

# **Smart Gigabit & Fast Ethernet Switch**

## **Console Configuring Guide**

## ***CONFIGURING THE SWITCH***

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This chapter explains how to configure the Switch to enable its smart functions.

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### **Configuration via Serial Port**

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The Switch is accessible using a terminal or terminal emulator attached to the RS232 serial port on the Switch.

*NOTE: The serial port cable is attached directly with the device.*

1. Locate correct DB9 serial port cable with female DB9 connector.
2. Attach the DB9 serial port female cable connector to the male DB9 serial port connector on the Switch.
3. Attach the other end of the DB9 serial port cable to a remote workstation.
4. By default, the Switch uses the following serial port parameter values:

Bits per second	9600
Stop bits	1
Data bits	8
Parity	NONE
Flow Control	NONE

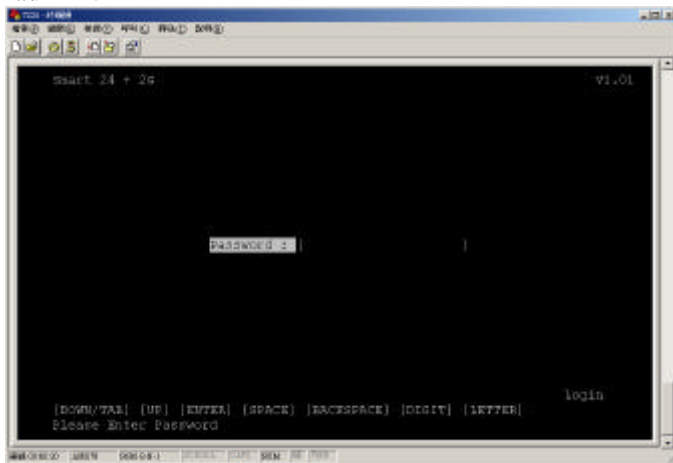
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## Default Password

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When logging in the Main Menu, the default password is “admin”.



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## Setting the Switch

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### 1 Main Menu

First execute the terminal emulation program on the remote workstation, and then turn on the Switch. The main menu appears, as shown in [figure 1].

Find the console keys in the lower part of the screen. Move to highlight a desired option by using up, down and TAB keys, and press Enter to confirm.

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## 1-1-1 Setup

Find that there are four items in Setup menu, Port Configuration, VLAN, Trunking and Port Mirroring.



Figure (1) Main Menu

## 1-1-2 Port Configuration

In this menu, each port's (port 1 ~ port 26) Speed, Flow Control and the QoS can be controlled as [Figure 2].

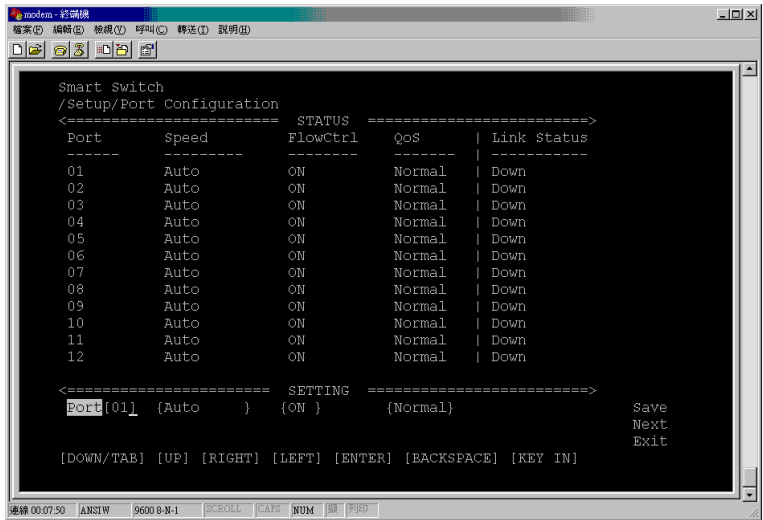


Figure (2) Port Configuration

**NOTE:** 1. If the Speed of the port was set to 10M, it is fixed to half-duplex.

2. If any port of the QoS has been changed to High or Low, then all ports Flow Control need to turn off.

## 1-2 VLAN Setting

To set the VLAN, locate the port that needed to set, select the “v” for enable and the “-“ for disable. [Figure 3]

```
Smart Switch
/Setup/VLAN
<===== STATUS =====>
Port      0      1      2      GG
-----  |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 1   |vvvvvvvv|vvvvvvvv|vvvv|vv
VLAN 2   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 3   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 4   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 5   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 6   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 7   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 8   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 9   |-----|-----|-----|
VLAN 10  |-----|-----|-----|
<===== SETTING =====>
      0      1      2      GG
      1      1      1      12
VLAN[01] [vvvvvvvv|vvvvvvvv|vvvvvv]
                                           Save
                                           Next
                                           Exit

[DOWN/TAB] [UP] [ENTER]
VLAN 11 - 20 Setting
```

Figure (3) VLAN Configuration

### 1-3 Trunk Setting

There are two Trunk Group for 10/100Mbps setting, each group have fixed setting to choose, press space bar for choosing the set that needed. [Figure 4]

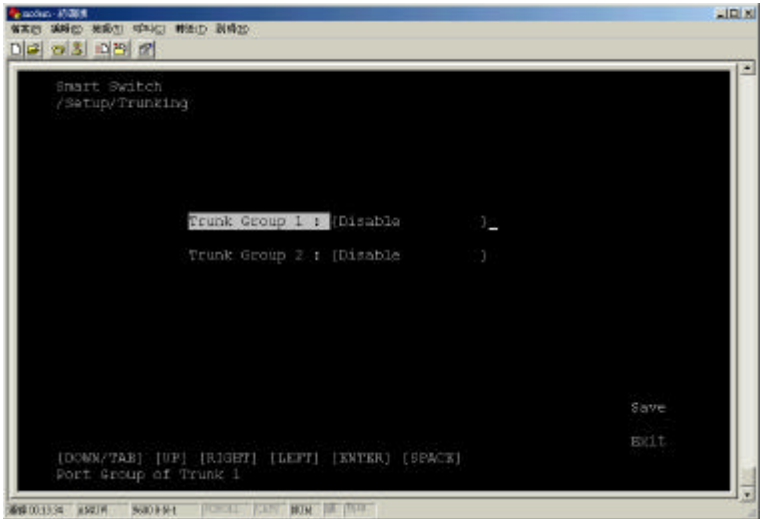


Figure (4) Trunk Setting

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## 1-4 Mirror Setting

Select the Sniffer and source port that needed to define for mirror setting. [Figure 5]

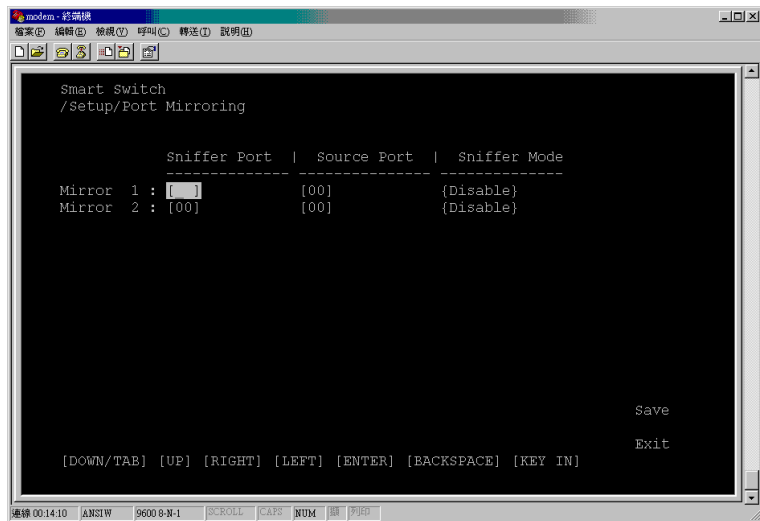


Figure (5) Port Mirroring

- Note:
1. The sniffer and source port speed must be the same.
  2. The sniffer port only can be set up at port1 ~port12.

## 2-1 System

2-1-1 Factory Reset: Press to turn back to factory setting once the setting in blur.

2-1-2 Change Password: To change the input path password.

2-1-3 Confirm Password: To confirm the new input password.

2-1-4 Refresh Time: To set the refresh time of the device.

2-1-5 Login Timeout: To set the time for log out in time when forgot to log out.

2-1-6 System Uptime: Indicate the time on logged.

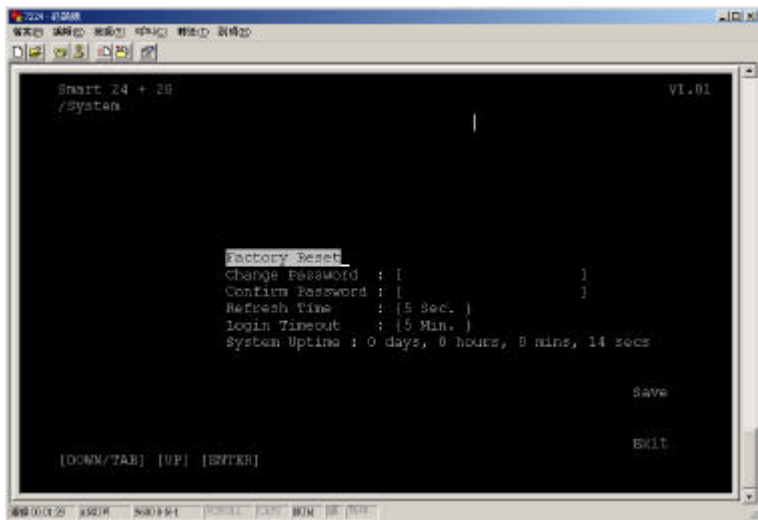


Figure (6) System Setting

## 3-1 File Installing

3-1-1 Upload Configuration: Select this for back up a file the setting from the device.

3-1-2 Download Configuration: Select this for downloading the file to the device.

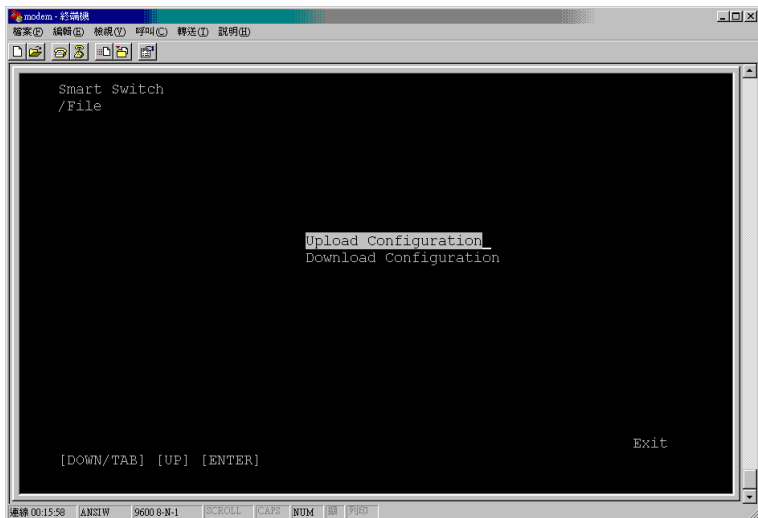


Figure (7) File installation

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## Port Based VLAN Configuration

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### Port Based VLAN:

The Switches come with a user friendly and easy to understand port based VLAN. The concept behind this great VLAN function is to create “two-way” communication between any ports in the same VLAN. To create a VLAN group, you can simply select a desired Origin Port and then select the Destination Port that the origin port needs to communicate with (this creates one-way communication from the origin port to the destination port). After that, select the Destination Port from the first step as the Origin Port and then select the Origin port as the Destination Port (this creates the two-way communication between the origin and destination ports).

For example, if you would like to group port 1, 2, and 3 in the same VLAN to isolate the traffic between these ports from other ports’ traffics. In the VLAN setting, find the Origin Port, select 1, and then select 2 and 3 as Destination Ports. After that, at Origin Port select 2, and then select 1 and 3 as Destination Ports. At last, select 3 as Origin Port and then select 1 and 2 as Destination Ports. After the settings are saved, port 1, 2, and 3 can communicate with each other, but not to any other ports.

Another example:

There are 4 computers are connected to Switch’s port 1~4. The Server is at port 25 and the Internet connection is at port 26. The Manager would like all 4 computers to access the Server on port 25, but only computers at port 3 and 4 can have access to the Internet (port 26). Also, the Manager wants to isolate the Server traffic from the Internet connection traffic.

To help understand this problem, below is a table that shows the settings.

Origin Port	Destination Port
<b>1</b> (PC1)	2 3 4 25
<b>2</b> (PC2)	1 3 4 25
<b>3</b> (PC3)	1 2 4 25 26
<b>4</b> (PC4)	1 2 3 25 26
<b>25</b> (Server)	1 2 3 4
<b>26</b> (Internet Connection)	3 4

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**Explanation for Each Setting:**

- \* Port 1 needs to communicate with port 2, 3, 4, and also needs to access Server on port 25. Select Port 1 as Origin Port and then select 2, 3, 4, and 25 as Destination Ports.
  
  - \* Port 2 needs to communicate with port 1, 3, 4, and also needs to access Server on port 25. Select Port 2 as Origin Port and then select 2, 3, 4, and 25 as Destination Ports.
  
  - \* Port 3 needs to communicate with port 1, 2, 4, and also needs to access Server on port 25 and Internet on port 26. Select Port 2 as Origin Port and then select 1, 2, 4, 25, and 26 as Destination Ports.
  
  - \* Port 4 needs to communicate with port 1, 2, 3, and also needs to access Server on port 25 and Internet on port 26. Select Port 2 as Origin Port and then select 1, 2, 4, 25, and 26 as Destination Ports.
  
  - \* Port 25 needs to service port 1, 2, 3 and 4. Select 25 as Origin Port and then select 1, 2, 3, and 4 as Destination Ports.
  
  - \* Port 26 needs to service port 3 and 4. Select port 26 as Origin Port and the select port 3 and 4 as Destination Ports.
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