon default interface, spanning tree, and others. (See the Installation Guide shipped with your switch.) Stacking: Enables you to use a single IP address and standard network cabling to manage a group of up to 16 switches in the same subnet (broadcast domain). See "Stack Management" on page 9-2. Logout: Closes the Menu interface and console session, and disconnects Telnet access to the switch. (See "How to End a Menu Session and Exit from the Console" on page 2-4.)

III Using the Menu Interface II 2-7 Using the Menu Interface Screen Structure and Navigation Screen Structure and Navigation Menu interface screens include these three elements: III Parameter fields and/or read-only information such as statistics Navigation and configuration actions, such as Save, Edit, and Cancel Help line to describe navigation options, individual parameters, and read-only data For example, in the following System Information screen: Using the Menu Interface Screen title identifies the location within the menu structure System name Parameter fields Actions line Help line describing the selected action or selected parameter field Help describing each of the items in the parameter fields

Navigation instructions Figure 4-1.

Elements of the Screen Structure "Forms" Design. The configuration screens, in particular, operate similarly to a number of PC applications that use forms for data entry. When you first enter these screens, you see the current configuration for the item you have selected. To change the configuration, the basic operation is to: 1. 2.

3. Press [E] to select the Edit action. Navigate through the screen making all the necessary configuration changes. (See Table 4-1 on the next page.) Press [Enter] to return to the Actions line.

From there you can save the configuration changes or cancel the changes. Cancel returns the configuration to the values you saw when you first entered the screen. 2-8 Using the Menu Interface Screen Structure and Navigation Table 4-1. Task: How To Navigate in the Menu Interface Actions: Use either of the following methods: · Use the arrow keys ([<] , or [>]) to highlight the action you want to execute, then press [Enter]. · Press the key corresponding to the capital letter in the action name. For example, in a configuration menu, press [E] to select Edit and begin editing parameter values. 1. Select a configuration item, such as System Name. (See figure 4-1.) 2.

Press [E] (for Edit on the Actions line). 3. Use [Tab] or the arrow keys ([<] , [>] , [^] , or [v]) to highlight the item or field. 4. Do one of the following: If the parameter has preconfigured values, either use the Space bar to select a new option or type the first part of your selection and the rest of the selection appears automatically. (The help line instructs you to "Select" a value.) If there are no preconfigured values, type in a value (the Help line instructs you to "Enter" a value). 5. If you want to change another parameter value, return to step 3. 6.

If you are finished editing parameters in the displayed screen, press [Enter] to return to the Actions line and do one of the following: To save and activate configuration changes, press [S] (for the Save action). This saves the changes in the startup configuration and also implements the change in the currently running configuration. (See appendix C, "Switch Memory and Configuration.") To exit from the screen without saving any changes that you have made (or if you have not made changes), press [C] (for the Cancel action). Note: In the menu interface, executing Save activates most parameter changes and saves them in the startup configuration (or flash) memory, and it is therefore not necessary to reboot the switch after making these changes.

But if an asterisk appears next to any menu item you reconfigure, the switch will not activate or save the change for that item until you reboot the switch. In this case, rebooting should be done after you have made all desired changes and then returned to the Main Menu. 7. When you finish editing parameters, return to the Main Menu. 8.

If necessary, reboot the switch by highlighting Reboot Switch in the Main Menu and pressing [Enter]. (See the Note, above.) Press [B] (for the Back action). Execute an action from the "Actions >" list at the bottom of the screen: Reconfigure (edit) a parameter setting or a field: Using the Menu Interface Exit from a read-only screen. 2-9 Using the Menu Interface Screen Structure and Navigation To get Help on individual parameter descriptions. In most screens there is a Help option in the Actions line. Whenever any of the items in the Actions line is highlighted, press [H], and a separate help screen is displayed. For example: Pressing [H] or highlighting Help and pressing [Enter] displays Help for the parameters listed in the upper part of the screen Using the Menu Interface Highlight on any item in the Actions line indicates that the Actions line is active. The Help line provides a brief descriptor of the highlighted Action item or parameter. Figure 4-2.

Example Showing How To Display Help To get Help on the actions or data fields in each screen: Use the arrow keys ([<] , [>] , [^] , or [v]) to select an action or data field. The help line under the Actions items describes the currently selected action or data field. For guidance on how to navigate in a screen: See the instructions provided at the bottom of the screen, or refer to "Screen Structure and Navigation" on page 2-8.) 2-10 Using the Menu Interface Rebooting the Switch Rebooting the Switch Rebooting the switch from the menu interface I Terminates all current sessions and performs a reset of the operating system Activates any configuration changes that require a reboot Resets statistical counters to zero II (Note that statistical counters can be reset to zero without rebooting the switch.) To Reboot the switch, use the Reboot Switch option in the Main Menu. (Note that the Reboot Switch option is not available if you log on in Operator mode; that is, if you enter an Operator password instead of a manager password at the password prompt.) Using the Menu Interface Reboot Switch option Figure 4-3. The Reboot Switch Option in the Main Menu 2-11 Using the Menu Interface Rebooting the Switch Rebooting To Activate Configuration Changes. Configuration changes for most parameters become effective as soon as you save them.



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However, you must reboot the switch in order to implement a change in the Maximum VLANs to support parameter.

(To access this parameter, go to the Main menu and select 2. Switch Configuration, then 8. VLAN Menu, then 1. @. For example, if you change and save the value for the Maximum VLANs to support parameter, an asterisk appears next to the VLAN Support entry in the VLAN Menu screen, and also next to the the Switch Configuration . .

. entry in the Main menu, as shown in figure 4-6: Using the Menu Interface Asterisk indicates a configuration change that requires a reboot in order to take effect. Reminder to reboot the switch to activate configuration changes. Figure 4-4. Indication of a Configuration Change Requiring a Reboot To activate changes indicated by the asterisk, go to the Main Menu and select the Reboot Switch option.

Note Executing the write memory command in the CLI does not affect pending configuration changes indicated by an asterisk in the menu interface. That is, only a reboot from the menu interface or a boot or reload command from the CLI will activate a pending configuration change indicated by an asterisk. 2-12 Using the Menu Interface Menu Features List Menu Features List Status and Counters General System Information Switch Management Address Information Port Status Port Counters Address Table Port Address Table Spanning Tree Information System Information Port/Trunk Settings Network Monitoring Port Spanning Tree Operation IP Configuration SNMP Community Names IP authorized Managers VLAN Menu Using the Menu Interface Switch Configuration Console Passwords Event Log Command Line (CLI) Reboot Switch Download OS Run Setup Stacking Logout Stacking Status (This Switch) Stacking Status (All) Stack Configuration Stack Management (Available in Stack Commander Only) Stack Access (Available in Stack Commander Only) 2-13 Using the Menu Interface Where To Go From Here Where To Go From Here This chapter provides an overview of the menu interface and how to use it. The following table indicates where to turn for detailed information on how to use the individual features available through the menu interface. Option Where To Turn See the Installation Guide shipped with the switch. "Stack Management" on page 9-2 Using the Menu Interface To use the Run Setup option To use the Stack Manager To view and monitor switch status and Chapter 10, "Monitoring and Analyzing Switch counters Operation" To learn how to configure and use passwords To learn how to use the Event Log To learn how the CLI operates To download software (the OS) For a description of how switch memory handles configuration changes For information on other switch features and how to configure them "Using Password Security" on page 7-2 "Using the Event Log To Identify Problem Sources" on page 11-10 Chapter 3, "Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)" Appendix A, "File Transfers" Appendix C, "Switch Memory and Configuration" See the Table of Contents at the front of this manual. 2-14 3 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) The CLI is a text-based command interface for configuring and monitoring the switch. The CLI gives you access to the switch's full set of commands while providing the same password protection that is used in the web browser interface and the menu interface. Accessing the CLI Like the menu interface, the CLI is accessed through the switch console, and, in the switch's factory default state, is the default interface when you start a console session. You can access the console out-of-band by directly connecting a terminal device to the switch, or in-band by using Telnet either from a terminal device or through the web browser interface.

Also, if you are using the menu interface, you can access the CLI by selecting the Command Line (CLI) option in the Main Menu. Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI The CLI offers these privilege levels to help protect the switch from unauthorized access: Operator Manager Global Configuration Context Configuration Note CLI commands are not case-sensitive. 3-1 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI When you use the CLI to make a configuration change, the switch writes the change to the Running-Config file in volatile memory. This allows you to test your configuration changes before making them permanent. to make changes permanent, you must use the write memory command to save them to the Startup Config file in non-volatile memory. If you reboot the switch without first using write memory, all changes made since the last reboot or write memory (whichever is later) will be lost. For more on switch memory and saving configuration changes, see appendix C, "Switch Memory and Configuration." Privilege Levels at Logon Privilege levels control the type of access to the CLI. To implement this control, you must set at least a Manager password. Without a Manager password configured, anyone having serial port, Telnet, or web browser access to the switch can reach all CLI levels.

(For more on setting passwords, see "Using Password Security" on page 7-2.) When you use the CLI to log on to the switch, and passwords are set, you will be prompted to enter a password. For example: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Password Prompt Figure 3-1. Example of CLI Log-On Screen with Password(s) Set In the above case, you will enter the CLI at the level corresponding to the password you provide (operator or manager). If no passwords are set when you log onto the CLI, you will enter at the Manager level.

For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# _ 3-2 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Caution SMC strongly recommends that you configure a Manager password. If a Manager password is not configured, then the Manager level is not passwordprotected, and anyone having in-band or out-of-band access to the switch may be able to reach the Manager level and compromise switch and network security. Note that configuring only an Operator password does not prevent access to the Manager level by intruders who have the Operator password. Pressing the Clear button on the front of the switch removes password protection. For this reason, it is recommended that you protect the switch from physical access by unauthorized persons.

If you are concerned about switch security and operation, you should install the switch in a secure location, such as a locked wiring closet. Privilege Level Operation Operator Privileges Manager Privileges Operator Level Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Manager Level Global Configuration Level Context Configuration Level Figure 3-2.



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Privilege Level Access Sequence Operator Privileges At the Operator level you can examine the current configuration and move between interfaces without being able to change the configuration. A ">" character delimits the Operator-level prompt. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100> _ (Example of the Operator prompt.) When using enable to move to the Manager level, the switch prompts you for the Manager password if one has already been configured. 3-3 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Manager Privileges Manager privileges give you three additional levels of access: Manager, Global Configuration, and Context Configuration. (See figure .) A "#" character delimits any Manager prompt. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100#_ I (Example of the Manager prompt.)

) Manager level: Provides all Operator level privileges plus the ability to perform system-level actions that do not require saving changes to the system configuration file. The prompt for the Manager level contains only the system name and the "#" delimiter, as shown above. To select this level, enter the enable command at the Operator level prompt and enter the Manager password, when prompted. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100> enable (Enter enable at the Operator prompt.) SMC TigerSwitch 10/100#_ (The Manager prompt.) I Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Global Configuration level: Provides all Operator and Manager level privileges, and enables you to make configuration changes to any of the switch's software features. The prompt for the Global Configuration level includes the system name and "(config)." To select this level, enter the config command at the Manager prompt. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100#_ (Enter config at the Manager prompt.) SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)#_ (The Global Config prompt.)

) I Context Configuration level: Provides all Operator and Manager privileges, and enables you to make configuration changes in a specific context, such as one or more ports or a VLAN. The prompt for the Context Configuration level includes the system name and the selected context. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(eth-1)# SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(vlan-10)# The Context level is useful, for example, if you want to execute several commands directed at the same port or VLAN, or if you want to shorten the command strings for a specific context area. To select this level, enter the specific context at the Global Configuration level prompt. For example, to select the context level for an existing VLAN with the VLAN ID of 10, you would enter the following command and see the indicated result: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# vlan 10 3-4 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(vlan-10)# Changing Interfaces.

If you change from the CLI to the menu interface, or the reverse, you will remain at the same privilege level. For example, entering the menu command from the Operator level of the CLI takes you to the Operator privilege level in the menu interface. Table 3-1. Privilege Level Hierarchy Privilege Level Example of Prompt and Permitted Operations Operator Privilege Operator Level SMC TigerSwitch 10/ show <command> 100> setup View status and configuration information. ping <argument> Perform connectivity tests.

link-test <argument> enable menu logoff Manager Privilege Manager Level SMC TigerSwitch 10/ Perform system-level actions such as system control, monitoring, and diagnostic 100# commands, plus any of the Operator-level commands. For a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt. Exit from the CLI interface and terminate the console session. Move from the Operator level to the Manager level. Move from the CLI interface to the menu interface. Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Global Configuration Level Context Configuration Level SMC TigerSwitch 10/ Execute configuration commands, plus all Operator and Manager commands . For 100(config)# a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt. SMC TigerSwitch 10/ 100(eth-5)# SMC TigerSwitch 10/ 100(vlan-100)# Execute context-specific configuration commands, such as a particular VLAN or switch port. This is useful for shortening the command strings you type, and for entering a series of commands for the same context. For a list of available commands, enter ? at the prompt.

3-5 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI How To Move Between Levels Change in Levels Operator level to Manager level Example of Prompt , Command, and Result SMC TigerSwitch 10/100> enable Password:_ After you enter enable, the Password prompt appears. After you enter the Manager password, this prompt appears: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100#_ SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# config SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# Manager level to Global configuration level Global configuration SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# vlan-10 level SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(vlan-10)# to a Context configuration level Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Context configuration SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(vlan-10)# interface level ethernet 3 SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(int-3)# to another Context configuration level Move from any level SMC TigerSwitch to the preceding level SMC TigerSwitch SMC TigerSwitch SMC TigerSwitch Move from any level to the Manager level 10/100(int-3)# exit 10/100(config)# exit 10/100# exit 10/100# SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(int-3)# end SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# --or-- SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# end SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# Moving Between the CLI and the Menu Interface. When moving between interfaces, the switch retains the current privilege level (Manager or Operator). That is, if you are at the Operator level in the menu and select the Command Line Interface (CLI) option from the Main Menu, the CLI prompt appears at the Operator level. Changing Parameter Settings. Regardless of which interface is used (CLI, menu interface, or web browser interface), the most recently configured version of a parameter setting overrides any earlier settings for that parameter. 3-6 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI For example, if you use the CLI to set a Manager password, and then later use the Setup screen (in the menu interface) to set a different Manager password, then the first password will be replaced by the second one. Listing Commands and Command Options At any privilege level you can: I I List all of the commands available at that level List the options for a specific command Listing Commands Available at Any Privilege Level At a given privilege level you can execute the commands that level offers, plus all of the commands available at preceding levels. Similarly, at a given privilege level, you can list all of that level's commands plus the commands made available at preceding levels. For example, at the Operator level, you can list and execute only the Operator level commands. However, at the Manager level, you can list and execute the commands available at both the Operator and Manager levels.



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Type "?" To List Available Commands. Typing the ? symbol lists the commands you can execute at the current privilege level. For example, typing ? at the Operator level produces this listing: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Figure 3-3. Example of the Operator Level Command Listing 3-7 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Typing ? at the Manager level produces this listing: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) When - - MORE - - appears, use the Space bar or [Return] to list additional commands.

Figure 3-4. Example of the Manager-Level Command Listing When - - MORE - - appears, there are more commands in the listing. To list the next screenfull of commands, press the Space bar. To list the remaining commands one-by-one, repeatedly press [Enter]. Typing ? at the Global Configuration level or the Context Configuration level produces similar results.

Use [Tab] To Search for or Complete a Command Word. You can use [Tab] to help you find CLI commands or to quickly complete the current word in a command. To do so, press [Tab] immediately after typing the last letter of the last keyword in the CLI (with no spaces allowed). For example, at the Global Configuration level, if you press [Tab] immediately after typing "t," the CLI displays the available command options that begin with "t." For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# t[Tab] telnet-server time trunk telnet SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# t 3-8 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI As mentioned above, if you type part of a command word and press [Tab], the CLI completes the current word (if you have typed enough of the word for the CLI to distinguish it from other possibilities), including hyphenated extensions. For example: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# port[Tab] SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# port-security _ Pressing [Tab] after a completed command word lists the further options for that command. SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# stack[Tab] commander <commander-str> join <mac-addr> auto-join transmission-interval <integer> <cr> SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# stack Command Option Displays Conventions for Command Option Displays. When you use the CLI to list options for a particular command, you will see one or more of the following conventions to help you interpret the command data: | | | Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Braces (< >) indicate a required choice. Square brackets ([]) indicate optional elements. Vertical bars (|) separate alternative, mutually exclusive options in a command.

The braces (< >) show that the trunk command requires all three parameters. The vertical bar (|) shows that either trunk or lacp must be included. The square brackets ([]) show that ethernet is optional. Figure 3-5. Example of Command Option Conventions 3-9 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Thus, if you wanted to create a port trunk group using ports 5 - 8, the above conventions show that you could do so using any of the following forms of the trunk command: SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# trunk trk1 trunk 5-8 SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# trunk trk1 trunk e 5-8 SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# trunk trk1 lacp 5-8 SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# trunk trk1 lacp e 5-8 Listing Command Options. You can use the CLI to remind you of the options available for a command by entering command keywords followed by ?. For example, suppose you wanted to see the command options for configuring port 5: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) This example displays the command options for configuring port 5 on the switch.

Figure 3-6. Example of How To List the Options for a Specific Command Displaying CLI "Help" CLI Help provides two types of context-sensitive information: | | | Command list with a brief summary of each command's purpose Detailed information on how to use individual commands Displaying Command-List Help. You can display a listing of command Help summaries for all commands available at the current privilege level. That is, when you are at the Operator level, you can display the Help summaries only for Operator-Level commands. At the Manager level, you can display the Help summaries for both the Operator and Manager levels, and so on. Syntax: help For example, to list the Operator-Level commands with their purposes: 3-10 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Figure 3-7. Example of Context-Sensitive Command-List Help Displaying Help for an Individual Command. You can display Help for any command that is available at the current context level by entering enough of the command string to identify the command, along with help.

Syntax: <command string> help For example, to list the Help for the interface command in the Global Configuration privilege level: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Figure 3-8. Example of How To Display Help for a Specific Command A similar action lists the Help showing additional parameter options for a given command. The following example illustrates how to list the Help for an interface command acting on a specific port: 3-11 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI Figure 3-9. Example of Help for a Specific Instance of a Command Note that if you try to list the help for an individual command from a privilege level that does not include that command, the switch returns an error message. For example, trying to list the help for the interface command while at the global configuration level produces this result: Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) SMC TigerSwitch 10/100# interface help Invalid input: interface Configuration Commands and the Context Configuration Modes You can execute any configuration command in the global configuration mode or in selected context modes.

However, using a context mode enables you to execute context-specific commands faster, with shorter command strings. The SMC6624M offers interface (port or trunk group) and VLAN context configuration modes: Port or Trunk-Group Context . Includes port- or trunk-specific commands that apply only to the selected port(s) or trunk group, plus the global configuration, Manager, and Operator commands. The prompt for this mode includes the identity of the selected port(s): SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# interface e 5-8 SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(config)# interface e trk1 Command executed at configuration level for entering port or trk1 static trunk-group context. SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(eth-5-8)# Resulting prompt showing SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(eth-Trk1)# port or static trunk contexts. 3-12 Using the Command Line Interface (CLI) Using the CLI SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(eth-5-8)# ? Lists the commands you can use in the port or static trunk SMC TigerSwitch 10/100(eth-5-8)# ? context, plus the Manager, Operator, and context commands you can execute at this level. In the port context, the first block of commands in the "?" listing show the context-specific commands that will affect only ports 5-8.



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