

# Grandstream Networks, Inc.

GWN780x(P) L2+ User Manual



# GWN780x(P) L2+ - User Manual

# **WELCOME**

The GWN780x series are Layer 2+ managed network switches that allow small-to-medium enterprises to build scalable, secure, high-performance, and smart business networks that are fully manageable. It supports advanced VLAN for flexible and sophisticated traffic segmentation, advanced QoS for prioritization of network traffic, IGMP Snooping for network performance optimization, and comprehensive security capabilities against potential attacks. The PoE models provide smart dynamic PoE output to power IP phones, IP cameras, Wi-Fi access points, and other PoE endpoints. The GWN7800 series can be managed in a number of ways, including the local web user interface of the GWN7800 series switch. The series is also supported by GWN.Cloud, Grandstream's cloud and on-premise Wi-Fi management platform. The enterprise-grade GWN780x series are the ideal managed network switches for small-to-medium businesses.

# **PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

## **Technical Specifications**

	GWN7801	GWN7801P	GWN7802	GWN7802P	GWN7803	GWN7803P		
Network Protocol	IPv4, IPv6, IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3i, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.3ab, IEEE 802.3z, IEEE 802.3x, IEEE 802.3af/at, IEEE 802.1p, IEEE 802.1Q, IEEE 802.1w, IEEE 802.1d, IEEE 802.1s							
Gigabit Ethernet Ports		8	16 24			24		
Gigabit SFP Ports		2	4					
Console	1							
Number of PoE Ports	/	8	/	16	/	24		
Integrated Power Supply	30W	150W	30W	270W	30W	400W		
Max Output Power per PoE Port	/	30W	/	30W	/	30W		
Max Total PoE Output Power	/	120W	/	240W	/	360W		
PoE Standards	/	IEEE 802.3af/at	/	IEEE 802.3af/at	/	IEEE 802.3af/at		
Auxiliary Ports		1x Reset Pinhole						
Forwarding Mode	Store-and-forward							

Total non- blocking throughput	1	10Gbps		20Gbps		28Gbps					
Switching Capability	2	20Gbps		40Gbps		56Gbps					
Forwarding Rate	14.88M pa	ckets per second	29.76M pa	ckets per second	41.66M pa	ackets per second					
Packet Buffer		4.1MB									
Switching	<ul> <li>4K VLANs,</li> <li>VLAN virtu</li> <li>8 link aggression</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>8K static, dynamic and filtering MAC addresses</li> <li>4K VLANs, port-based VLAN, IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging, voice VLAN</li> <li>VLAN virtual interface</li> <li>8 link aggregation groups</li> <li>Spanning tree, 16 instances for MSTP</li> </ul>									
Multicast			IGMP Snoop	bing, MLD Snooping							
QoS/ACL	<ul> <li>Port priorit</li> <li>Priority ma</li> <li>Queue sch</li> <li>Traffic sha</li> <li>Rate limit</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Auto detection and prioritization of voice/video/RTP/SIP/other latency-sensitive packets</li> <li>Port priority</li> <li>Priority mapping</li> <li>Queue scheduling, including SP, WRR</li> <li>Traffic shaping</li> <li>Rate limit</li> <li>1.5K ACL for Ethernet, IPv4 and IPv6</li> </ul>									
DHCP		Option 82, 60,160 and 43									
Maintenance	CPU and mer	CPU and memory monitoring, SNMP, RMON, LLDP&LLDP-MED, backup and restore, syslog, alert, diagnostics including Ping, Traceroute, port mirroring									
Security	<ul> <li>802.1X aut</li> <li>AAA authe</li> <li>Storm com</li> <li>Port isolati</li> <li>Filtering M</li> <li>IP source g</li> <li>DHCP Snot</li> <li>Loop prote</li> </ul>	entication including RA trol ion, port security, stick IAC address guard, DoS attack prev	DIUS, TACACS+ ky MAC vention, ARP insp proctection	pection	, Telnet						
Mounting		Desktop, wall-ı	mount, or rack-n	nount (rack-mount bra	ckets included)						
		1x tri-col	or LED for devic	e tracking and status i	indication						
	10x green	10x green LEDs for data ports,	20x green LEDs for	20x green LEDs for data ports, 16x yellow-color	28x green LEDs for	28x green LEDs for data ports, 24x yellow-color					
LEDs	LEDs for data ports	8x yellow-color LEDs for PoE ports	data ports	LEDs for PoE ports	data ports	LEDs for PoE ports					

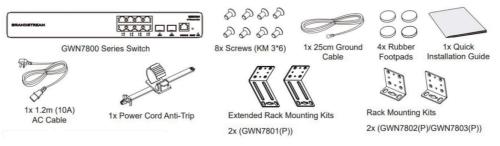
Environmental	Operation: 0°Cto 45°C, humidity 10-90% RH(Non-condensing) Storage: -10°C to 60°C, humidity: 5% to 95%(Non-condensing)						
Dimensions	300mm(L)*175mm(W)*44(H) 440mm(L)*200mm(W)*44mm(H)						
Unit Weight(TBD)	1.8Kg	2Kg	2.6Kg	ЗКg	2.7Kg	3.3Kg	
Package Content	1x Ground	2m(10A) AC Cable, Cable, 4x Rubber 2x Lug Ear	Switch, 1x 1.2m(10A) AC Cable, Rack-mounting Standard Brackets, 1 Ground Cable, 4x Rubber Feet, 2x Lug Ear				
Compliance	FCC, CE, RCM, IC, UKCA						

GWN780x Technical Specifications

# INSTALLATION

Before deploying and configuring the GWN780x switch, the device needs to be properly powered up and connected to the network. This section describes detailed information on the installation, connection, and warranty policy of the GWN780x switch.

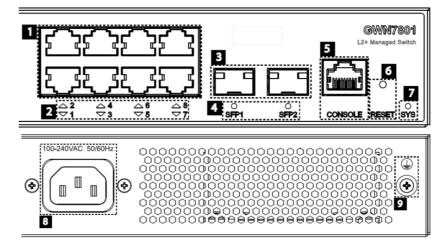
# **Package Contents**



GWN780x Package Contents

# **GWN780x Ports**

• GWN7801/GWN7801P



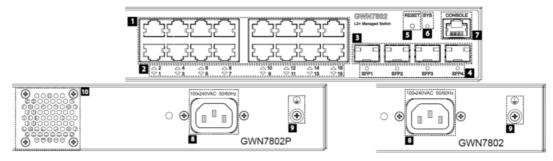
GWN7801/GWN7801P Ports

No.	Port & LED	Description
-----	------------	-------------

1	Port 1-8	8x Ethernet RJ45 (10/100/1000Mbps), used for connecting terminals. Note: GWN7801P Ethernet ports support PoE and PoE+.
2	1-8	Ethernet ports' LED indicators
3	Port SFP1/2	2x 1000Mbps SFP ports
4	SFP 1/2	SFP ports' LED indicators
5	CONSOLE	1x Console port, used for connecting managing PC
6	RESET	Factory Reset pinhole. Press for 5 seconds to reset factory default settings
7	SYS	System LED indicator
8	100-240 VAC 50-60Hz	Power socket
9		Lightning protection grounding post

GWN7801(P) Ports and LEDs

### • GWN7802/GWN7802P



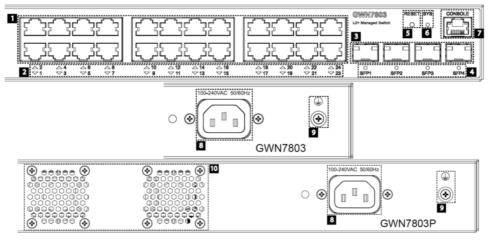
#### GWN7802/GWN7802P Ports

No.	Port & LED	Description
1	Port 1-16	16x Ethernet RJ45 (10/100/1000Mbps), used for connecting terminals. Note: GWN7802P Ethernet ports support PoE and PoE+.
2	1-16	Ethernet ports' LED indicators
3	Port SFP1/2/3/4	4x 1000Mbps SFP ports
4	SFP 1/2/3/4	SFP ports' LED indicators
5	RESET	Factory Reset pinhole. Press for 5 seconds to reset factory default settings
6	SYS	System LED indicator
7	CONSOLE	1x Console port, used for connecting managing PC
8	100-240 VAC 50-60Hz	Power socket

9		Lightning protection grounding post			
10	Fan	1x Fan			
	CM/N/Z002(D) Davida and LEDa				

GWN7802(P) Ports and LEDs

### • GWN7803/GWN7803P

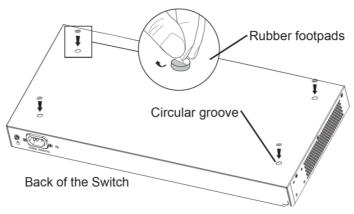


GWN7803/GWN7803P Ports

No.	Port & LED	Description
1	Port 1-24	24x Ethernet RJ45 (10/100/1000Mbps), used for connecting terminals. Note: GWN7803P Ethernet ports support PoE and PoE+.
2	1-24	Ethernet ports' LED indicators
3	Port SFP1/2/3/4	4x 1000Mbps SFP ports
4	SFP 1/2/3/4	SFP ports' LED indicators
5	RESET	Factory Reset pinhole. Press for 5 seconds to reset factory default settings
6	SYS	System LED indicator
7	CONSOLE	1x Console port, used for connecting managing PC
8	100-240 VAC 50-60Hz	Power socket
9		Lightning protection grounding post
10	Fan	2x Fan

GWN7803(P) Ports and LEDs

### Install on the Desktop



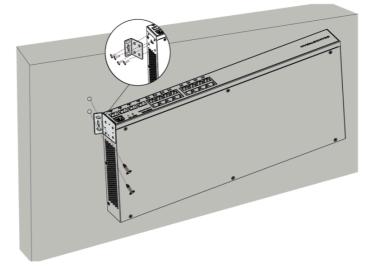
GWN780x(P) Desktop Installation

- 1. Place the bottom of switch on a sufficiently large and stable table.
- 2. Peel off the rubber protective paper of the four footpads one by one, and stick them in the corresponding circular grooves at the four corners of the bottom of the case.
- 3. Flip the switch over and place it smoothly on the table.

## Install on the Wall

#### Note:

GWN7801(P) require the Extended Rack Mounting Kits

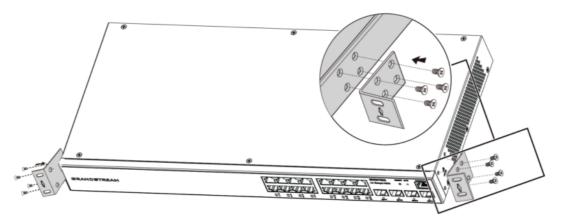


#### GWN780x(P) Wall Installation

- 1. Use the matching screws (KM 3\*6) to fix the two L-shaped rack-mounting kits (rotated 90°) on both sides of switch.
- 2. Stick the switch port up and horizontally on the selected wall, mark the position of the screw hole on the L-shaped rackmounting kits with a marker. Then, drill a hole at the marked position with an impact drill, and drill the expansion screws(prepared by yourself) into the drilled hole in the wall.
- 3. Use a screwdriver to tighten the screws (prepared by yourself) that have passed through the L-shaped rack-mounting kits to tighten the expansion solenoids to ensure that the switch is firmly installed on the wall.

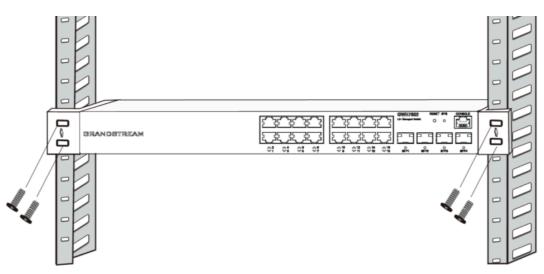
# Install on a 19" Standard Rack

#### Note:



GWN780x(P) L-shaped rack-mounting Installation

- 1. Check the grounding and stability of the rack.
- 2. Install the two L-shaped rack-mounting in the accessories on both sides of switch, and fix them with the screws provided (KM 3\*6).

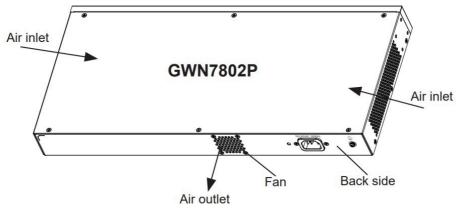


GWN780x(P) Standard Rack Installation

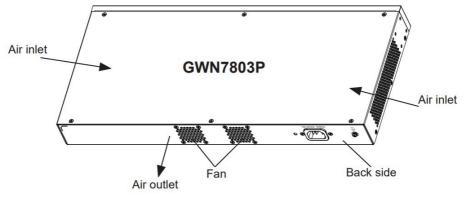
- 3. Place the switch in a proper position in the rack and support it by the bracket.
- 4. Fix the L-shaped rack-mounting to the guide grooves at both ends of the rack with screws(prepared by yourself) to ensure that the switch is stably and horizontally installed on the rack.

#### Note:

To avoid high temperatures and keep the device cool, sufficient space should be left around the switch for heat dissipation. The air inlet of the switch cannot face or be close to the air outlet of other devices.



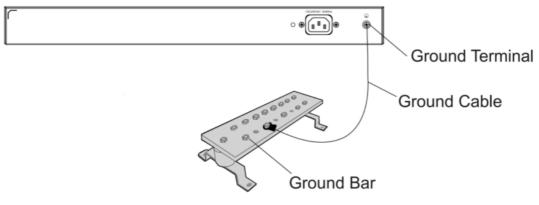
GWN7802P – Air inlet/outlet



GWN7803P – Air inlet/outlet

## Powering and Connecting GWN780x(P)

• Grounding the Switch

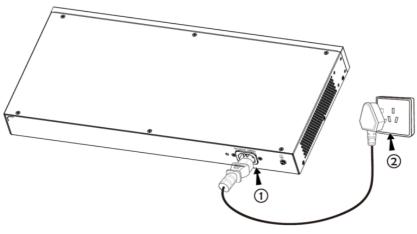


Grounding the Switch

- 1. Remove the ground screw from the back of switch, and connect one end of the ground cable to the wiring terminal of switch.
- 2. Put the ground screw back into the screw hole, and tighten it with a screwdriver.
- 3. Connect the other end of the ground cable to other device that has been grounded or directly to the terminal of the ground bar in the equipment room.

#### • Powering on the Switch

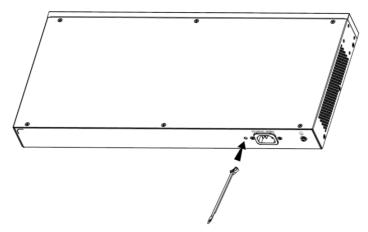
Connect the power cable and the switch first, then connect the power cable to the power supply system of the equipment room



Powering on the Switch

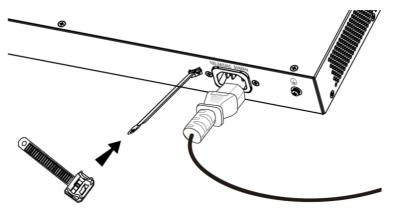
### • Connecting Power Cord Anti-Trip (Optional)

In order to protect the power supply from accidental disconnection, it's recommended to purchase a power cord anti-trip for installation.



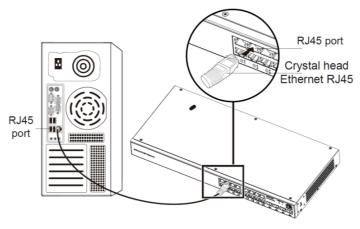
Connecting Power Cord Anti-Trip (Optional) – part 1

1. Place the smooth side of the fixing strap towards the power outlet and insert it into the hole on the side of it.



Connecting Power Cord Anti-Trip (Optional) – part 2

- 2. After plugging the power cord into the power outlet, slide the protector over the remaining strap until it slides over the end of the power cord.
- 3. Wrap the strap of the protective cord around the power cord and lock it tightly. Fasten the straps until the power cord is securely fastened.
- Connect to RJ45 Port

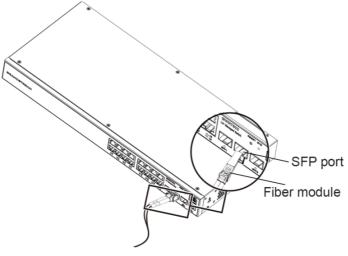


Connect to RJ45 Port

- 1. Connect one end of the network cable to the switch, and the other end to the peer device.
- 2. After powered on, check the status of the port indicator. If on, it means that the link is connected normally; if off, it means the link is disconnected, please check the cable and the peer device whether is enabled.

### • Connect to SFP Port

The installation process of the fiber module is as follows:



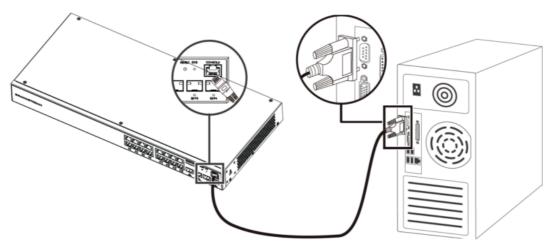
Connect to SFP Port

- 1. Grasp the fiber module from the side and insert it smoothly along the switch SFP port slot until the module is in close contact with the switch.
- 2. When connecting, pay attention to confirm the Rx and Tx ports of SFP fiber module. Insert one end of the fiber into the Rx and Tx ports correspondingly, and connect the other end to another device.
- 3. After powered on, check the status of the port indicator. If on, it means that the link is connected normally; if off, it means the link is disconnected, please check the cable and the peer device whether is enabled.

#### Notes:

- Please select the optical fiber cable according to the module type. The multi-mode module corresponds to the multi-mode optical fiber, and the single-mode module corresponds to the single-mode optical fiber.
- Please select the same wavelength optical fiber cable for connection.
- Please select an appropriate optical module according to the actual networking situation to meet different transmission distance requirements.
- The laser of the first-class laser products is harmful to eyes. Do not look directly at the optical fiber connector.

#### • Connect to Console Port



Connect to Console Port

- 1. Connect the RJ45 end of the console cable to the console port of switch.
- 2. Connect the other end of the console cable to the DB9 male connector or USB port to the PC.

#### **Safety Compliances**

The GWN780x(P) L2+ Managed Network Switch complies with FCC/CE and various safety standards. The GWN780x(P) power adapter is compliant with the UL standard. Use the universal power adapter provided with the GWN780x(P) package only. The manufacturer's warranty does not cover damages to the device caused by unsupported power adapters.

#### Warranty

If GWN780x(P) L2+ Managed Network Switch was purchased from a reseller, please contact the company where the device was purchased for replacement, repair or refund. If the device was purchased directly from Grandstream, contact our Technical Support Team for an RMA (Return Materials Authorization) number before the product is returned. Grandstream reserves the right to remedy the warranty policy without prior notification.

# **GETTING STARTED**

### **LED Indicators**

The front panel of the GWN780x(P) has LED indicators for power and interface activities, the table below describes the LED indicators' status.

LED Indicator	Status	Description			
	Off	Power off			
	Solid green	Booting			
	Flashing green	Upgrade			
System Indicator	Solid blue	Normal use			
	Flashing blue	Provisioning			
	Solid red	Upgrade failed			
	Flashing red	Factory reset			
	Off	<ul> <li>For all ports: port off</li> <li>For SFP ports: port failure</li> </ul>			
	Solid green	Port connected and there is no activity			
Port Indicator	Flashing green	Port connected and data is transferring			
	Solid yellow	Ethernet port connected, and there is no activity and PoE powered			
	Flashing yellow	Ethernet port connected, data is transferring and PoE powered			
	Alternately flashing yellow and green	Ethernet port failure			

GWN780x(P) LED Indicators

# **Access & Configure**

Note:

If no DHCP server is available, the GWN780x(P) default IP address is 192.168.0.254.

### Login using the Console port

- 1. Use the console cable to connect the console port of switch and the serial port of PC.
- Open the terminal emulation program of PC (e.g. SecureCRT), enter the default username and password to login. (The default administrator username is "admin" and the default random password can be found at the sticker on the GWN7800 switch).

#### Note:

The baud rate needs to be set to 115200.

### Login Remotely using SSH

- 1. Enter "cmd" in PC/Start.
- 2. Enter ssh <gwn7800\_IP> in the cmd window.
- 3. Enter the default username and password to login. (The default administrator username is "admin" and the default random password can be found at the sticker on the GWN7800 switch).

### **Configure using GWN.Cloud**

Type **https://www.gwn.cloud** in the browser, and enter the account and password to login the cloud platform. If you don't have an account, please register first or ask the administrator to assign one for you.

### Login using the Web UI

The GWN780x(P) embedded Web server responds to HTTPS GET/POST requests. Embedded HTML pages allow users to configure the device through a Web browser such as Microsoft IE, Mozilla Firefox, or Google Chrome.

Plug-and-play connectivity, control and configure beyond, extend your network everywhere	
	Username
	Please enter username
	Password
	Please enter password
. IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Sign In

GWN780x(P) WEB GUI Page

- 1. A PC uses a network cable to correctly connect any RJ45 port of the switch.
- 2. Set the Ethernet (or local connection) IP address of the PC to 192.168.0.x ("x" is any value between 1-253), and the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0, so that it is in the same network segment with switch IP address. If DHCP is used, this step could be skipped.
- 3. Type the switch's default management IP address http://<gwn7800\_IP> in the browser, and enter username and password to login. (The default administrator username is "admin" and the default random password can be found at the sticker on the GWN7800 switch).

### **CLI Access**

In addition to the web-based configuration, the GWN780x series can also be configured using a Command Line Interface (CLI). For detailed instructions on using the CLI, please refer to the GWN78xx CLI User Guide.

# **WEB GUI Languages**

The GWN7800 web GUI supports many languages including *English, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, French* etc.

To change the default language, select the displayed language at the bottom of the web GUI either before or after logging in.

Managed Network SWITCH	Sign In GWN7803
Plug-and-play connectivity with customized contronic figurations	
to extend your network Espende	Username
Deutsch	
Français	
Portugues	Password
Annual and a second and a secon	
Constant Con	
Submitter Contraction Submitter	
ACIAN ACIAN	Sign In
Italiano	
Русский	
Español (España)	
Portugués (Brasil)	
Српом	

Web GUI Languages – Login Page

System Info					简体中文	A Language
Basic Info			Resource Status		English Español	Change Password
Device Name	GWN7803P	Ľ	70%		Deutsch	:6 Sign Out
System Location	Default		60% 50%		Français	CPU Usage
System Contact	Default		40%		Português	
MAC Address	C0:74:AD		20%		Tiếng Việt	0%
System OID	1.3.6.1.		0% 10:39:33 10:39:48 10:40:03	10:	الحربية	Memory Usage
Part Number	9				Dansk	
Serial Number	2		Device Temperature 36℃			
MGMT VLAN	VLAN 1					
IPv4 Address	192.168.0.37					

WEB GUI – Start page

### **WEB GUI Configuration**

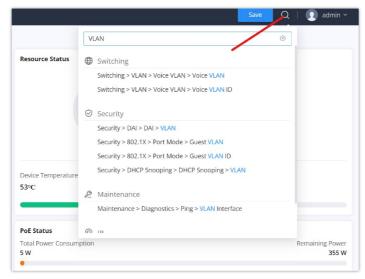
GWN780x web GUI includes 10 main sections to configure and manage the switch and check the connection status.

Overview	~	System Info		
Switching	~	Basic Info		
	~	Device Name	GWN7803P	ľ
😂 Multicast	~	System Location System Contact	Default	
ි Routing	~			
🗲 PoE	~	MAC Address System OID	C0:74:AD:BA:24:FC 1.3.6.1.4.1.42379	
l∼ QoS	~	Part Number Serial Number	9640006513A 20VXVQ5N90BA24FC	
⊘ Security	~ <	Scharhamser	20111120112012112	
𝒫 Maintenance		IPv4 Address		
System	~	Management IPv4 Address Default Gateway	192.168.80.37 192.168.80.1	
- System		IPv6 Address		
		Global Unicast Address		

WEB GUI Configuration

In case it's hard to go through every single section, GWN780x(P) Switches have search functionality to help the user find the right configuration, settings or parameters, etc.

On the top of the page, there is a search icon, the user can click on it and then enter the keyword relevant to his search, then he will get all the possible locations of that keyword.



Search – part 1

It's also possible to search through menus and sub-menus, and once the user clicks on the search result, they will jump directly to the specified page, please see the figure below:

		-	VLAN IP Interface			IPv	4 Interface		8
		,	IPv4 Interface IPv6 Interface	IPv6 Router Adverti	sements	0	IP		
0	IP ^		MGMT VLAN		VLAN 1		IP > VLAN IP Interface > IPv4 Interface		
	VLAN IP Interface		IPv4 Default Ga	teway					
					Cancel	ÖK			
			Interface Settings						
	Neighbor Discovery		Add Delete				All ~ All Types	~ Q VL/	N/IP Address
			IPv4 Interface	Status 🛈	Тур	e	IPv4 Address	MTU	Operation
	DNS		Loopback1	UP	Stat	tic		1500	C Ō
L									



# **OVERVIEW**

Overview is the first section that displays System information in the first page "**System Info**" and Port status on the second page "**Port Info**". This section provides the user with a general and global view about the GWN780x(P) system and ports status for easy monitoring.

# System Info

System Info is the first page after a successful login to the GWN780x(P) Web Interface. It provides an overall view of the GWN780x(P) Switch information presented in a Dashboard style for easy monitoring including basic info, Resources Status, PoE Status (only PoE models), System Events and Fan (only for supported models).

To name the device please click on  $\square$ , then enter the desired name.

Basic Info		Resource Status			
Device Name System Location System Contact	GWN7801 2 Default Default	60%			<b>33%</b> ■ CPU Usage
MAC Address System OID Part Number Serial Number	C0:74:AD 1.3.6.1.4.1.42379	30% 20% 10% 0%			60% Memory Usage
MGMT VLAN IPv4 Address IPv6 Global Unicast Address IPv6 Link Local Address	VLAN 1 192.168.80.201 :: fe80::c274:adff:feb9:3b44	Device Temperature 33°C	10048041 100480	51 1594901	
IPv4 Default Gateway IPv6 Default Gateway	192.168.80.1 fe80::96a6:7eff:fe69:7bf1	System Events	_		
System Time System Uptime	2023-12-23 15:48:58 UTC+8:00 0 hours, 10 minutes	🕍 Emergency	0 > 2 >	<ul><li>Critical</li><li>Error</li></ul>	0
System Version Hardware Version	1.0.5.2 V1.2A	Warning	22 >	Information	

### System Info page

Basic Info	Displays Device and System general information that includes (Device name, MAC Address, Default Gateway, System Time, System Version etc.)
Resource Status	Displays real-time CPU and memory usage also supports viewing the historical information of CPU and memory, and helps to check the problem of excessive CPU and memory usage.
PoE Status	Shows the Total Power Consumption and the remaining Power in Watt. <i>Note: Available only for PoE models.</i>
System Events	Diplays the total number of events for each category (Emergency, Alert, Warning etc). <b>Note:</b> Clicking on any events category will redirect you to the Diagnostics page for further details.
Fan	Displays the fans operation status and speed. <i>Note:</i> it's only available for devices with fans like GWN7802P and GWN7803P.

### System Info page

### **Port Info**

This page displays the status for each port on the GWN780x(P) switches.

- Port Info: indicates port status by color code (green, red, gray, white, etc.) and PoE icon.
- Basic Info: click on the port to see basic information like port description, speed, duplex mode, etc.
- **Statistics:** displays the port traffic statistics.
- **Neighbor Info:** displays port neighbor information, including device name, MAC address, IP address, speed, connection duration, and more.
- **PoE Power Supply:** displays the power history of PoE ports to help identify and pinpoint PoE power issues.

Please refer to the figures below:

Port Info			
1000 N	ops 📕 100 Mbps/10Mbps 📕 Linkdown	ErrDisable Shutdown	∳ PoE Power: UP
2 4 6 1	10 + 12 14 16	18 20 22 24	
1 3 5 4 3	9 11 13 15	17 19 4 21 23	25 SFP1 26 SFP2 27 SFP3 SFP4

Basic Info		
Port Name:	1/0/2	
Port Description:		
Port Status: Up Speed: Auto (1000Mbps)		
Duplex Mode:	Auto (Full)	
Flow Control:	Disabled (Off)	
Jumbo Frame:	9216	
Statistics		0
InOctets:	1894472068	
InUcastPkts:	1331521	
InNUcastPkts:	5853	
InDiscards:	0	
OutOctets:	71181836	
OutUcastPkts:	582683	
OutNUcastPkts:	3235	
OutDiscards:	0	
InMulticastPkts:	4606	
InBroadcastPkts:	1247	
OutMulticastPkts:	948	
OutBroadcastPkts:	2287	

Port Info – Basic Info & Statistics

Neighbor Info		(
Hostname:	GCC6010W_c0:74:ad	
Device ID:	C0:74:AD	
IPv4 Address:	192.168.5.51	
IPv6 Address:	fe80::c274:adff:fe25:2a08	
Manufacturer:	-	
Current Rate:	-	
Current Pkts/Bytes:	↑ 15705 / 2.52MB ↓ 16270 / 7.69MB	
Up Time:	2 hours, 7 minutes	
PoE Power Supply		C
10 minutes		
10 minutes         30 minutes           1m         1 hour           0.6 mW         0.6 mW           0.4 mW         0.2 mW		
30 minutes 1 m 1 hour 0.8 mW 0.6 mW 0.4 mW	1850	1950
30 minutes 1 m 1 hour 0.0 mW 0.0 mW 0.2 mW 0.2 mW 0.2 mW 0.3 m 0.5 mS	1856 Down	1955
30 minutes 1 m 1 hour 0.0 mW 0.0 mW 0.4 mW 0.4 mW 0.2 mW 0 mW 00 mW		7950

Port Info – Neighbor Info & PoE Power Supply

The following table explained the color code and the symbols used:

	Grey: Linkdown
5	White: shutdown
8	Green: 1000 Mbps speed
16	Light green: 100 Mbps/10 Mbps speed
6	Red: ErrDisable

#### Ports Labels and Color code

**Note:** a PoE symbol and color code combination is also possible. Ex: in this case, the port is using 1000 Mbps speed and also using PoE at the same time.

There are 3 main sections for each port:

• Basic Info: displays info about the port name, speed, status etc.

**Note:** Click on difference to the port settings like Description, Speed, Duplex Mode and Flow Control or to enable or disable the port.

• PoE Power Supply: displays PoE Current Power and priority, Status etc.

**Note:** Click on (1) to change PoE settings.

• Statistics: displays Statistics about Octets, and different types of Packets (Broadcast, Multicast, etc).

**Note:** Click on  $\bigotimes$  to clear the statistics.

# SWITCHING

Switching section is used to configure ports settings, link Aggregation, VLAN, Spanning Tree etc.

### **Port Basic Settings**

On this page, you can configure the basic parameters for GWN780x(P) Switch ports, like disabling or enabling the port or even enabling the port based on a schedule, adding Description, specifying the speed by default is Auto, Duplex Mode, and Flow Control. There is also a filter on in case you wan to edit only the Copper ports which are the Gigabit Ethernet ports or Fiber ports which are the SFP ports.

Port Basic Setting	s > Edit Port		
	Port	1/0/1	
	Port Type	Copper	
	Description		0~128 characters
	Port Enable	Enable Disabled	
	Scheduled enabled	Only-Workday ^	
	(mail	None Only-Workday	
	10,000.000	<ul> <li>Ohly-Workday</li> <li>Ohly-Workday</li> </ul>	
	Flow Control	Disabled Enabled Auto     How Control setting will not take effect if Duplex Mode is set to "Half".	
		Cancel OK	

Port Basic Settings page

Port	The selected Port to be configured, it can be either Gigabit Ethernet port or SFP port.
Description	It is used to configure the information description of this interface , which can be a description of usage, etc., with a maximum of 128 characters, and the characters limited to input are numbers 0-9 , letters az / AZ and special characters.
Port Enable	Set whether to enable the interface. <i>it is enabled by default.</i>

Scheduled enabled	From the drop-down list, select the schedule for when the port (including physical and LAG ports) will be enabled.
Speed	Set the rate of the interface, the options are {Auto, 10Mbps, 100Mbps, 1000Mbps}. The default is auto-negotiation. <b>Note:</b> When set to Auto, the rate of the interface is automatically negotiated between the interface and the peer port.
	Set the duplex mode of the interface. The GE ports options are { auto-negotiation, full-duplex, half- duplex}. <i>The default is auto-negotiation.</i>
Duplex Mode	<ul> <li>Note: Optical ports only support full-duplex mode.</li> <li>Auto-negotiation: The duplex state of an interface is determined by the auto-negotiation between the interface and the peer port.</li> <li>Duplex: the interface send and receive data packets.</li> <li>Half-duplex: interface can only send/ receive packets.</li> </ul>
Flow Control	Set the flow control on the interface, the options are {Disabled, Enabled, Auto}. <i>The default is Disabled.</i> After enabling it, if the local device is congested, it will send a message to the peer device to notify the peer device to temporarily stop sending packets, after receiving the message, the peer device will temporarily stop sending packets to the local and vice versa. Thus, the occurrence of packet loss is avoided.
	<i>Note:</i> The optical port does not support auto-negotiation mode.

Port Basic Settings

# Jumbo Frame

The maximum Transmission Payload or MTU is typically 1500 bytes, in case the user requires even a bigger MTU length for a specific scenario, there is an option on the GWN780x(P) Switch to enable Jumbo Frame, the maximum Ethernet frame size ranges from 1518 up to 10000.

Port Basic Setting	s		
Port Basic Settings	Jumbo Frame		
	*Jumbo Frame	9216	Valid range is 1518-10000.
		Cancel OK	

Jumbo Frame

# **Port Statistics**

For monitoring or even sometimes troubleshooting, the Port Statistics displays in real time the flow of data with different units like Octects, Packets, Transmission Rate and OurErrPackets. The option to clear all the statistics or a specific port is supported as well.

Port Statisti	cs								
	Statistics Inter	val (s)	10			×.			
Clear All									
Port	Receive Rate (bps)	InOctets	InPackets	InErrPackets	Transmit Rate (bps)	OutOctets	OutPackets	Ou	Operati
1/0/1									0 0
		 1906491982	 1407667	0	0	 88053531	 636435		0 0
1/0/1 1/0/2 1/0/3									0 @

Port Statistics – part 1

To view even more details like Etherlike (SNMP), RMON and port Private MIB information.

	Photostanial feb 10			
	Port:1/0/1	×		
tatistics	Refresh Clear			
Clear All		_		
Port	Interface Etherlike RMON Private	utOctets	OutPackets	Operation
1/0/1	RX_etherStatsUndersizeDropPktsRT 0	748971	35826	0
1/0/2	RX_etherStatsPkts1519toMaxOctetsRT 0			
1/0/3	TX_etherStatsPkts1519toMaxOctetsRT 0			
	RX_MacDiscardsRT 0			

Port Statistics – part 2

# **Loopback Detection**

By enabling the loop detection function of the interface, the interface periodically sends detection packets to check whether the packets are returned to the device, and then determines whether there is a loop in the device. If a loop is detected, the port is automatically shut down to eliminate the loop and ensure the normal operation of the network environment.

#### Note:

Interface Loopback Detection is not effective. If STP is enabled, because STP protection overrides interface Loopback Detection.

oopback Dete	ction				
	Loopback Detection				
		Cancel			
ort					
Edit	efresh				
Port	Loopback Detection	Detection Status	Port Status	Time Left (s)	Operation
1/0/1	Disabled	Disabled	normal	0	
1/0/2	Disabled	Disabled	normal	0	
1/0/3	Disabled	Disabled	normal	0	Ľ
1/0/3	Disabled	Disabled	normal	0	G

Loopback Detection

### **Port Auto Recovery**

Port Auto Recovery helps recover a port after a specific delay that can be specified by the user. When the following functions of the port trigger the port down, the port automatically returns to the up state after the delay time:

### **Examples:**

- ARP packet detection: If the ARP rate in DAI exceeds the set value, the current port will be shut down.
- **STP BPDU Guard:** In spanning tree, the port enables BPDU Guard. When this function is triggered, the port will be shut down.
- Port Loop: When the port is self-looping and spanning tree is enabled, the port will be shut down.
- ACL: When the ACL rule is matched and the action is shutdown, the port will be shut down.
- Port Security: When the number of port MAC addresses exceeds the set number, the port will be shut down.

#### Note:

When the recovery time is up and the port is back up, if the condition that triggers the down occurs again, the port will be shut down again.

	Recovery Items	IIA 🔽			
		ARP Packet Detection	STP BPDU Guard		
		DHCP Rate Limit	Broadcast Storm Control		
		Unicast Storm Control	Unknown Multicast Storm Control		
		Port Loop	ACL		
		Port Security			
	•Delay Time (s)	30		Valid range is 30-86400.	
		Cancel			
ort					
Refresh					
Port	ErrDisable Reason			Time Left (s)	Operation
1/0/1	-			0	Ð
1/0/2	-			0	٩
1/0/3				0	O

Port Auto Recovery

## Link Aggregation

LAG means Link Aggregation Group which groups some physical ports together to make a single high-bandwidth data path. Thus it can implement traffic load sharing among the member ports in a group to enhance the connection reliability.

### Link Aggregation Group

There are two load balance modes on the GWN780x(P) Switches, either based on the MAC Address or based on the IP – MAC Address. And in terms of the type of LAG, there are either the static option or to use the LACP or Link Aggregation Control Protocol both of them are supported.

Load B						
	Balance Mode	MAC Address	s		~	
AG	Name	Туре	Link Status	Active Member	Inactive Member	Operation
AG1		Static	Down			C 3
AG2		Static	Down			C 3
AG3		Static	Down			C 3
AG4		Static	Down			C 9
AG5		Static	Down			C 3
AG6	-	Static	Down			C 3
AG7		Static	Down			C 9
AG8		Static	Down			C 3

Link Aggregation Group

Load Balancing Mode	Select your Load balance mode. <b>MAC address</b> - Aggregated group will balance the traffic based on different MAC addresses. Therefore, the packets from different MAC addresses will be sent to different links. <b>IP/Mac Address</b> - Aggregated group will balance the traffic based on MAC addresses and IP addresses. Therefore, the packets from same MAC addresses but different IP addresses will be sent to different links.
Edit Group	<ul> <li>Name: Enter the name of the LA Group.</li> <li>Type: Use the drop down menu to specify the type for LAG.</li> <li>Static- The static aggregated port sends packets over active member without detecting or negotiating with remote aggregated port.</li> <li>LACP- The LACP aggregated ports place member into active only after negotiated with remote aggregated port for best reliability.</li> </ul>

Link Aggregation Port

# LAG Port Settings

In this page, the user can Enable the Link Aggregation Group and add Description as well as specifying the speed and the flow control for LAG.

Group Por	t Settings LACP					
Port	Description	Status	Link Status	Speed	Flow Control	Operation
LAG1	-	Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG2	-	Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG3	-	Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG4		Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG5		Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG6		Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG7		Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
LAG8		Enabled	Down	Auto	Disabled	Ľ

#### Link Aggregation Port Settings

Port	The selected LAG to be configured.
Description	It is used to configure the information description for this LAG , which can be a description of usage, etc., with a maximum of 128 characters, and the characters limited to input are numbers 0-9 , letters az / AZ and special characters.
Port Enable	Set whether to enable the interface. <i>it is enabled by default.</i>
Speed	Set the rate of the interface, the options are {Auto, 10Mbps, 100Mbps, 1000Mbps}. The default is auto-negotiation. <b>Note:</b> When set to Auto, the rate of the interface is automatically negotiated between the interface and the peer port.
Jumbo Frame	Specify the jumpo frame, valid range is 1518-10000. Default value is 9216
Flow Control	Set the flow control on the interface, the options are { Disabled, Enabled, Auto}. <i>The default is Disabled</i> After enabling it, if the local device is congested, it will send a message to the peer device to notify the peer device to temporarily stop sending packets, after receiving the message, the peer device will temporarily stop sending packets to the local and vice versa. Thus, the occurrence of packet loss is avoided.

Link Aggregation Settings

### LACP

LACP or Link Aggregation Control Protocol is based on the priority, and the user can enable a system priority or even specify the the priority for each port individually.

ink Aggregation				
Group LAG Settings	LACP			
*Syst	em Priority	32768	Valid range is 1-65535	
		Cancel		
ACP List				
Port	Port	Priority	Timeout	Operation
1/0/1	Port 1	Priority	Timeout	Operation
1/0/1		Priority		
<ul><li>1/0/1</li><li>1/0/2</li></ul>	1	Priority	Long	ľ
<ul><li>1/0/1</li><li>1/0/2</li></ul>	1 22	riority	Long	C
1/0/1 1/0/2 1/0/3	1 22 1	riority	Long Long Long	C C C
<ul> <li>1/0/1</li> <li>1/0/2</li> <li>1/0/3</li> <li>1/0/4</li> </ul>	1 22 1 1	riority	Long Long Long Long	

Link Aggregation – LACP

System Priority	Set the system priority of LACP, the value range is an integer from 1-65535, the default is 32768.
Edit LACP	<ul> <li>Port: Select the switch LAG interface to be configured</li> <li>Port Priority:Set the LACP protocol priority of the port, the value range is an integer from 1 to 65535, the default is 1.</li> <li>Note: The smaller the priority value of the port, the higher the LACP priority of the port.</li> <li>Timeout: Set the timeout time for receiving LACP packets, the options are { Short, Long}, the default is Short.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Short mode: the default timeout period for receiving LACP protocol packets is 3 seconds.</li> <li>Long mode: the default timeout period for receiving LACP protocol packets is 90 seconds .</li> </ul>

### **MAC Address Table**

The MAC address table records the correspondence between the MAC addresses of other devices learned by the switch and the interfaces, as well as information such as the VLANs to which the interfaces belong. When forwarding a packet, the device queries the MAC address table according to the destination MAC address of the packet. If the MAC address table contains an entry corresponding to the destination MAC address of the packet, it directly forwards the packet through the outbound interface in the entry. If the MAC address table does not contain an entry corresponding to the destination MAC address of the packet on all interfaces in the VLAN to which it belongs except the receiving interface.

The entries in the MAC address table are divided into **Dynamic Address**, **Static MAC Address**, **Black hole Address** and **Port Security Address**.

### **Dynamic Address**

the MAC address table is established based on the automatic learning of the source MAC address in the data frame received by the device. If the MAC address entry does not exist in the MAC address table, the device adds the new MAC address and the interface and VLAN corresponding to the MAC address as a new entry into the MAC address table. GWN780x(P) Switch will update the entry by resetting the aging time.

#### Aging Time:

Dynamic MAC address entries are not always valid . Each entry has a lifetime. The entries that cannot be updated after reaching the lifetime will be deleted. This lifetime is called the Aging Time. If the record is updated before reaching the lifetime, the aging time of the entry will be recalculated.

#### Notes:

• The value range is 0 or 60-1 000000, **the default is 300**. If it is set to 0, it means that dynamic MAC address entries will not be aged

• Dynamic table entries are lost after system restart.

Oynamic Addresses Stati	ic MAC Addresses Blackhole Addresses Port Secure Addres	sses
*Aging Time (s)	300	Valid range is 0 and <u>60-1000000</u>
	Cancel OK	
Refresh Add Static MA		Q. Search
Add Static MA		Q search
VLAN	MAC Address	Port
1	C0:74:AD:23:AA:64	GE1
1	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	GE1
1	100 C 10 C 10 C 10 C	GE1
		Total 3 < 1 > 10 / page :

Dynamic MAC Address Table

Click on "**Refresh**" button to update the table, or click on "**Add Static MAC Address**" button to add the entry to the static MAC address.

### **Static MAC Address**

This section allows user to manually assign MAC address into MAC table. The configuration result will be displayed on the table listed on the lower side of this web page.

#### Note:

The static MAC address must be unicast.

	Add Static Address	$\times$	
(	Static MAC address must be unicast		
	MAC Address      : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	-	ually.
	Cancel		

Static MAC Address

MAC Address	Enter the MAC address that will be forwarded
VLAN	This is the VLAN group to which the MAC address belongs.
Port	Select the port where received frame of matched destination MAC address will be forwarded to.

### **Black Hole Address**

If a MAC address is not trusted or insecure, The user can block the traffic of certain MAC Address and discard them by adding them to the Black Hole Address Table.

Click on "Add" button then enter the MAC Address and the VLAN.

MAC Address Table					
Dynamic Addresses	Static MAC Addresses	Blackhole Addresses	Port Secure Addresses		
		Add Blackhole Addr	ess	×	
	Blackhole MAC address n	nust be a unicast address.			
	•MAC Address  •VLAN Valid range is 1–40	94. Cancel OK			to filter out illegal MAC addresses
			Add		
	©2023 Grand	stream Networks, Inc. All Righ	hts Reserved. Grandstream So	oftware	License Agreement

Black Hole Address

### **Port Security Address**

After enabling port security in **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **Port Security**, the addresses will be displayed in the **MAC Address Table**  $\rightarrow$  **Port Security Address** synchronously.

The list shows interface name, VLAN, MAC address.

### Note:

To edit, delete or add security addresses, please navigate to Security -> Port Security.

MAC Address Table							
Dynamic Addresses	Static MAC Addresses	Blackhole Addresses	Port Secure Addresses				
Refresh							
VLAN		MAC Address		Port			
1		C0:74:AD:1F:28:BE		GE4			
				1	Total 1 < 1	>	10 / page 🗸
	©2023 Grand	lstream Networks, Inc. All Righ	ts Reserved. Grandstream So	ftware License Agreeme	nt		

Port Security Address

### VLAN

A virtual local area network, virtual LAN or VLAN, is a group of hosts with a common set of requirements that communicate as if they were attached to the same broadcast domain, regardless of their physical location. A VLAN has the same attributes as a physical local area network (LAN), but it allows for end stations to be grouped together even if they are not located on the

same network switch. VLAN membership can be configured through software instead of physically relocating devices or connections.

A user can click on "**Add**" button to add a new VLAN, also it's possible to create many VLANs at the same time by specifying a range, for example (**7-9**) will create VLAN 7,8 and 9, or create different separated VLANs, for example (**11,89**) will create VLAN 11 and 89.

#### Note:

VLAN ID valid range is from 2 to 4094. VLAN 0,1 and 4095 are reserved for the system.

VLAN					
VLAN Port Setti	ngs Port Members	Voice VLAN OUI	MAC VLAN	Protocol VLAN	
Add Delete	Delete All				
VLAN	Description	Tagged Port		Untagged Port	Operation
1	Default			1/0/1-1/0/6,1/0/8,1/0/18-1/0/28,LAG2	e ū
7	Support	1/0/24		1/0/7	C Ū
9	Sales	1/0/24		1/0/9-1/0/16	C Ū
11	Guests	1/0/24		1/0/17,LAG1,LAG5	C Ū

VLAN tab

*VLAN IDs			
Valid range is 2-40 and 11.	94. Example: "5-8,	, 11" will associa	ate VLANs 5, 6, 7, 8
3-9,11			

Add a VLAN

If the VLAN is already created there is also the option to modify it by clicking on modify button  $\square$  for more options and settings like Description, Tagged and Untagged ports and LAGs.

VLAN > Edit			
	VLAN	7	
	Description	VLAN7	1-64 alphanumeric characters and special characters .@_
	Member Type	, v	
	Port Click port to change the member type		
	2 4 6 8 1 3 5 7	10     12     14     16     18     20     22     24       9     11     13     15     17     19     21     23	25 SFP1 26 SFP2 SFP3 28 SFP4 SFP4
	LAG Click port to change the member type		
		Tagged Untagged	
		Cancel	



VLAN	The specified VLAN ID
Description	Enter a brief comment for the VLAN ID.
Member Type	Select from the drop-down list:
	<ul> <li>Remove All: remove all ports GE/LAG from this VLAN</li> <li>Tagged All: Tag all ports GE/LAG to this VLAN</li> </ul>

	Untagged All: Untag all ports GE/LAG from this VLAN
	Select individually which ports are tagged, untagged or unselected. <i>Note:</i>
GE	<ul> <li>Unselected ports will not be part of the VLAN</li> <li>Tagged ports expects tagged frames (Trunk port) like connecting a switch with another switch.</li> <li>Untagged ports expects non-tagged frames (Access port) like connecting a switch with end device.</li> </ul>
LAG	Select individually which LAGs are tagged, untagged or unselected.
	Edit VLAN

Please refer to this Table below for more details about Tagged and Untagged Ports.

Port Type	Receiving	g Packets	Forwarding Packets
Ропттуре	Untagged Packets	Tagged Packets	Tagged Packets
Untagged	When untagged packets are received, the port will add the	If the VID of packet is allowed by the port, the packet will be received. If the VID of packet is	The packet will be forwarded after removing its VLAN tag
Tagged	default VLAN tag, i.e. the PVID of the ingress port, to the packets.	forbidden by the port, the packet is will be dropped.	The packet will be forwarded with its current VLAN tag

### VLAN Tagged and Untagged

# **VLAN Port Settings**

Port Settings page allows for configuring VLAN on each port and LAG by specifying the Link Type (Trunk, Access, Hybrid or QinQ) as well as the default VLAN or PVID, the user can also enable Ingress Filtering for the selected port, also the accepted Frame Type (All, Tag Only and Untag only) and more.

Port Settings > Edit		
Port	1/0/1	
<b>≱</b> Link Type	Trunk	^
*PVID	Hybrid	Valid range is 1-4094
Accept Frame Type	Access Trunk	
TPID	QinQ	-
VLAN Translation		
	Cancel	

VLAN Port Settings – Link types

Port	100		
Port	1/0/2		
<b>∗</b> Link Type	Trunk	~	
*PVID	1	Valid range is 1-4094	
Accept Frame Type	All Tag Only Untag Only		
TPID	0x8100	~	
VLAN Translation			
Ingress			
VLAN Mapping1			
*Outer VLAN ①			
<b>∗</b> VLAN after Outer Mapping⊙			
		1	Add 🕂
	Cancel OK		

VLAN Port Settings – VLAN Translation

Port Settings >	Edit		
	Port	1/0/2	
	<b>∗</b> Link Type	Hybrid	~
	*PVID	1	Valid range is 1-4094
	Accept Frame Type	All	
	TPID	0x8100	~
	Ingress Filtering		
	VLAN Translation		
	MAC VLAN		
	Protocol VLAN		
	<b> </b>	Protocol Template VLAN ()	802.1p •
			Add 🚱
		Cancel	

VLAN Port Settings – Protocol Template

Port	Shows the selected Port.
Link Type	<ul> <li>Select the Link Type:</li> <li>Hyprid: Used for connection between switches, or switch and computer.</li> <li>Access: used to connect the switch and the user terminal.</li> <li>Trunk: used for interconnecting switches or connecting switches and routers, and can carry data frames of multiple different VLANs.</li> <li>QinQ: encapsulates the user's private network VLAN tag within the public network (service provider) VLAN tag, allowing the double-layer VLAN tag packets to traverse the operator's backbone (public) network. In the public network, the packets are transmitted according to the outer VLAN tag (i.e., the public network VLAN tag) and the user's private network VLAN tag is shielded, providing the user with a simple L2 VPN tunnel.</li> </ul>
PVID	Enter the default VLAN ID.
Accept Frame Type	Select the Frame type (Tag Only, Untag Only or All).
TPID	Select TPID from the drop-down list. <b>Note:</b> TPID (Tag Protocol Identifier) is a 16-bit field in an Ethernet frame header, commonly set to "0x8100" to signal the presence of a VLAN tag, facilitating VLAN segmentation in network traffic.

VLAN Translation	<ul> <li>Mutual mapping of different VLANs is achieved by modifying the VLAN Tag carried in packets. Toggle ON/OFF VLAN Translation, then configure the VLAN Mapping below.</li> <li>Notes: Only takes effect for Trunk and Hybrid ports.</li> <li>Configuration restrictions:</li> <li>GWN7800 series switches only support the 1 to 1 function of the outer VLAN (including 1:1 and N:1)</li> <li>The outer VLAN allows the configuration of a single VLAN and the configuration of a VLAN range. Only one mapped outer VLAN can be configured, and it must be a VLAN that the port has joined.</li> <li>The total number of VLAN mapping groups supported by the switch is 256, and the maximum number of VLAN mapping groups supported by the switch is 16, and the maximum VLAN range supported by the configuration on a single port is 16.</li> </ul>
Ingress Filtering	Set whether to enable the inbound filtering function of the interface. Ingress Filtering is only available for Hybrid port, and it's enabled by default. <b>Note:</b> Ingress filtering is a method used by enterprises and internet service providers (ISPs) to prevent suspicious traffic from entering a network.
MAC VLAN	Toggle ON/OFF MAC VLAN. <b>Notes:</b> MAC address to VLAN binding can be added in the MAC VLAN tab. Only effective for Hybrid port.
Protocol Template	Select the Protocol Template from the drop-down list and the VLAN associated to it, then the specify the priority (802.1p) the range 0-7. VLANs are divided according to the protocol type (family) and encapsulation format to which the data frame belongs. Based on the configured protocol domain and VLAN mapping table in the Ethernet frame, when the switch receives an untagged frame, it adds the specified VLAN tag based on the mapping table. <i>Notes:</i> <i>Protocol VLAN must be added first under Protocol VLAN tab.</i> <i>This only takes effect for Hybrid ports.</i>

VLAN Port Settings

## **VLAN Port Members**

On this page, the user can define both Tagged and Untagged VLANs (members) for each port individually.

#### Note

**Example:** Enter "5-8, 11" to associate 5 VLANs of "5, 6, 7, 8 and 11".

/LAN						
VLAN	Port Settings Port	t Members Voice VLAN	OUI MAC VLAN Prot	tocol VLAN		
Port	Link Type	Tagged VLAN	Trunk Allowed VLANs	Untagged VLAN	PVID	Operati
1/0/1	Trunk			1	1	Ľ
1/0/2	Trunk				1	ľ
1/0/3	Trunk		Edit Port Member	×	1	Ľ
1/0/4	QinQ	Port			1	C
1/0/5	Trunk	1/0/4			1	C
1/0/6	Trunk	Link Type			1	C
1/0/7	Trunk	QinQ			1	C
1/0/8	Trunk	+Untagged VLAN			1	Ľ
1/0/9	Trunk	1			1	C
1/0/10	Trunk	PVID			1	Ľ
LAG1	Trunk	QinQ port. Same as Unt	agged VLAN		1	C
LAG2	Trunk	1			1	Ľ
LAG3	Trunk				1	C
LAG4	Trunk		Cancel		1	Ľ
						=0

VLAN Port Members – QinQ

**Trunk Allowed VLANs** allows the configuration of VLANs that do not yet exist on the switch and is only effective for configured VLANs.

'LAN						
VLAN	Port Settings Port	Members Voice VLAN	OUI MAC VLAN Pro	tocol VLAN		
Port	Link Type	Tagged VLAN	Trunk Allowed VLANs	Untagged VLAN	PVID	Operation
1/0/1	Trunk	E	dit Port Member	×	1	C
1/0/2	Trunk				1	Ľ
1/0/3	Trunk	1/0/5			1	C
1/0/4	QinQ	17075			1	ß
1/0/5	Trunk	Link Type			1	Ľ
1/0/6	Trunk	Trunk			1	ß
1/0/7	Trunk	Trunk Allowed VLAN			1	ß
1/0/8	Trunk	Enter "5-8, 11" to associa	te 5 VLANs of "5, 6, 7, 8 and 11".		1	ß
1/0/9	Trunk			_	1	ß
1/0/10	Trunk	Untagged VLAN		_	1	ß
AG1	Trunk	1		_	1	ß
AG2	Trunk	PVID			1	C
AG3	Trunk	Trunk port. Same as Unti	iRRed ATVIA		1	ß
AG4	Trunk				1	ß
AG5	Trunk	C	ancel OK		1	C
AG6	Trunk				1	C
LAG7	Trunk			1	1	C

#### VLAN Port Members – Trunk

VLAN							
VLAN	Port Settings	Port Members	Voice VLAN OUI	MAC VLAN	Protocol VLAN		
Port	Link Type	Tagged	VLAN Tr	unk Allowed VLAN	s Untagged VLAN	PVID	Operation
1/0/1	Trunk	-	-		1	1	Ľ
1/0/2	Trunk	2-16	2-	298	1	1	ß
1/0/3	Trunk				1	1	Ľ
1/0/4	QinQ				1	1	Ľ
1/0/5	Trunk				1	1	Ľ

VLAN Port Members

### **Voice VLAN**

A voice VLAN (virtual local area network) is a dedicated VLAN specifically designed to carry voice traffic, such as IP phone calls. By isolating voice traffic from other types of network traffic, voice VLANs help ensure that voice calls are prioritized and experience minimal latency or jitter. This is critical to maintaining clear and uninterrupted voice communications.

#### Voice VLAN advantages:

- **Improved voice quality:** By isolating voice traffic from other types of network traffic, voice VLANs help reduce the latency and jitter that can cause choppy or distorted audio during voice calls.
- **Reduced congestion:** By prioritizing voice traffic, voice VLANs help prevent other types of network traffic from interfering with voice calls, even during periods of heavy network usage.
- **Simplified network management:** Voice VLANs can simplify network management by making it easier to troubleshoot and resolve voice-related issues.

For example, when an IP phone is connected to a GWN78xx switch port, the switch prioritizes traffic in the voice VLAN, ensuring that voice packets are forwarded before other types of packets.

The user can select more than one way to set up the voice VLAN:

- Auto Voice VLAN using LLDP
- Tagged OUI using LLDP
- Tagged OUI using VLAN Tag
- Untagged OUI

For more details, please visit this guide: GWN78xx(P) – Voice VLAN Guide.

To configure Voice VLAN, please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **Switching**  $\rightarrow$  **VLAN page**  $\rightarrow$  **Voice VLAN tab**.

/LAN				
VLAN Port Settings F	Port Members Voi	OUI MAC VLAN Protocol VLAN	ı	
Voice	VLAN	Tagged OUI	^	
*Voice	VLAN ID	Disabled Auto Voice VLAN		
*CoS/80	02.1p Priority	Tagged OUI	Valid range is 0-7	
CoS Re	emarking	Untagged OUI		
*Aging	Time (Min)	1440	Valid range is 30-65536	
		Cancel OK		
OUI Port Settings				
Port		Status	Mode	Operatio
1/0/1		Disabled	Manual	ß
1/0/2		Disabled	Manual	ß

Voice	VL	AI	V

Voice VLAN	Select from the drop-down list the Voice VLAN method: • Disabled • Auto Voice VLAN • Tagged OUI • Untagged OUI By default is disabled.				
Voice VLAN ID	Select a VLAN as the voice VLAN from the VLAN list. <i>Note:</i> The default VLAN 1 cannot be used as a voice VLAN.				
CoS/802.1p Priority	Specify the CoS/802.1p Priority, Valid range is 0-7.				
	If Auto Voice VLAN is selected				
DSCP	Specify the DSCP priority, an integer ranging from 0 to 63.				
	If Tagged or Untagged OUI is selected				
CoS	Set whether to enable CoS Remarking.				
Aging Time	Set the aging time of the voice VLAN. The value range is an integer from 30 to 65536 , and the default is 1440 minutes .				
Edit Port Settings	<ul> <li>Port: Displays the selected port.</li> <li>Status: Set whether to enable the voice VLAN function of the port. <i>it is disabled by default.</i></li> <li>Mode: Set the working mode of the voice VLAN on the port. The default is manual.</li> <li>Note: When set to " Manual ", the port must be added to the voice VLAN manually, and the LLDP function needs to be used.</li> </ul>				

Voice VLAN

## ουι

An OUI address is a unique identifier assigned by IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) to a device vendor. It comprises the first 24 bits of a MAC address. You can recognize which vendor a device belongs to according to the OUI address. The following table shows the OUI addresses of several manufacturers. There is also the option to add a custom one based on user needs.

VLAN		Members Voice VLAN OUI MAC VLAN Protoc	ol VLAN	
A	dd Delete		_	
	OUI Address	Add OUI	×	Operation
	00:0B:82:00:00:00	*OUI Address	ream	
	C0:74:AD:00:00:00	c0 : 74 : ad : 00 : 00 : 00	ream	
11	EC:74:D7:00:00:00	Mask	ream	
	00:E0:BB:00:00:00	FF : FF : FF : 00 : 00 : 00		ß Ó
	00:03:6B:00:00:00	Description		ß Ō
	00:E0:75:00:00:00	0-64 characters		C Ū
	00:D0:1E:00:00:00	Grandstream		ľ Ď
	00:01:E3:00:00:00		5	C Ó
	00:0F:E2:00:00:00	Cancel OK		C Ó
	00:09:6E:00:00:00	FF:FF:FF:00:00:00	Avaya	C Ū

VLAN – OUI

### **MAC VLAN**

MAC VLAN is a networking technique where each VLAN is based on the source MAC address of incoming frames. Devices with the same MAC address share a VLAN. This segmentation enables isolated communication between devices within the same VLAN based on MAC addresses.

VLANs are divided according to the source MAC address of the data frame. Through the configured MAC address and VLAN mapping table, when the switch receives an untagged frame, it adds the specified VLAN Tag to the data frame based on the mapping table.

To add a MAC address to VLAN mapping, click on "**Add**" button then specify the MAC Address, Mask Length, VLAN and the priority (802.1p).

#### Note:

Only effective for Hybrid port.

/LAN				
VLAN Port Settings Po	rt Members Voice VLAN OUI MAC VLAN F	rotocol VLAN		
Add Delete Delet				
MAC Address	Add MAC VLAN	× 8	02.1p	Operation
	① The MAC address must be a unicast address.			
	Address			
	•Mask Length Valid range is 9-48 48	_		
	•VLAN			
	Please select #802.1p Valid range is 0-7	~		
	0			
	Cancel			
		_		

VLAN - MAC VLAN

### **Protocol VLAN**

VLANs are divided according to the protocol (family) type and encapsulation format to which the data frame belongs. Through the configured protocol domain and VLAN mapping table in the Ethernet frame, when the switch receives an untagged frame, it adds the specified VLAN Tag based on the mapping table.

#### Note:

Only effective for Hybrid port.

Frame Type Add Protocol VLAN	Protocol Type Value	Operation
	_	Operation
Add Protocol VLAN	×	
Add Protocol VLAN	×	
	~	
Protocol Index		
	_	
Ethernet II	~	
•Protocol Type Value Valid range: 0x600-0xFFFE	_	
Cancel		
	_	
	0 Prame Type Ethernet II Protocol Type Value Valid range: 0x600 0xFFFE	0 Prame Type Ethernet II ~ Protocol Type Value Validrange: 0x600-0xFFFE

VLAN – Protocol VLAN

### **Spanning Tree**

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol), Devices running STP discover loops in the network and block ports by exchanging information, in that way, a ring network can be disbranched to form a tree-topological ring-free network to prevent packets from being duplicated and forwarded endlessly in the network.

BPDU (Bridge Protocol Data Unit) is the protocol data that STP, RSTP and MSTP use. Enough information is carried in BPDU to ensure the spanning tree generation. STP is to determine the topology of the network via transferring BPDUs between devices.

This page allows a user to configure and display Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) property configuration including the STP Mode (STP, RSTP or MSTP), Path Cost, Bridge Priority, Max Hops, Hello and Max Aging time and Forward Delay Time.

Spanning Tree				
Global Settings	Port Settings	MST Instance MST Port Setting	s	
		Spanning Tree		
		Mode	STP ~	
		Path Cost	Short O Long	
		Bridge Priority	32768	Enter a value between 0-61440 that is a multiple of 4096
		•Max Hops	20	Valid range is 1-40.
		Hello Time (s)	2	Valid range is 1-10.
		Max Aging Time (s)	20	Valid range is 6-40.
		Forward Delay Time (s)	15	Valid range is 4-30.
			Cancel OK	
		Status		
		Bridge ID	32768-C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	
		Root Bridge ID	0-00:00:00:00:00	
		Root Port		
		Root Path Cost	0	
		Topology Change Count	0	
		Last Topology Change		

Spanning Tree – Global Settings

Spanning Tree	Set whether to enable Spanning Tree.
Mode	<ul> <li>Set the operating mode of Spanning Tree (STP).</li> <li>STP: Enable the Spanning Tree (STP) operation.</li> <li>RSTP: Enable the Rapid Spanning Tree (RSTP) operation.</li> <li>MSTP: Enable the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) operation.</li> </ul>

Path Cost	Specify the path cost method (Short, Long). Default is Short.
Bridge Priority	Select the Bridge Priority, In an STP network, the device with the smallest bridge ID is elected as the root bridge. <i>Default is 32768.</i> <b>Note:</b> The valid range is 0~61440, which must be a multiple of 4096
Max Hops	Select the Max Hops (the range is 1 - 40). <i>Default is 20</i>
Hello Time (s)	Specify the Hello Time in seconds (the range is 1 -10). <i>Default is 2.</i> <b>Note:</b> The time interval at which the device running the STP protocol sends the configuration message BPDU, which is used by the device to detect whether the link is faulty.
Max Aging Time (s)	Select The aging time of BPDU packets of the port (the range is 6 - 40). Default is 20.
Forward Delay Time (s)	Specify the Forward Delay Time in seconds (the range is 4 -30). Default is 15.
	STP Global Settings

# **STP Port Settings**

To configure STP on each port and LAG then navigate to **WEB UI**  $\rightarrow$  **Spanning Tree**  $\rightarrow$  **Port Settings**, then click on "Edit" button.

pan	nning Tree									
Glob	oal Settings	Port Settings	MST Instance	MST Port Settings						
E	dit									
	Port	Port Enable	Priority	Path Cost	Edge Port	BPDU Guard	BPDU Fliter	Point-to-Point	Port Status	Operatio
~	1/0/1	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	e
	1/0/2	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
	1/0/3	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/4	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/5	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/6	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	Ľ
	1/0/7	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/8	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/9	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	ß
	1/0/10	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Disabled	C
	1/0/11	Enabled	128	4	Auto	Disabled	Disabled	Auto	Forwarding	TP.

Spanning Tree – Port Settings

For each port or LAG, the user can enable STP and specify the priority, Path Cost, Edge port, BPDU Guard and Filter and Point-To-Point.

Port Settings > Edit P	ort	
	Port	GE1
	Enable STP	
	*Priority	128
	*Path Cost	0
	Edge Port	Auto     Enabled     Disabled
	BPDU Guard	
	BPDU Fliter	
	Point-to-Point	Auto     Enabled     Disabled
		Cancel
	Port Status	Disabled
	Designated Bridge ID	0-00:00:00:00:00
	Designated Port ID	0-0
	Path Cost	4
	Operational Edge	Disabled
	Operational Point-to-Point	Disabled

Spanning Tree – Edit Port Settings

Port	Displays the selected GE/LAG Port.
Enable STP	Set whether to enable STP on this port.
Priority	Priority is an important basis for determining whether the port will be selected as the root port. The port with higher priority under the same conditions will be selected as the root port. The smaller the value, the higher the priority. An integer in the range of 0-240, with a step size of 16, and a default of 128. <b>Note:</b> The valid range is 0~240, which must be a multiple of 16
Path Cost	Set the path cost of the port on the specified spanning tree. The default value is 0, which means that path cost calculation is performed automatically. <i>Note:</i> The valid range is 0~200000000. 0 is equal to auto
Edge Port	<ul> <li>Set whether to enable Edge Port or disable it, by default it's on auto.</li> <li><i>Notes:</i></li> <li>A port is considered as an edge port when it is directly connected to the user terminal or server, instead of any other switches or shared network segments. The edge port will not cause a loop upon network topology changes.</li> <li>In the edge mode, the interface would be put into the Forwarding state immediately upon link up. While in auto mode it will detect if the port is an edge or not.</li> </ul>
BPDU Guard	Set whether to enable BPDU Guard. <b>Note:</b> BPDU Guard further protects your switch by turning this port into error state and shutdown if any BPDU received from this port.
BPDU Filter	Set whether to enable BPDU Filter. <i>Note:</i> Drop all BPDU packets and no BPDU will be sent.
Point-to-Point	Select Point-to-Point option (Auto, Enabled or Disabled). <i>Default is Auto.</i> <b>Note:</b> determines the STP of link type for this port automatically if set to Auto.

## **Multiple Spanning Tree Instance**

MST or Multiple Spanning Tree Instance allows traffic of different VLAN to be mapped into different MST Instances. GWN780x(P) Switch supports up to 16 independent MST instances ( $0 \sim 15$ ) where each instance can be associated with many VLANs.

Spanning Tree								
Global Settings	Port Settings	MST Instance MST	FPort Settings					
	*Region Name	8	C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA		1-32 alphanumeric characters and special characters S			
Revision Level			0		Valid range is 0-65535.			
			Cancel OK					
MSTI	VLAN	Priority	Bridge Identifiter	Designated Root Bridge	Root Port	Root Path Cost	Remaining Hop	Operation
0	1-4094	32768	32768- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32767- C0:74:AD:B9:F1:9C	GE8	4	20	ß
1		32768	32769- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32769- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	-	0	20	ß
2	-	32768	32770- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32770- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	-	0	20	ß
3		32768	32771- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32771- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	-	0	20	ß
4		32768	32772- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32772- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA		0	20	ß
5	-	32768	32773- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA	32773- C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA		0	20	ß

Multiple Spanning Tree Instance

MST Instance > Edit MST Instance	
MSTI	0
VLAN	1-4094
*Priority	32768
	Cancel
Bridge Identifiter	32768-C0:74:AD:C6:0D:DA
Designated Root Bridge	32767-C0:74:AD:B9:F1:9C
Root Port	GEB
Root Path Cost	4
Remaining Hop	20

MSTP – Edit Port

MST Port Settings is used to configure the GE port / LAG group settings for each MST instance. The table displays the MST parameters for each port.

Span	nning Tr	ree								
Glob	al Settin	gs Port Settin	gs MST Instance	MST Port Settings						
		MSTI		0			~			
	Settings	Refresh								
	dit Port	Path Cost	Priority	Role	Status	Mode	Туре	Designated Bridge ID	Designat	Operatio
~	GE1	4	128	Disabled Port	Disabled	MSTP	Internal	0-00:00:00:00:00:00	0-0	ß
~	GE2	4	128	Disabled Port	Disabled	MSTP	Internal	0-00:00:00:00:00:00	0-0	
	GE3	4	128	Disabled Port	Disabled	MSTP	Internal	0-00:00:00:00:00:00	0-0	Ľ
	GE4	4	128	Disabled Port	Disabled	MSTP	Internal	0-00:00:00:00:00:00	0-0	Ľ
										ß

MST Port Settings

Click on "Edit" button 🛛 to edit the MST Port Settings for each Port/LAG individually and also the user can even specify the Path Cost and Priority per Port/LAG as well.

MST Port Settings > Edit MST Port Settings	
MSTI	0
Port	GE1
*Path Cost	0
*Priority	128
	Cancel OK
Port Role	Disabled Port
Port Status	Disabled
Mode	MSTP
Туре	Internal
Designated Bridge ID	0-00:00:00:00:00
Designated Port ID	0-0
Designated Path Cost	0
Remaining Hop	20

MST Port Settings – Edit port

# IP

## **VLAN IP Interface**

Hosts in different VLANs cannot communicate directly and need to be forwarded through routers or layer 3 switching protocols.

A VLAN interface is a virtual interface in Layer 3 mode and is mainly used to implement Layer 3 communication between VLANs, it does not exist on the device as a physical entity. Each VLAN corresponds to an interface by configuring an IP address for it, it can be used as the gateway address of each port in the VLAN so that packets between different VLANs can be forwarded to each other on Layer 3 routing through the VLAN interfaces. GWN switches support IPv4 interfaces as well as IPv6.

## IPv4/IPv6 Interface

To configure a VLAN IP Interface, please navigate to  $IP \rightarrow VLAN IP$  Interface page.

**MGMT VLAN (Management VLAN):** as the name suggests it's the VLAN used to manage the switch, for example when using remote location with protocols like telnet, SSH, syslog etc. the default MGMT VLAN is VLAN 1 and the user have to choice to change it by selecting another VLAN from the drop-down list, and the Management VLAN is selected, IPv4 or IPv6 Default Gateway address can be specified (e.g. 192.168.80.1).

VLAN IP Interf	ace			
IPv4 Interface	IPv6 Interface	IPv6 F	Router Advertisements	
MGMT VL	AN		VLAN 1	$\sim$
IPv4 Defa	ult Gateway		192.168.80.1	
			Cancel	

VLAN IP Interface – MGMT VLAN

To add an IP Interface, please click on "Add" button, refer to the figure below:

VLAN IP Interface						
IPv4 Interface IPv6 Interface IPv6	Router Advertiseme	ents				
MGMT VLAN	VLAN 1			ý.		
IPv4 Default Gateway	192.168	1.80.1				
	Cancel	ОК				
Interface Settings						
Add Delete			All	<ul> <li>All Types</li> </ul>	~ 0	Q VLAN/IP Address
IPv4 Interface	Status ()	Type	IPv4 Ac	ldress	МТО	Operation
Loopback1	UP	Static	-		1500	e i
* VLAN 1	UP	Dynamic	192.168	3.80.37/24	1500	e ū

VLAN IP Interface – add VLAN IP Interface

Address Type:

• **If DHCP is selected**: hosts will obtain IP addresses automatically from whatever DHCP pool configured from example like a router.

VLAN		
VLAN 1		
IPv4 Address	Туре	
Static IP	OHCP	
Gateway Pric	rity	
Valid range is 2-	255	
2		
MTU		
Valid range is 12	280-9216	
1500		

Add VLAN IP Interface – DHCP – IPv4

IPv6 Interface > Edit IPv6 Interface			
VLAN	VLAN 1		
IPv6 Enable			
Link-Local Address	Auto Generate     Manually Configure		
Global Unicast Address	SLAAC	~	
+Gateway Priority	2		Valid range is 2-255
*MTU	1500		Valid range is 1280-9216
	Cancel OK		

Add VLAN IP Interface – DHCP – IPv6

Gateway Priority: valid range from 2 [very important] to 255 [least important],

MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit): valid range is 1280-9216.

• If Static IP is selected: the user can specify the IPv4 or IPv6 manually.

	Add IPv4 I	nterface	
*VLAN			
Valid range is 1-40	94.		
10			
IPv4 Address Ty	pe		
Static IP	O DHCP		
<b>∗</b> IPv4 Address			
192.168.10.1			
Mask			
Prefix Length			~
*Prefix Length			
Valid range is 8-30			
24			
<b>∗</b> MTU			
Valid range is 128-	9216.		
1500			
	Cancel	ОК	

Add VLAN IP Interface

#### Note:

Gateway Usage Priority:

- Statically configured gateway (manually set) has the highest priority.
- Gateway with a specified priority (smaller priority value means higher priority).
- If priorities are the same, the gateway with the smaller VLAN ID will be used.

## **IPv6 Router Advertisements**

IPv6 Router Advertisements (RAs) are messages sent by routers to provide information to devices on the network, such as the default gateway, DNS servers, and network prefixes. These advertisements help devices configure their IP addresses and routing automatically without the need for manual configuration. In the VLAN IP Interface section, you can configure RAs for each VLAN to manage IPv6 network settings.

LAN IP Interface							
IPv4 Interface IPv	6 Interface IPv6 Route	er Advertisements					
IPv6 Interface	Interface Enable	Route Information	Timeout (s)	Lifetime (s)	Flag	Number	Operation
VLAN 1	Disabled	Disabled	600	1800	-	0	ß
VLAN 7	Disabled	Disabled	600	1800		0	C
VLAN 9	Disabled	Disabled	600	1800		0	Ľ

#### IPv6 Router Advertisement

In the Edit IPv6 Router Advertisements screen, you can customize settings for a specific VLAN. This includes enabling or disabling the interface, setting route information, and configuring timeouts and lifetimes for the advertisements. You can also define IPv6 addresses and prefixes, adjust flags for additional configurations, and set the priority of the default route. This allows for fine-tuning the behavior of the advertisements to suit your network requirements.

IPv6 Router Advertisements > Edit IPv6 Router Adver	tisements	
VLAN	VLAN 1	
Interface Enable		
Route Information		
•Timeout (s)	600	Valid range is 1-1800
•Lifetime (s)	1800	Valid range is 0-9000
Flag	M Flag O Flag	
Default Route Priority	ф ~	
IPv6 Address/Prefix1		
•IPv6 Address/Prefix	/ 64	Prefix range 1-128
•Valid Lifetime (s)	2592000	Valid range is 0-4294967295
Preferred Lifetime (s)	604800	Valid range is 0-4294967295
Flag 🕔	✓ A Flag L Flag R Flag	
		Add 🚯
	Cancel OK	

Edit IPv6 Router Advertisement

## **DHCP Server**

When creating VLAN IP Interface with a static IP, the user can link it with a DHCP Server for hosts to obtain IP addresses.

Please navigate to  $\textbf{Web}~\textbf{UI} \rightarrow \textbf{IP} \rightarrow \textbf{DHCP}~\textbf{Server}$  page.

#### Step 1: Enable DHCP Server.

HCP Server Address Tab	le					
DHCP Service						
		Cancel OK				
ddress Pool Settings 🕕						
Add Delete				All	~ Q.	Name
	Туре	VLAN IPv4 Interface	Address Pool	All Used	∼ Q   Remained	Name Operation
Add Delete	Type	VLAN IPv4 Interface VLAN 9				

DHCP – Global Settings

## Step 2: on Address Pool Settings section, click on "Add" button to add a new address pool.

#### Note:

Global address pool is only used for IP address allocation to DHCP relay.

Add a pool range for the DHCP Server, then select the interface (VLAN).

DHCP Server > Add Address Pool		
*Address Pool Name	Network_7_pool	1~64 characters
Туре	Interface v	
•Interface	VLAN 7 🗸	
"IPv4 Pool	70.0.0.2 - 70.0.0.254	
+Duration (min)	120	Valid range is 1-11520
DNS Server	1.1.1.1	•
	Add	•
WINS Server	Add	•
Netbios Node Type	v	
DHCP Option1		
DHCP Option		The range is 2-254 (excluding 50-54, 56, 58, 59, 61 and 82)
Туре	Hex ~	
Option Content		0-256 characters, and must be even
		Add 😁
	Cancel OK	

DHCP – Add Pool

On this section the user can configure DHCP Option like the type, Service (for option 43) and option content. It's also possible to add more DHCP Option by clicking on "**Add**" icon as shown below:

*Duration (min)	120	Valid range is 1-2880
DNS Server		•
	Add	•
WINS Server		•
	Add	0
Netbios Node Type	×	
DHCP Option1 DHCP Option	43 (8)	The range is 2-254 (excluding 50-54, 56
	43 ⊗ ASCII ~	The range is 2-254 (excluding 50-54, 56 58, 59, 61 and 82)
DHCP Option		The range is 2-254 (excluding 50-54, 56 58, 59, 61 and 82)

DHCP Server -Add Pool – DHCP Options

The address table will displays the hosts (devices) MAC Addresses and the IP addresses when using the DHCP Server. Also it's possible make a entry a static one by clicking on "**Add as Static Binding IP**" button.

Add Refresh Add as Sta	tic Binding IP Delete			Q IPv4 Address/Client Name/C
Client Name (MAC Address)	IPv4 Address	Туре	Remaining Lease (s)	Operation
C0:74:AD:93:0C:F8	70.0.0.32	Dynamic	6926	d?

DHCP – DHCP Server

## **DHCP** Relay

DHCP relay on GWN780x(P) switch helps a network device pass DHCP messages between clients and servers that are on a completely different networks. When you have a DHCP server that needs to serve clients on different subnets (or VLANs). A DHCP relay agent is a network device that can route between the client's subnet and the server's subnet. The relay agent gets the broadcast request from the client and sends it to the server, putting its own interface address as the gateway address (giaddr) field in the packet. This way, the server can tell which subnet the client is on and assign a suitable IP address. The server then sends the reply back to the relay agent, which passes it to the client.

DHCP Relay				
DHCP Relay				
Polling				
*TTL		4	Valid range is 1-16.	
		Cancel OK		
DHCP Server				
Add Delete				
Interface	DHCP Server			Operation
VLAN 7	192.168.7.1			ľ Ū
			Total 1 <	1 > 10 / page ~

DHCP Relay

DHCP Relay	Set whether to enable the global DHCP relay function <i>the default is off.</i>				
Polling	Set whether to enable the polling function of the DHCP relay <i>disabled by default</i> .				
TTL	Set the TTL value of the DHCP request message after being forwarded by the DHCP relay layer 3. <i>the value is an integer from 1 to 16, and the default is 4.</i>				
	DHCP Server				
Interface	Select from the existing VLAN interfaces.				
DHCP Server	Set the address of the DHCP server. <b>Note:</b> The DHCP server address cannot be the interface IP address of the DHCP relay gateway , otherwise the DHCP client cannot obtain an IP address.				

DHCP Relay

## **ARP Table**

Address Resolution Protocol ARP is a protocol used to resolve IP addresses to MAC addresses. In a local area network, when a host or three-layer network device has data to send to another host or three-layer network device, it needs to know the other party's network layer address (IP address) because IP addresses must be encapsulated into frames to be sent over the physical network, the sender also needs to know the receiver's actual physical address (MAC address), which requires a mapping from IP to MAC address. ARP implements the resolution of IP addresses into MAC addresses. A host or Layer 3 network device maintains an ARP table to store the relationship between IP addresses and MAC addresses. ARP entries include dynamic ARP entries and static ARP entries.

**Dynamic ARP entry**: It is automatically generated and maintained by the ARP protocol through ARP packets, can be aged out, can be updated by new ARP packets, and can be overwritten by static ARP entries. When the aging time is reached and the interface is down, the device immediately deletes the dynamic ARP entry in response.

**Static ARP entry:** A fixed mapping relationship between IP addresses and MAC addresses manually established by the network administrator, which will not be aged out and will not be overwritten by dynamic ARP entries, which can ensure the security of network communication. Static ARP entries can restrict the local device to use only the specified MAC address when communicating with the peer device with the specified IP address, in this case, the attack packet cannot modify the mapping relationship between the IP address and the MAC address in the ARP table of the local device thus the normal communication between the local device and the peer device is protected.

To configure ARP Table, please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **IP**  $\rightarrow$  **ARP Table**.

*Aging Time (s)		1200		Valid range is 15-2	1600.	
		Cancel	ОК			
RP Table						
Add	efresh Add as Stati	ic ARP Delete		All	~	Q IP Address/MAC Addre
Add R	efresh Add as Stati	MAC Address	Interface	All	× Expiration Time (s)	Q IP Address/MAC Addre
VLAN	[		Interface 1/0/8			
VLAN	IP Address	MAC Address		Туре	Expiration Time (s)	Operation



**Aging time (seconds):** Set the aging time of dynamic ARP entries. After the aging time expires, dynamic ARP entries are automatically deleted. The value range is an integer from 15 to 21600, and the default is 1200 seconds.

RP Table						
Add	Refresh Add as Stati			All	~	Q IP Address/MAC Addres
VLAN	IP Address	MAC Address	Interface	Туре	Expiration Time (s)	Operation
VLAN 1	192.168.80.1	c0:74:ad:23:aa:64	1/0/8	Dynamic	1073	Ð
VLAN 1	192.168.80.88	e8:f4:08:3b:62:ff		Static		匠直
VLAN 1	192.168.80.77	e8:f4:08:3b:62:fd	1/0/8	Dynamic	1127	e

ARP Table – Operation

- Click on "Link" icon to make the dynamic entry as a static entry.
- Click on "Delete" icon to delete the static entry.
- Click on "Modify" icon to modify the static entry

It's also possible to add a static ARP entry manually by clicking on "**Add**" button, then specify the VLAN, IP Address and MAC Address combination.

Add Static ARP	×
① The MAC address must be an unicast one.	
*VLAN	
	~
*IP Address	
IPv4 format	
*MAC Address	
Cancel OK	

Add Static ARP

## **Neighbor Discovery**

Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) is an important basic protocol in the IPv6 protocol system it replaces the ARP and ICMP router discovery of IPv4. It defines the use of ICMPv6 packets to achieve address resolution, neighbor unreachability detection, duplicate address detection, router discovery, redirection, ND proxy, and other functions.

IPv6 address autoconfiguration and router discovery rely on two kinds of ICMPv6 messages: RS (Router Solicitation) and RA (Router Advertisement). Hosts send RS messages to ask routers on the same link to send RA messages right away. Routers send RA messages to let hosts know they are there and give them information like IPv6 prefixes, hop limit, MTU, and configuration flags.

To configure ND please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **IP**  $\rightarrow$  **Neighbor Discovery.** 

Neighbor Disco	very							
	*Aging Time (s)	1200				Valid range is 15-	21600.	
		Cancel	ОК					
Neighbor Table								
Add Re	fresh				All Types 🗸	All (Router)	Ý	Q, VLAN/IP Address/MAC Addr
VLAN	IPv6 Address	MAC Address	Interface	Туре	Expiration T	me (s)	Router	Sta Operation
			20					

Neighbor Discovery

**Aging time (seconds):** Set the aging time of dynamic neighbor entries. After the aging time expires, the dynamic neighbor entry is automatically deleted. The value range is an integer from 15 to 21600, and the default is 1200 seconds.

#### Note:

Aging time applies only to dynamic entries.

Click on "**Refresh**" button to refresh the list for dynamic entries or click on "**Add**" button to add a static entry, refer to the figure below:

Add Static Neighbor		
ust be an unicast one.		
	$\sim$	
55		
3:767d:b89f:a88e:0e6e:319d:af15		
ss		
: ad : 11 : 22 : 33		
	ss 3:767d:b89f:a88e:0e6e:319d:af15	ss 3:767d:b89f:a88e:0e6e:319d:af15

Add Static Neighbor

Select the VLAN from the drop-down list then enter the unicast IPv6 address and MAC address then click on "OK" button.

## DNS

Domain Name System DNS provides translation services between domain names and IP addresses. GWN7800 Switches act as a DNS client. When users perform certain applications on the device (such as Telnet to a device or host), they can directly use a memorable and meaningful domain name, and resolve the domain name to the correct address through the domain name system.

DNS domain name resolution is divided into static domain name resolution and dynamic domain name resolution which can be used together when parsing domain names. If the static domain name resolution is unsuccessful, then dynamic domain name resolution will be used, since dynamic domain name resolution may take a certain amount of time and requires the cooperation of the domain name server, some commonly used domain names can be put into the static domain name resolution table, which can greatly improve the effect of domain name resolution.

## **Global Settings**

On this page, the user can designate the switch as a DNS client to resolve DNS names to IP addresses through one or more configured DNS servers. It's enabled by default.

To configure DNS on GWN7800 switches, navigate to Web UI  $\rightarrow$  IP  $\rightarrow$  DNS, then click on the Global Settings tab.

obal Settings	Domain Mapping Table			
	DNS servers are sorted b	y the adding time from earliest to latest. The DNS server	added the earliest has the highest pr	iority.
	DNS			
	Domain Suffix	com		1-64 alphanumeric characters an special characters
			Add	0
	DNS Server	8.8.8.8		•
		1.1.1.1		•
			Add	•
		Cancel		

Up to 8 Domain Suffixes and 8 DNS Servers can be added. To add a Domain Suffex or DNS Server click on "+" icon and to delete click on "-" icon.

#### Note:

DNS servers are sorted from far to near according to the adding time, and the earliest added servers have the highest priority.

## **Domain Mapping Table**

To add a static DNS or to view the Dynamic ones, click on the **Domain Mapping Table** tab.

DNS				
Global Settings Domain Mapping Table				
Add Refresh Add as Static Dor	nain Delete			
Hostname	IP Address	Туре	Expiration (s)	Operation
grandstream.com	173.254.235.74	Static	**	ß
pool.ntp.org	196.200.131.160	Dynamic	16	Ŷ
			• Te	otal 2 < 1 > 10 / page ~

DNS – Domain Mapping Table

Click on "Add" button to add a new static DNS entry.

	Add Static Domain	>
*Hostname		
1-191 alphanumeri	c characters and special characters	
grandstream.c	om	
*IP Address		
173.254.235.74	1	
	ŀ	

Add Static Domain

#### Note:

Up to 32 static domain names can be added.

The user can also select the dynamic domains and then click on "**Add as a static domain**" button or  $\bigotimes$  icon to make them as static ones.

# **MULTICAST**

IP multicast is a technique for one-to-many communication over an IP infrastructure in a network. To avoid the incoming data broadcasting to all GE/LAG ports, multicast is useful to transfer the data/message to specified GE/LAG ports for IGMP snooping or MLD Snooping. When the Switch receives a message "subscribed" by the client, it must decide to transfer the data to specified GE/LAG ports according to the location of the client (subscribed member).

## **IGMP Snooping**

As an IPv4 Layer 2 multicast protocol, IGMP snooping is the process of listening to Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) network traffic. The feature allows a network switch to listen in on the IGMP conversation between hosts and routers. By listening to these conversations the switch maintains a map of which links need which IP multicast streams. Multicasts may be filtered from the links which do not need them and thus controls which ports receive specific multicast traffic.

### **IGMP Snooping Global Settings**

This page allows the user to enable/disable IGMP Snooping function, select snooping version, and enable/disable snooping report suppression also select the Multicast Forward Mode and what to do with Unknown Multicast Packet.

#### Note:

**Unknown Multicast Packet:** This option is associated with the same one MLD Snooping. Whatever option selected here will be the same as MLD Snooping and vice versa.

GMP Snooping	5								
Global Settings	Router Port M	Iulticast Address	Multicast Policy Mi	ulticast Port					
	Unknown Multicast Packet		Flood	Flood			This option is associated with the same setting under MLD Snooping		
	Multicast Fo	nward Mode	MAC-Based	MAC-Based ~					
	IGMP Versio	n	IGMPv2 ~						
	Report Supp	ression							
			Cancel	ок					
VLAN Settings									
Edit					All	v	Q VLAN		
VLAN	Status	Querier	Querier Version	Router Port Auto- Learning	Port Fast Leave	Query Robustness	Query Interva	Operatio	
1	Disabled	Disabled	IGMPv2	Enabled	Disabled	2	125	ß	
7	Disabled	Disabled	IGMPv2	Enabled	Disabled	2	125	ß	

IGMP Snooping Global Settings

Unknown Multicast Packet	<ul> <li>Select an action for switch to handle with unknown multicast packet.</li> <li>Drop: Drop the unknown multicast data.</li> <li>Flood: Flood the unknown multicast data.</li> <li>Forward to Router port: Forward the unknown multicast data to router port.</li> </ul>
IGMP Snooping	Enable or disable Global IGMP Snooping
Multicast Forward Mode	Set the Multicast Forward Mode.  • MAC-Based: Forward using MAC address.  • IP-Based: Forward using IP address
IGMP Version	Select the IGMP Version.
Report Suppression	Enable or disable the switch to handle IGMP reports between router and host, suppressing bandwidth used by

IGMP.	

#### IGMP Snooping Global Settings

The user can also Enable/Disable IGMP Snooping and IGMP Snooping Querier per VLAN and much more.

Global Settings > Edit			
	VLAN	1	
	IGMP Snooping		
	IGMP Snooping Querier		
	Router Port Auto-Learning		
	Port Fast Leave		
	*Query Robustness	2	Valid range is 1-7.
	*Query Interval (s)	125	Valid range is 30-18000.
	*Query Max Response Interval (s)	10	Valid range is 5-20.
	Last Member Query Count	2	Valid range is 1-7.
	Last Member Query Interval (s)	1	Valid range is 1-25.
		Cancel OK	

IGMP Snooping Edit VLAN

VLAN	Displays the selected VLAN
IGMP Snooping	Click on the toggle button to enable IGMP Snooping for the selected VLAN.
Router Port Auto-Learning	Click on the toggle button to learn router port by IGMP query.
Port Fast Leave	Select Enable/Disable Fast Leave feature for the desired port. <b>Note:</b> If Fast Leave is enabled for a port, the switch will immediately remove this port from the multicast group upon receiving IGMP leave messages.
Query Robustness	Set a number which allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet. <i>The valid range is 1-7</i>
Query Interval (s)	Set the interval of querier send general query.
Query Max Response Interval (s)	It specifies the maximum allowed time before sending a responding report. <i>Note: The valid range is 5-20 in seconds.</i>
Last Member Query Count	After quering for specified times and still not receiving any response from the subscribed member, GWN7800 series switches will stop transmitting data to the related GE port(s). <i>Note: The valid range is 1-7</i>
Last Member Query Interval (s)	The maximum time interval between counting each member query message with no responses from any subscribed member. <i>Note:</i> The valid range is 1-25 in seconds

IGMP Snooping Edit VLAN

## **IGMP Snooping Router Port**

This page shows the IGMP querier router known to this switch. Click on "Add" to add another one or Click on "Edit" icon to modify already created one.

IGMP Snooping					
Global Settings Router Por	t Multicast Address Multicas	t Policy Multicast Port			
Add Refresh De	elete				
VLAN 🗘	Static Router Port	Forbidden Port	Dynamic Port	Aging Time (s)	Operation
7	GE8	GE1		0	e ū
				Total 1 <	1 > 10 / page ~

IGMP	Snooping	Router	Port
------	----------	--------	------

Router Port > Edit	
*VLAN	8
Static Router Port Click on port to select/unselect	
GE 2 4 6 1 3 5	8 7 1 2
LAG	2     4     6     8       1     3     5     7
Forbidden Port Click on port to select/unselect	
GE 4 6	8 1 2
	Cancel

IGMP Snooping Router Port – add or edit

## **IGMP Snooping Multicast Address**

Dynamic multicast addresses will be listed here and the user can also add static multicast address entries based on VLAN by clicking on "Add" Add button or click "Edit" 🗵 icon to edit.

IGMP Snooping				
Global Settings Querier Router Port Multicast Addres	ss Multicast Policy Multicast Port			
Add Refresh Delete			Q VLAN/I	Multicast Address/Member Port
VLAN    VLAN	Address Member Port	Address Type	Aging Time (s)	Operation
	- 1			

IGMP Snooping Multicast Address page

*VLAN				~
*Multicast Address	224.7.1.0			IPv4 format
Click on port to select/unselect				
		Contraction Contraction Co	18 20 22 2 17 19 21 2	
LAG	2 4	6 8 5 7	10 12 9 11	14

Add IGMP Snooping Multicast Address

#### **IGMP Snooping Multicast Policy**

In this page, the user can add a Multicast Policy up to 128 Policy ID to Allow or Reject a range of Multicast Addresses.

IGMP Snooping				
Global Settings Querier Router Port	Multicast Address Multicast Policy Multicast Port			
Policy ID	Edit	×	ist Address	Operation
🗇 1	Multicast Policy ID		1.3 - 230.12.1.13	C Ó
	1			Total 1 < 1 > 10 / page ~
	Action			Tot page
	Allow ~			
	Multicast Address IPv4 format			
	224.12.1.3 - 230.12.1.13			
	Cancel			

IGMP Snooping Multicast Policy

## **IGMP Snooping Multicast Port**

Global Settings Querier	Router Port Multicast Address Multicast Policy Multicast Port		
Edit	Edit	X Multicast Policy	Operation
1/0/1	Port	-	
1/0/2	1/0/1		ß
1/0/3	Max Multicast Group Count Valid range is 1-256		ß
1/0/4	256		ß
1/0/5	Action		Ľ
1/0/6	Reject ~	4	ß
1/0/7	Multicast Policy	-	ß
1/0/8	Multicast Policy ID		Ľ
1/0/9	1 ~	177.0	ß
1/0/10			ß
1/0/11	Cancel OK		ß
1/0/12	256 Reject		Z

Once the Multicast Policy is created, the user is able to apply this policy on a port.

IGMP Snooping Multicast Port

### **MLD Snooping**

#### **MLD Snooping Global Settings**

As an IPv6 Layer 2 multicast protocol, MLD Snooping maintains the outgoing port information of multicast packets by listening to the multicast protocol packets sent between Layer 3 multicast devices and user hosts, so as to manage and control multicast data . Forwarding of packets at the data link layer. When an MLD protocol packet transmitted between a host and an upstream Layer 3 device passes through a Layer 2 device, MLD Snooping analyzes the information carried in the packet, establishes and maintains a Layer 2 multicast forwarding table based on the information, and guides multicast data in the data stream.

Global Settings page give the user the ability to enable MLD Snooping as well as selecting Multicast Forward Mode etc.

Unknown Multicast Packet	Flo	od	<ul> <li>This concerning one literation</li> </ul>	ption is asso GMP Snoopin	ciated with the same 8	
MLD Snooping	C	)				
Multicast Forward Mode	MA	C-Based	~			
MLD Version	ML	Dv1	~			
Report Suppression						
	Ca	ancel Save				

MLD Snooping Global Settings

Unknown Multicast Packet	<ul> <li>Select an action for switch to handle with unknown multicast packet.</li> <li>Drop: Drop the unknown multicast data.</li> <li>Flood: Flood the unknown multicast data.</li> <li>Forward to Router port: Forward the unknown multicast data to router port.</li> <li>Note: This option is associated with the same one IGMP Snooping.</li> </ul>
MLD Snooping	Enable or disable Global MLD Snooping
Multicast Forward Mode	Set the Multicast Forward Mode.  • MAC-Based: Forward using MAC address. • IP-Based: Forward using IP address
MLD Version	Select the MLD Version.
Report Suppression	Enable or disable the switch to handle MLD reports between router and host, suppressing bandwidth used by MLD.

MLD Snooping Global Settings

Once Global MLD Snooping is enabled, then the user can enable more settings per VLAN.

Global Settings > Edit		
VLAN	1	
MLD Snooping		
MLD Snooping Querier		
MLD Snooping Querier Version	MLDv2 ~	
Router Port Auto-Learning		
Port Fast Leave		
*Query Robustness	2	The range is 1-7.
<mark>*</mark> Query Interval (s)	125	The range is 30-18000.
*Query Max Response Interval (s)	10	The range is 5-20.
*Last Member Query Count	2	The range is 1-7.
*Last Member Query Interval (s)	1 🕲	The range is 1-25.
	Cancel Save	

MLD Snooping – Edit VLAN

VLAN	Displays the selected VLAN
MLD Snooping	Click on the toggle button to enable MLD Snooping for the selected VLAN.
MLD Snooping Querier	Click the toggle button to enable the MLD Snooping Querier.
MLD Snooping Querier Version	Select from the drop-down list the MLD Snooping Querier Version.
Router Port Auto-Learning	Click on the toggle button to learn router port by MLD query.
Port Fast Leave	Select Enable/Disable Fast Leave feature for the desired port. <b>Note:</b> If Fast Leave is enabled for a port, the switch will immediately remove this port from the multicast group upon receiving MLD leave messages.
Query Robustness	Set a number which allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet. <i>The valid range is 1-7</i>
Query Interval (s)	Set the interval of querier send general query.
Query Max Response Interval (s)	It specifies the maximum allowed time before sending a responding report. <i>Note: The valid range is 5-20 in seconds.</i>
Last Member Query Count	After quering for specified times and still not receiving any response from the subscribed member, GWN7806(P) series switches will stop transmitting data to the related GE port(s). <i>Note: The valid range is 1-7</i>
Last Member Query Interval (s)	Set The maximum time interval between counting each member query message with no responses from any subscribed member. <i>Note:</i> The valid range is 1-25 in seconds

MLD Snooping – Edit VLAN

## **MLD Snooping Router Port**

If the router port is statically configured, the Layer 2 device will also forward the MLD report and leave message to the static router port. If a static member port is configured, the interface will be added as the outgoing interface in the forwarding table. After a Layer 2 multicast forwarding table entry is established on a Layer 2 device, when the Layer 2 device receives a multicast data packet, it searches for the forwarding table according to the VLAN to which the packet belongs and the destination address of the packet (that is, the IPv6 multicast group address). Whether the item has the corresponding "outbound interface information". If it exists, the packet is sent to all multicast group member ports; if it does not exist, the packet is discarded or broadcast in the VLAN.

LD Snooping					
ilobal Settings Querier	r Router Port Multicast Addr	ess Multicast Policy Mi	ulticast Port		
Add Refresh	Delete				
VLAN \$		Forbidden Port			
VLAN -	Static Router Port	Forbidden Port	Dynamic Port	Aging Time (s)	Operation
1	1/0/1				C D
				Total 1	< 1 > 10/page

MLD Snooping Router Port page

VLAN	1
Static Router Port Click on port to select/unselect	
Port	
2 4 6 8 1 3 5 7	10         12         14         16         18         20         22         24           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28
LAG	
	2 4 6 8 10 12 14 1 3 5 7 9 11 13
Forbidden Port Click on port to select/unselect	
Port 2 4 6 8	10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
1 3 5 7	9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 57 26 27 28 557 28

Add MLD Snooping Router Port

# **MLD Snooping Multicast Address**

GWN780x(P) Switches do also support adding static multicast addresses by specifying the VLAN and member port.

MLD Snooping					
Global Settings Querier Router Port	Multicast Address	Multicast Policy	Multicast Port		
Add Refresh Delete				Q VLAN/Multi	cast Address/Member Port
VLAN 🕆 Multicast Address	Source IP Address	Member Port	Address Type	Aging Time (s)	Operation
		3			
		1 × 1			

MLD Snooping Multicast Address page

*VLAN		~
*Multicast Address	FF02:0:0:0:1:FFF:FFFF	IPv6 format
Click on port to select/unselect		
Port		
1 2 3 SFP+ 3	579. <b>6</b> 579. <b>6</b> 579. <b>8</b> 579. <b>6</b>	9 10 11 SFP+ SFP+ SFP+
LAG		
	1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6	

Add MLD Snooping Multicast Address

## **MLD Snooping Multicast Policy**

Multicast Policy can be created in this page to allow or reject a range of IPv6 Multicast Addresses. Up to 128 Policy can be created.

Add Delete	Edit	×		
Policy ID	Multicast Policy ID		Address	Operation
0.1	2 Action		52e:3aca:d24b:5603:776 0af:9449:7a70:ba96:24d	
	Allow		Total 1	< 1 > 10 / page ~
	#Multicast Address			
	ff12:3e3c:652e:3aca:d24l - ffcd:90c4:a0af:9449:7a7C			

MLD Snooping Multicast Policy

## **MLD Snooping Multicast Port**

The multicast policy can be applied to Gigabit Ethernet/LAG port, the user can also set the maximum number of multicast groups that the port is allowed to join and set the action when the port multicast exceeds the limit, the default is rejected .

MLD Snooping				
	Router Port Multicast Address Multicast Policy	Multicast Port		
•	-			
Port	Edit	×	Multicast Policy	Operation
	Port			
1/0/1	1/0/1			ß
1/0/2				ß
1/0/3	Max Multicast Group Count     Valid range is 1-256			Ľ
1/0/4	256			ľ
1/0/5	Action			Ľ
1/0/6	Reject	¥		ß
1/0/7	Multicast Policy			ß
1/0/8	Multicast Policy ID			ß
1/0/9	1	U I		ß
1/0/10	Cancel			ß
1/0/11	Cancel			ľ
1/0/12	256 Ri	eject		ľ
LAG1	256 R4	eject		ľ

MLD Snooping Multicast Port

# Routing

Routing is a process in which the router selects the optimal path according to the destination address of the received data packet and forwards it to the next network node leading to the target network, and the last routing node under this path forwards the data to the target host. (Router refers to both a router in the traditional sense and an Ethernet switch running a routing protocol).

GWN780x(P) support IPv4 and IPv6 static routing.

## **Routing Table**

The routing table displays all the routes either the dynamic ones added automatically when the user add a VLAN IP Interface or the static ones added manually by the user. It's also possible to click on "**Refresh**" button to update the list.

Please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **Routing**  $\rightarrow$  **Routing Table** page.

outing Table								
IPv4 Routing Table IPv6 R	outing Table							
Refresh					All Types	Ý	Q Destina	tion IP Address/Next.
Destination IP Address	Protocol Type	Priority	Cost	Next Hop	Outg	oing Int	erface	Flags ①
0.0.0.0/0	DHCP	1	0	192.168.60.1	VLAN	1		SFA
192.168.60.0/24	Direct	0	0	0.0.0.0	VLAN	1		SFA

Routing table

## **Static Routes**

Static route is a special route that requires manual configuration by an administrator. Static routes have different purposes in different network environments:

- When the network structure is relatively simple, the network can work normally only by configuring static routes.
- In complex network environments, configuring static routes can improve network performance and ensure bandwidth for important applications, however, when the network fails or the topology changes, the static routes are not automatically updated and must be reconfigured manually.

To add a static route, please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **Routing**  $\rightarrow$  **Static Routes** page.

atic	Routes					
Pv4 St	tatic Routes IPv6 Static Routes					
Ado	Delete					Q Destination IP Address/Next.
	Destination IP Address	Mask Length	Priority	Next Hop	Outgoing Interface	Operation
<b>_</b>	192.168.7.0	24	2	(m)	VLAN 1	ßŌ
	192.168.7.0	24	1	192.168.8.0	-	ßŌ
	192.168.80.0	24	1	192.168.7.0		ßŌ

Static Routes

Click on "Add" button to add a new static route. then fill in the Destination IP Address with the mask length then select the next hop or the outgoing interface (VLAN) with specifying the priority.

Please refer to the figure below:

	Add IPv4 Static Route	
Destination IP A	ddress	
192.168.7.0		
Mask Length		
Valid range is 0-32.		
24		
	Outgoing Interface	
·		~
Outgoing Interfa	ace	
Outgoing Interfa		
O Next Hop Coutgoing Interfa VLAN 7 Priority The valid range is 1-	ace	

#### Add static route

# ΡοΕ

Power Over Ethernet (PoE) refers to supplying power over an Ethernet network , also known as a local area network-based power supply system PoL or Active Ethernet.

Usually, the terminal devices of the access point need to use DC power supply, but due to insufficient wiring, these devices need unified power management. At this time, the switch interface provides the power supply function, which can solve the above problems and realize the precise control of the port PoE power supply.

## Global

This page Displays the Power Supply Info like number of PoE, Total and Remaining PoE Power etc and even the Supply Voltage.

ilobal			
Power Supply Info Settings			
	Reboot		
	Global		
	Number of PoE Interfaces	8	
	Total PoE Power	120W	
	PoE Remaining Power	20W	
	Configured Power	OW	
	PoE Power Consumption	0.0mW	
	PoE Power Supply Support Type	802.3af/802.3at	
	Chip1		
	Operation Status	On	
	Supply Voltage	54.0V	

PoE Global

Click on Reboot button to soft restart the PoE module function.

#### **PoE Remaining power**

PoE Remaining power(W) : specify the total reserved power of PoE power supply, the default is 20 W.

Global						
Power Supply Info	Settings					
	*PoE Remaining Power (W)	20				
		Cancel OK				

PoE – Global – Settings

#### **Application scenarios:**

The device will dynamically allocate power to each interface according to the power actually consumed by each interface. During the running process of each PD device, its power consumption will continue to change, and the system will periodically calculate the total power required by all currently connected PDs. Whether the upper limit of the available PoE power is exceeded, if it exceeds, the system will automatically power off the PD device on the interface with lower priority to ensure the normal operation of other devices. However, sometimes there will be a sudden surge in power consumption, the remaining available power of the system cannot support this surge in demand, and the system has not yet had time to calculate the total power consumption exceeding the limit, so as to disconnect the power supply of the interface with lower priority. When the PoE power supply is overloaded, the overload protection will be powered off, and all PD devices will be powered off. Use the PoE power-reserved command to reasonably set the reserved power of the system. In the event of a sudden surge in power demand, the reserved power of the system can support the sudden demand and ensure that the system has time to power off the devices on the interfaces with low priority. method to ensure the stable operation of other equipment.

#### **Interface PoE configuration**

Select the switch interface that supports PoE power supply to be configured . Multiple choices are possible.

Click on "Edit" button or icon to change the configuration per port including Power Supply Standard, Power Mode, Power Limit Mode and Power Supply Priority.

terface								
Interface	Power Supply Standard	Power Mode	Power Supply Priority	Max Power Supply(W)	Power-Off Schedule	Current (mA)	Curre	Operatio
1/0/1	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/2	802.3bt	Auto	Low	30	None	90.0	4990.	ß
1/0/3	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/4	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/5	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/6	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/7	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/8	802.3bt	Auto	Low	60	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/9	802.3at	Auto	Low	30	None	0.0	0.0	ß
1/0/10	802.3at	Auto	Low	30	None	0.0	0.0	ß



Interface > Edit			
	Interface	1/0/1	
	Power Supply Standard	802.3bt	×
	Power Mode	Auto	~
	Power Limit Mode	Class	×
	Power Supply Priority	Low	~
	Power-Off Schedule	None	×
		Cancel	

PoE – Interface edit port

# QoS

Popularity of the network and the diversification of services have led to a surge in Internet traffic, resulting in network congestion, increased forwarding delay, and even packet loss in severe cases, resulting in reduced service quality or even unavailability. Therefore, in order to carry out these real-time services on the network, it is necessary to solve the problem of network congestion. The best way is to increase the bandwidth of the network, but considering the cost of operation and maintenance, this is not realistic. The most effective solution is to apply a "Guaranteed " policies govern network traffic. QoS technology is developed under this background. QoS is quality of service, and its purpose is to provide end-to-end service quality assurance for various business needs. QoS is a tool for effectively utilizing network resources. It allows different traffic flows to compete for network resources unequally. Voice, video and important data applications can be prioritized in network equipment.

## **Port Priority**

In this page, the user can enable/disable port priority for each interface (port/LAG), supported modes are (CoS, DSCP, CoS-DSCP or IP-Precedence).

Port	Priority						
Ed	Port	Trust Mode	CoS	Remarking CoS	Remarking DSCP	Remarking IP Precedence	Operation
	1/0/1	802.1p	6	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	C
~	1/0/2	None	0	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Ľ
~	1/0/3	None	0	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	C
~	1/0/4	None	0	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Ľ
	1/0/5	None	0	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	C

Please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **QoS**  $\rightarrow$  **Port Priority** page.

QoS – Port Priority

Then the user can click on "Edit" button for further configuration per Port/LAG.

Edit Port Priority
Port
1/0/1
Trust Mode
802.1p ~
*CoS
Valid range is 0-7.
6
Remarking CoS
Remarking DSCP
Remarking IP Precedence
Only either Rewrite DSCP or Rewrite IP Precedence can be selected. Both cannot be selected at the same time.
Cancel

Edit Port Priority

Port	Displays the selected port GE/LAG.
Trust Mode	<ul> <li>Select the QoS operation mode:</li> <li>None: no packet priority is trusted, and the interface default priority is used.</li> <li>CoS: Traffic is mapped to queues based on the CoS Queue Mapping, it can configured in QoS → Priority Mapping → CoS Mappging page.</li> <li>DSCP: All IP traffic is mapped to queues based on the DSCP field in the IP header. If the traffic is not IP traffic, it is mapped to queues based on the DSCP field in the IP header. If the traffic is not IP traffic but has VLAN tag, mapped to queues based on the DSCP field in the IP header. If the traffic is not IP traffic but has VLAN tag, mapped to queues based on the CoS value in the VLAN tag. it can configured in QoS → Priority Mapping → DSCP Mapping page.</li> <li>IP-Precedence: The IP precedence is a 3-bit field in TOS that threats high priority packets as more important than other packets. it can configured in QoS → Priority Mapping → IP Mapping page.</li> </ul>
CoS	Set the CoS value of the interface, the value range is an integer from 0 to 7 (7 is the highest priority), <i>the default is 0</i> .
Remarking CoS	Set whether to enable Remarking CoS function of outgoing packets, <i>which is disabled by default.</i>
Remarking DSCP	Set whether to enable Remarking DSCP function of outgoing packets, <i>and it is disabled by default.</i>
Re-marking IP Precedence	Set whether to enable Remarking IP Precedence function of outgoing packets, <i>and it is disabled by default.</i> <i>Note</i> : Only one of DSCP and IP Precedence re-marking can be enabled.

QoS Port Priority

# **Priority Mapping**

Priority mapping is used to realize the conversion between the QoS priority carried in the packet and the internal priority of the device ( also known as the local priority, which is the priority used by the device to differentiate the service level of the packet ) so that the device provides the Differentiated QoS service quality. Users can use different QoS priority fields in

different networks according to network planning.

#### • CoS Mapping

Shows the mapping relationship between queues and CoS remarking priorities.

oS Mapping DSCP Map	ping IP Mapping				
2.1p (CoS) - Queue Mapp Reset	bing		Queue-CoS Remarking Mapp	ing	
CoS	Queue		Queue	CoS	
0	0	~	o	0	
1	1	~	1	1	
2	2	~	2	2	
3	3	~	3	3	
4	4	~	4	4	
5	5	×	5	5	
6	6	~	6	6	

CoS Mapping

## • DSCP Mapping

Shows the mapping relationship between DSCP values and queue priorities.

oS Map	ping USC	CP Mapping	IP Mappi	18											
Reset	ue Mapping														
DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue
D[CS0]	0 ~	8[CS1]	1 ~	16[CS2]	2 ~	24[CS3]	3 ~	32[CS4]	4 ~	40[CS5]	5 ~	48[CS6]	6 ~	56[CS7]	7
1	0 ~	9	1 ~	17	2 ~	25	3 ~	33	4 ~	41	5 ×	49	6 ×	57	7
2	0 ~	10[AF11]	1 ~	18[AF21]	2 ~	26[AF31]	3 ~	34[AF41]	4 ~	42	5 ~	50	6 ~	58	7
3	0 ~	11	1 ~	19	2 ~	27	3 ~	35	4 ~	43	5 ~	51	6 ~	59	7
4	0 ~	12[AF12]	1 ~	20[AF22]	2 ~	28[AF32]	3 ~	36[AF42]	4 ~	44	5 ~	52	6 ~	60	7
5	0 ~	13	1 ~	21	2 ~	29	3 ~	37	4 ~	45	5 ~	53	6 ~	61	7
5	0 ~	14[AF13]	1 ~	22[AF23]	2 ~	30[AF33]	3 ~	38[AF43]	4 ~	46[EF]	5 ~	54	6 ~	62	7

DSCP Mapping

#### • IP Mapping

Shows the mapping relationship between IP priority and queue.

Queue Mapping			Queue-IP Remarking Mappin	g	
Reset			Reset		
IP	Queue		Queue	IP	
0	0	~	0	0	×
1	1	~	1	1	×
2	2	*	2	2	v
3	3	~	3	3	×
4	4	*	4	4	×
5	5	*	5	5	×
6	6	×	6	6	×

IP Mapping

## **Queue Scheduling**

When congestion occurs in the network, the device will determine the processing order of forwarding packets according to the specified scheduling policy, so that high-priority packets are preferentially scheduled.

Queue scheduling algorithm : queue scheduling according to the switch interface.

- **Strict priority (SP, Strict Priority) scheduling:** The flow with the highest priority is served first, and the flow with the second highest priority is served until there is no flow at that priority. Each interface of the switch supports 8 queues ( queues 0-7 ), queue 7 is the highest priority queue, and queue 0 is the lowest priority queue. *Disadvantage : When congestion occurs, if there are packets in the high-priority queue for a long time, the packets in the low-priority queue cannot be scheduled, and data cannot be transmitted.*
- Weighted Round Robin (WRR, Weighted Round Robin) scheduling: each priority queue is allocated a certain bandwidth, and provides services for each priority queue according to the priority from high to low. When the high-priority queue has used up all the allocated bandwidth, it is automatically switched to the next priority queue to serve it.
- Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ): On the basis of ensuring fairness (bandwidth, delay) as much as possible, priority considerations are added, so that high-priority packets have more opportunities for priority scheduling than low-priority packets. WFQ can automatically classify flows by their "session" information (protocol type, source and destination IP addresses, source and destination TCP or UDP ports, priority bits in the ToS field, etc.) Place each flow evenly into different queues, thus balancing the latency of the individual flows as a whole. When dequeuing, WFQ allocates the bandwidth that each flow should occupy at the egress according to the flow priority (Precedence). The smaller the priority value is, the less bandwidth is obtained; otherwise, the more bandwidth is obtained.
- **SP-WRR:** the switch schedules packets in the SP scheduling group preferentially, and when the SP scheduling group is empty, schedules the packets in the WRR scheduling group. Queues in the SP scheduling group are scheduled with the SP queue scheduling algorithm. Queues in the WRR scheduling group are scheduled with WRR.
- **SP-WFQ**: the switch schedules packets of queues in the WFQ group based on their minimum guaranteed bandwidth settings, then uses SP queuing to schedule the queues in the SP scheduling group, then uses WFQ to schedule the queues in the WFQ scheduling group in a round robin fashion according to their weights.

leue Schedu	uling									
Edit										
Port	Queuing Algorithm					Weight				Operatio
Port	Queung Algorithm	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	operatio
1/0/1	Weighted Fair Queuing(WFQ)	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	127	ß
1/0/2	Weighted Round Robin (WRR)	1	20	30	50	70	90	100	127	ß
1/0/3	SP-WFQ	0	30	40	55	77	99	111	127	
1/0/4	SP-WRR	0	30	44	50	77	99	111	127	Ľ
1/0/5	Strict Priority (SP)					220				C

Port	1/0/1			
Queuing Algorithm	Weighted Fair Queu	ing(WFQ)	~	
	Scheduled accord bytes	ding to WFQ. The weight of each queue	is set by	
Queue ID		Weight		
0		90		
1		95		
2		100		
з		105		
4		110		
5		115		
6		120		
7		127		

Queue Scheduling

## **Queue Shaping**

When the packet sending rate is higher than the receiving rate, or the interface rate of the downstream device is lower than the interface rate of the upstream device, network congestion may occur. If the size of the service traffic sent by users is not limited, the continuous burst of service data from a large number of users will make the network more congested. In order to make the limited network resources serve users more effectively, it is necessary to restrict the service flow of users.

Queue Shaping										
CIR Maximum Ra	ite/CIR (Kbps)	BS Committed Burst	/CBS (Bytes)							
Port		Queue								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Operatio	
1/0/1		1000000	1000000	-	<del></del>		-	3 <del>70</del> (	128	
170/1	**	53247	50000	-	-					
1/0/2	(an)	-	-				**	-	ß	
170/2			-							
1/0/3	-		-	-	-	-			ß	
110/3			-		-					
1/0/4			-			-	**		58	
110/4	-		-		-	-	-			

Queue Shaping

To configure a port, click on "Edit" icon under operation column.

**Maximum Rate/CIR (Kbps):** Configures the maximum rate of shaping. The value must be an integer between 16-1000000 Kbps, and must be multiples of 16. By default it's the port rate.

**Committed Burst/CBS (Bytes):** Configures the committed burst traffic that can transmit instantly. The valid range is 678-53247 bytes. The default value is 53247 bytes.

Port		1/0/1	
Queue ID	Enable	Maximum Rate/CIR (Kbps) 🕕	Committed Burst/CBS (Bytes) (
0			
1		1000000	53247
2		1000000	50000
З			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Queue Shaping – Edit port

## **Rate Limit**

Interface rate limit can limit the total rate of all packets sent or received on an interface. The interface rate limit also uses the token bucket to control the flow. If an interface rate limit is configured on an interface of the device, all packets sent through this interface must first be processed through the token bucket of the interface rate limiter. If there are enough tokens in the token bucket, the packet can be sent; otherwise, the packet will be discarded or cached.

Port	Ingress	Ingress CIR (Kbps)	Ingress CBS (Byte)	Egress	Egress CIR (Kbps)	Egress CBS (Byte)	Operatio
1/0/1	Enabled	1000000	2147483647	Enabled	1000000	53247	ß
1/0/2	Disabled	-	(m)	Disabled	1		ß
1/0/3	Disabled	-	-	Disabled		-	ß
1/0/4	Disabled	-	-	Disabled	-		ß
1/0/5	Disabled	-		Disabled	-		ß
1/0/6	Disabled			Disabled			ß
1/0/7	Disabled	-	**	Disabled		**	ß
1/0/8	Disabled	**		Disabled			ß
1/0/9	Disabled	-	-	Disabled		**	ß
1/0/10	Disabled		-	Disabled			ß
1/0/11	Disabled	-		Disabled			e
1/0/12	Disabled			Disabled			12

Rate Limit

To configure a port, click on "Edit" icon under operation column, then set the CIR and CBS for both Ingress and Egress.

**CIR (Committed Information Rate):** the guaranteed average transmission rate or the minimum guaranteed traffic delivered in the network.

CBS (Committed Burst Size): the average volume of burst traffic that can pass through an interface.

Port	1/0/1	
Ingress		
<pre>#Ingress CIR (Kbps)</pre>	1000000	Enter a value between 16-1000000 that i a multiple of
Ingress CBS (Byte)	2147483647	Valid range Is 32768-2147483647
Egress		
*Egress CIR (Kbps)	1000000	Enter a value between 16-1000000 that i a multiple of
Egress CBS (Byte)	53247	Valid range is 678-53247
	Cancel	

Rate Limit – Edit a port

# SECURITY

GWN780x(P) Switches series support many tools and features to enhance the security of the device against misconfiguration or attacks.

## **Storm Control**

Traffic suppression can limit the rate of broadcast, unknown multicast, unknown unicast, known multicast, and known unicast packets by configuring thresholds, preventing broadcast, unknown multicast packets, and unknown unicast packets from generating broadcast storms. Large traffic impact of known multicast packets and known unicast packets.

Storm control can block the traffic of broadcast, unknown multicast and unknown unicast packets by blocking packets or shutting down ports. The device supports storm control for the above three types of packets on the interface according to the packet rate, byte rate, and percentage. During a detection interval, the device monitors the average rate of three types of packets received on the interface and compares it with the configured maximum threshold. When the packet rate is greater than the configured maximum threshold , the device performs storm control on the interface and executes the Configured storm control actions. Storm control actions include blocking packets and shutting down / shutdown interfaces.

- If packets are blocked, when the average rate of receiving packets on the interface is less than the specified minimum threshold, storm control will release the blocking of the packets on the interface.
- If the action is to shut down / shutdown the interface, you need to manually run the command to bring up the interface, or enable the interface state to automatically return to UP, it's also possible to use the **Auto Recovery** function to bring up the interface automatically.

Storm Control Unit Kbps IFG Include O Exclude Cancel OK Port Port Ac Oper Status Unknown Unicast ast Thr Broado U t Threshold Uni Unk 1/0/1 Enabled Enabled Dr 🗹 Enabled Enabled 10000 10000 10000 Dr 🗹 1/0/2 Disabled Dr 🗹 1/0/3 Disabled 1/0/4 Dr 🗹 Disabled

Storm Control page

Storm Control > Edit			
	Port	1/0/1	
	Storm Control		
	Broadcast		
	*Threshold (Kbps)	10000	
	Unknown Multicast		
	*Threshold (Kbps)	10000	
	Unknown Unicast		
	*Threshold (Kbps)	10000	
	Action	Drop Disabled	
		Cancel OK	

Storm Control edit port

Unit	<ul> <li>Select Unit:</li> <li>kbps: Storm control rate will be calculated by octet-based.</li> <li>pps: Storm control rate will be calculated by packet-based.</li> </ul>	
IFG	<ul> <li>Select IFG (Inter Frame Gap):</li> <li>Excluded: Exclude IFG when count ingress storm control rate.</li> <li>Included: Include IFG when count ingress storm control rate.</li> </ul>	
	Storm Control $\rightarrow$ Edit	
Port	Displays the selected port.	
Storm Control	Select whether to enable Storm Control on the selected port or not.	
Broadcast	Set whether to enable the storm threshold setting for broadcast packets. If Enabled Please enter a Treshhold (Kbps). <b>Note:</b> The valid range is 16~1000000, which must be a multiple of 16. Default is 10000.	
Unknown Multicast	Set whether to enable the storm threshold setting for the Unknown Multicast packets If Enabled Please enter a Treshhold (Kbps). <b>Note:</b> The valid range is 16~1000000, which must be a multiple of 16. Default is 10000.	
Unknown Unicast	Set whether to enable the storm threshold setting for the Unknown Unicast packets. If Enabled Please enter a Treshhold (Kbps). <b>Note:</b> The valid range is 16~1000000, which must be a multiple of 16. Default is 10000.	

	Select the state of setting
Action	<ul> <li>Drop: Packets exceed storm control rate will be dropped.</li> <li>Shutdown: Port exceeds storm control rate will be shutdown.</li> </ul>

Storm Control

# **Port Security**

By converting the MAC address learned by the interface into secure MAC addresses (including secure dynamic MAC address, secure static MAC address and Sticky MAC), port security prevents illegal users from communicating with the switch through this interface, thereby enhancing the security of the device.

Security MAC addresses are divided into: Secure Dynamic MAC, Secure Static MAC and Sticky MAC.

Secure Dynamic MAC Address	If enabled but the Sticky MAC function is not enabled.	If the device is restarted, the entries will be lost and need to be relearned.
Secure Static MAC Address	Static MAC address manually configured when port security is enabled.	The entries will not be aged, and will not be lost after a reboot.
Sticky MAC Address	The MAC address converted after the port security is enabled and the Sticky MAC function is enabled at the same time	The entries will not be aged , and the addresses will not be lost after restarting the device.

#### Secure MAC Address Types

Port	Security					
Port	Security	Secure MAC Addresses				
		Port Security	Allow Disabled			
		Rate Limit	Edit Port Security	×	Valid range is 1-600	
			Port			
			1/0/3			
Port			Port Secure Addresses	C		
E			Max Number of Allowed MAC Addresses Valid range is 1-256			
	Port	Status	1	s	Number of Static Secure MAC Addresses	S Operation
D.	1/0/1	Disabled	Sticky MAC			- 🗹
D.	1/0/2	Disabled	Port Protection	_		- 🗹
8	1/0/3	Disabled	protect ~	1	-	- 6
	1/0/4	Disabled		-		- 12
	1/0/5	Disabled	Cancel OK			- 6
	1/0/6	Disabled				- 0

Port Security

Port Security Click Allow to set the port security function to be enabled globally, by default is disabled.				
Rate Limit (packet/s)Set the rate at which the port MAC address is learned. The value is an integer from 1 to the default is 100.				
Edit Port Security				
Port	Port Displays the selected ports.			
Port Security Address	Click to enable Port Security Address, by default is disabled.			

Maximum MAC Number	Set the maximum number of MAC addresses to be learned by the interface , the value range is an integer from 1 to 256 , and the default is 1 . After the maximum number is reached , if the switch receives a packet whose source MAC address does not exist, regardless of whether the destination MAC address exists, the switch considers that there is an attack by an illegal user, and will protect the interface according to the port protection configuration (Protect, Restrict or Shutdown).
Sticky MAC	When the port security is enabled, the Sticky MAC function can be enabled, by default it's disabled . When enabled, the interface will convert the learned secure dynamic MAC address into a Sticky MAC. If the maximum number of MAC addresses has been reached, the MAC address in the non-sticky MAC entry learned by the interface will be discarded , and a trap alarm will be reported according to the interface protection mode configuration.
Port Protection	<ul> <li>Set the protection action when the number of MAC addresses learned by the interface reaches the maximum number or static MAC address flapping occurs .</li> <li>There are three modes (Protect, Restrict or Shutdown), the default is Protect.</li> <li>Protect: Only discard the packets whose source MAC address does not exist, and does not report an alarm.</li> <li>Restrict: Discard packets with nonexistent source MAC addresses and report an alarm.</li> <li>Shutdown: The interface state is set to error-down and an alarm is reported.</li> <li>Note: By default, an interface will not automatically recover after being shut down, and the interface can only be enabled by the network administrator under the interface. If you want the shut down interface to be restored automatically, you can enable Port Auto Recovery function to automatically restore the interface status to Up.</li> </ul>

Port Security

## **Port Isolation**

With the port isolation function, the isolation between ports in the same VLAN can be realized. As long as the user adds the port to the isolation group, the Layer 2 data isolation between the ports in the isolation group can be realized. The port isolation function provides users with a safer and more flexible networking solution.

#### Note:

Due to software limitations, only one isolation group is currently supported, and the port isolation function is disabled by default, that is, the port is added to the default isolation group . After joining , two-way isolation is performed between ports .

Port Isolation		
	Port	Isolation Status/Operation
	GE1	
	GE2	
	GE3	
	GE4	
	GE5	
	GE6	
	GE7	
	GE8	
	TE1	
	TE2	

Port Isolation

## ACL

Access control list (ACL) is a collection of one or more rules. A rule is a judgment statement that describes the matching conditions of a packet. These conditions can be the source address, destination address, port number, etc. of the packet. ACL is essentially a packet filter, and the rule is the filter element of the filter. The device matches packets based on these rules, filters out specific packets , and allows or organizes the packets to pass through according to the processing policy of the service module that applies the ACL.

#### Notes:

- One ACL supports setting multiple rules . When the rule settings (except the rule number ) are identical, it will prompt " This rule already exists"
- If there is no match after all the rules are traversed , the Deny message will be sent directly .

## IPv4/IPv6 ACL

To add an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL rule, navigate to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **ACL**  $\rightarrow$  **IPv4 tab or IPv6 tab**, then click on "**Add**" button to add an IPv4/IPv6 based ACL rule.

ACL > Add ACL		
+ACL Name	ACL_rule	
Rule Settings		
*Rule ID	1	
Action	Allow	~
Protocol Type	Any	~
Source IP Address	Any Ocustom	
Source IP Address	192.168.80.0	
+Source IP Mask	255.255.255.0	
Destination IP Address	Any Custom	
Tos Type	Any	~
Time Policy	None	~

ACL – IPv4/IPv6

Тоѕ Туре	Any ~	
Time Policy	None ~	]
Advanced Settings		
Count		
*Count ID		Valid range is 1-32
Count Unit	By packet      By byte	
Mirroring		
*Mirroring Group	~	
	Go to "Maintenance>Diagnostics>Mirroring" to configure the monitor port to take effect	
Priority Mapping		
*Priority		Valid range is 0-7
Rate Limit	Disabled ~	
	The rate limit function needs to go to "Security→ACL→Rate Limit Settings" to configure the rate limit group to take effect	

ACL IPv4/IPv6 – Advanced Settings

Тоѕ Туре	Any	
	Disabled	
Time Policy	1	
Advanced Settings	2	
Count	3	
count	4	
Mirroring	5	
	6	
Priority Mapping	7	
Rate Limit	1	
	The rate limit function needs to go to "Security configure the rate limit group to take effect	r→ACL→Rate Limit Settings"
	Cancel	

ACL IPv4/IPv6 – Rate Limit

#### Note

The rate limit function needs to go to "Security  $\rightarrow$  ACL  $\rightarrow$  Rate Limit Settings" to configure the rate limit group to take effect.

## MAC ACL

To add an ACL based on MAC address, on the MAC ACL tab, click on "**Add**" button to add an ACL rule, then configure the **Source MAC Address** and the **Destination MAC Address** accordingly. Please refer to the figure below:

ACL > Add ACL			
	ACL Name	MAC_Based_ACL	
	Rule Settings		
	<b>∗</b> Rule ID	1	
	Action	Drop	Ŷ
	Protocol Type	Any Custom	
	Source MAC Address	Any   O Custom	
	*Source MAC Address	c0 : 74 : ad : ff : ff : ff	
	*Source MAC Mask	11 : 11 : 11 : 00 : 00 : 00	
	Destination MAC Address	Any     Custom	
	VLAN	Any     Custom	
	802.1p Priority	Any	~
	Time Policy	None	~
		Cancel OK	

MAC address based ACL

## **Port Binding to ACL**

ACL Binding lets the user bind MAC ACL or IP ACL to a certain ports GE/LAG.

To apply IP/MAC ACL rules on multiple ports, select the ports first then click on "**Edit**" button, then select the IP and MAC ACL rule from the drop-down list.

To apply the ACL rule on a specific port, click on "**Edit icon**" on the right side of the page as shown below:

Edit Unbind			
Port Name	IDuf Aft Name IDuf Aft Name	MAC ACL Name	Operation
1/0/1	Edit Port ACL Binding	× _	<b>1</b>
1/0/2	Port	-	6
1/0/3	1/0/1		6
1/0/4	IPv4 ACL     IPv6 ACL	-	ල් ව
1/0/5	IPv4_Based_ACL ~		<b>I</b> ¢
1/0/6	MAC ACL		<b>I</b> 0
1/0/7	MAC_Based_ACL ~		<b>I</b> 0
1/0/8	Cancel	-	යි ව
1/0/9		-	e e

ACL Binding

## **VLAN Binding to ACL**

On this page, the users can bind the IP/MAC ACL rule to a VLAN(s), to apply the ACL rules to multiple VLANs, first check the VLANs from the list then click on "**Edit**" button, select the ACL rule from the drop-down list under IP/MAC ACL.

**For example:** if the IP/MAC ACL rule is configured with rate limit, and then bound to a VLAN, the bandwidth limit will be applied to the specified VLAN.

refer to the figure below:

ACL										
IPv4 ACL	IPv6 ACL	MAC ACL	Port Binding to ACL	VLAN Binding to ACL	Rate Limit Setti	ngs				
Edit	Unbind									
VLAN		IPv4	ACL Name		MAC ACL 1	Name			Oper	ration
1									Ľ	
2									Ľ	
3				Edit		$\times$			Ľ	
4			VLAN						Ľ	
5			4						Ľ	
6			IPV4_ACL						Ľ	
7			First		~				Ľ	
8			MAC ACL						Ľ	
9			MACACL		~				Ľ	
10									Ľ	
				Cancel OK		_	Total 19 < 1	2 > 10/p	age \	Got

VLAN Binding to ACL

## **Rate Limit Settings**

On this page, the users can configure the rate limit settings.

The **Burst Threshold Group 1 and Group 2** are two groups (preset) to limit the traffic burst (initial maximum bandwidth) before the Rate Limit configuration takes effect, using either Bps (Byte per second) or pps (Packet per second), then one of them can be selected when the user wants to configure the Rate Limit group. See the figures below:

ACL					
IPv4 ACL IPv6 ACL	MAC ACL Port Binding to	ACL VLAN Binding to AC	L Rate Limit Settings		
	Burst Threshold Group 1				
	Burst Byte (Bps)	8388480		Enter a value between 128-8388480 that i a multiple of 128	
	Burst Packet (pps)	10		Valid range is 1-65535	
	Burst Threshold Group 2				
	Burst Byte (Bps)	8388480		Enter a value between 128-8388480 that a multiple of 128	
	Burst Packet (pps)	10		Valid range is 1-65535	
		Cancel			
ate Limit Settings					
Rate Limit Group ID	Rate Limi	it Type	Burst Threshold Group	Rate Threshold	Operation
1	By byte		1	500 KBps	ß
2	By packet		1	100 pps	Z
3	By byte		1	1500 KBps	ß
4	By byte		1	3000 KBps	ß

#### ACL - Rate Limit Settings

The users can configure up to 128 groups, click on the "Edit icon" under operation column.

- 1. Select the Rate Limit Type either the limit will be by packet or byte.
- 2. Select the Burst Threshold Group 1 or 2.
- 3. Finally, specify the rate limit accordingly.

Edit	×
Rate Limit Group ID	
4	
Rate Limit Type	
O By packet 💿 By byte	
Burst Threshold Group	
Burst Threshold Group 1: 8388480Bps	
O Burst Threshold Group 2: 8388480Bps	
<b>∗</b> Rate Threshold (KBps)	
Enter a value between 2-125000 that is a multiple of 2	
3000	
Cancel OK	

#### ACL – Edit Rate Limit Group

## **IP Source Guard**

IP source guard is a source IP address filtering technology based on Layer 2 interface. It can prevent malicious hosts from forging IP addresses of legitimate hosts to impersonate legitimate hosts, and also ensure that unauthorized hosts cannot access by specifying their own IP addresses. network or attack the network. IPSG uses the binding table (source IP address, source MAC address, VLAN to which it belongs, and the binding of the inbound interface ) to match and check the IP packets received on the Layer 2 interface. Only the packets matching the binding table are allowed to pass through.

#### Note:

It's recommended to enable first DHCP Snooping by navigating to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **DHCP Snooping**.

To enable IP Source Guard, first navigate to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **IP Source Guard** page, then select the port and click on "**Edit**" to configure the port.

Port Protection Quat	ernary Binding Table			
Edit				
Port	IP Source Guard	Verification Type	Number of Quaternary Bindings	Operatio
1/0/1	Disabled	IP	1	ß
1/0/2	Enabled	IP		ß
1/0/3	Disabled	IP		ß

IP Source Guard

Then, select the **Verification Type** where either the verification will be based on IP addresses or both IP and MAC addresses. **Max Entries** limits the number of IP/MAC addresses (e.g. devices) where 0 indicates no limit.

Edit Port Security	×
Port	
1/0/1	
IPSG	
Verification Type	
IP IP-MAC	
*Max Entries	
Valid range is 0-50. 0 indicates no limit.	
0	
Cancel	

IP Source Guard – Edit port

In this page displays the dynamic binding (port, IP, MAC, VLAN) generated when DHCP Snooping is enabled on the GWN78xx switches, also the user can add static binding by clicking on "**Add**" button as shown below:

#### Note:

Dynamic entries require enabling **DHCP Snooping**.

To import or export the list click on **import or export button** respectively.

Add Delete	Refresh Import	Export				
Port	IPv4 Address	MAC Address	VLAN	Туре	Lease Time (s)	Operation
1/0/1	192.168.80.5	C0:74:AD:FF:FF:FF	1	Static	-	ĪĪ
					Total 1 <	1 > 10 / pag

Quaternary Binding Table

The binding requires to specify the port, IP Address, MAC address and VLAN. These information will be used to verify the traffic and make sure all the traffic is generated by legitimate users.

Port	
1/0/2	$\sim$
IP Address	
IPv4 format	
192.168.80.3	
MAC Address The MAC address must be a unicast address.	
C0 : 74 : AD : ff : ff : ff	
VLAN Valid range is 1-4094	
3	
5	

## **IPv6 Source Guard**

IPv6 Source Guard is similar to IP Source Guard (based on IPv4), the only difference is that IPv6 Source Guard filters IPv6 addresses.

Pv6 Source Guard				
Port Protection Quate	rnary Binding Table			
Edit				
Port	IPv6 Source Guard	Verification Type	Number of Quaternary Bindings	Operation
1/0/1	Disabled	IPv6		ß
1/0/2	Enabled	IPv6		Ľ
1/0/3	Disabled	IPv6		ß

IPv6 Source Guard

To enable IPv6 Source Guard on a port, select the port then click on "Edit" button to under operation column, then select the **Verification Type** and specify the **Max Entries**.

	Edit Port Security	$\times$
Port		
1/0/1		
IPSG		
Verificati	on Type	
IP	O IP-MAC	
★Max Entr Valid range	<b>ries</b> e is 0-50. 0 indicates no limit.	
0		
	Cancel	

IPv6 Source Guard – Edit port

On this tab, the user can see the list of binding both static and dynamic (DHCP Snooping must enabled).

To add a static entry, click on "Add" button, it's also possible to import or export the list as shown below:

Port Protection	Quaternary Binding Table					
Add Delet	e Refresh Import	Export				
Port	IPv6 Address	MAC Address	VLAN	Туре	Lease Time (s)	Operation
1/0/1	2001:db8:85a3::8a2e: 370:7334	C0:74:AD:FF:FF:FF	1	Static	**	Ū

IPv6 Quaternary Binding Table

Specify the binding (port, IP address, MAC Address and VLAN), then click on "OK" button to save.

	Add	Quan	ternar	/ Binding	
*Port					
1/0/1					~
IP Address					
IPv6 format an	d must b	e a valid	unicast a	ddress	
2001:db8:8	5a3::8a	2e:370:	7334		
The MAC addre					
C0 : 74	: AD	: ff	: #	: ff	
*VLAN					
*VLAN Valid range is 1	-4094				
	-4094				
Valid range is 1	-4094				

IPv6 Quaternary Binding - edit port

## Anti Attack

In the network, there are a large number of malicious attack packets targeting the CPU and various types of packets that need to be normally sent to the CPU. Malicious attack packets targeting the CPU will cause the CPU to be busy processing attack packets for a long time, thereby causing interruption of other services or even system interruption; a large number of normal packets will also lead to high CPU usage and performance degradation, thus affecting the normal business.

In order to protect the CPU and ensure that the CPU can process and respond to normal services, the switch provides a local attack defense function, which is aimed at the packets sent to the CPU. It operates normally to avoid the mutual influence of various services when the device is attacked.

Attack defense is an important network security feature. It analyzes the content and behavior of the packets sent to the CPU for processing, determines whether the packets have attack characteristics, and configures certain preventive measures against the packets with attack characteristics. Defense attacks are mainly divided into malformed packet attack defense, fragmented packet attack defense, and flood attack defense.

Anti Attack			
	Abnormal		
	Land		
	Smurf Attack		
	*Netmask Length	8	Valid range is 0-
	TCP Attack	Flag Illegal Attack	
		SYN-RST 🛃 SYN-FIN 🛃 X-Mass Scan	
		Other	
		SYN Nonack Sport 🛛 🗹 Null Scan	
	SMAC=DMAC		
	ICMP Ping	IPv4 IPv6	
	IPv4 Ping of Death		
	Blat	TCP UDP	
	Fragment		
	ICMP Fragment		
	IPv6 Min Fragment		
		Cancel OK	

#### **Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI)**

To defend against man-in-the-middle attacks and prevent data of legitimate users from being stolen by the man-in-themiddle, you can enable dynamic ARP inspection. The device compares the source IP, source MAC, interface, and VLAN information corresponding to the ARP packet with the information in the binding table. If the information matches, it means that the user who sent the ARP packet is a legitimate user, and the user is allowed. If the ARP packet passes, otherwise it is considered an attack and the ARP packet is discarded.

Dynamic ARP inspection can be enabled in the interface view, or VLAN view. When enabled in the interface view, the binding table matching check is performed on all ARP packets received by the interface ; when enabled in the VLAN view . Then, the binding table matching check is performed on the ARP packets belonging to the VLAN received by the interface that joins the VLAN.

When the device discards a large number of ARP packets that do not match the binding table, if you want the device to alert the network administrator in the form of an alarm , you can enable the dynamic ARP inspection discarded packet alarm function. When the number of discarded ARP packets exceeds the alarm threshold , the device generates an alarm.

AI						
DAI Stat	istics					
	DAI					
	*VLAN	1		Valid range is 1-4094. Examp will associate VLANs 5, 6, 7,		
		Cancel	ОК			
ort						
Edit						
Port	Trust Port	Source MAC Address Verification	Destination MAC Address Verification	IP Address Verification	Speed (pps)	Operation
1/0/1	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	0	ß
1/0/2	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	0	e
1/0/3	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	0	[P]

Dr li page	

DAI naap

DAI > Edit			
	Port	1/0/1	
	Trust Port		
	Source MAC Address Verification		
	Destination MAC Address Verification		
	IP Address Verification		
	All-Zero Address	Forbid Allow	
	<pre>*Rate (pps)</pre>	0	Valid range is 0-50
		Cancel OK	

DAI – Edit port

The statistics about DAI activities will be listed here for each port GE/LAG with the options of refreshing the statistics or clearing specified port data.

IAC							
DA	AJ Statistics						
Cle	ear Refresh						
	Port	Forwarding Packets	Source MAC Address Verification Failures	Destination MAC Address Verification Failures	Source IP Address Verification Failures	Der	Operatio
	1/0/1	0	0	0	0	0	Q
2	1/0/2	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/3	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/4	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/5	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/6	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/7	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/8	0	0	0	0	0	0
~	1/0/9	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/10	0	0	0	0	0	$\diamond$
~	1/0/11	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
-			*		~		

DAI Statistics

## RADIUS

RADIUS is a distributed, client /server information exchange protocol that can protect the network from unauthorized access. It is often used in various network environments that require high security and allow remote users to access. This protocol defines the UDP-based RADIUS packet format and its transmission mechanism, and specifies destination UDP ports 1812 and 1813 as the default authentication and accounting port numbers, respectively.

Radius provides access services through authentication and authorization, and collects and records the use of network resources by users through accounting. The main features of RADIUS protocol are: client/server mode, secure message exchange mechanism and good expansibility.

RADI	US					
<b>^</b>	dd Delete					
~	Server Address	UDP Port	Priority	Max Retransmission Count	Timeout (s)	Opera
~	192.168.5.5	*RADIUS Server Address	192.168.5.5		0	C ī
		*UDP Port	1812		0	
		*Priority	16		0	
		*Shared Key	password		۵	
		*Max Retransmission Count	1		0	
		*Timeout (s)	10		۵	
			Cancel	Save		



## TACACS+

TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Control System Protocol) is a security protocol with enhanced functions based on the TACACS protocol. This protocol is similar in function to the RADIUS protocol, and uses the client/server mode to implement the communication between the NAS and the TACACS+ server.

TACACS+ is a centralized, client /server structure information exchange protocol, which uses TCP protocol for transmission, and the TCP port number is 49. The authentication , authorization and accounting servers provided by TACACS+ are independent of each other and can be implemented on different servers. It is mainly used for authentication, authorization and accounting of access users who access the Internet by means of point-to-point protocol PPP or virtual private dial-up network VPDN and management users who perform operations.

TACACS+ is similar to RADIUS protocol : (1) both adopt client /server mode in structure; (2) both use shared key to encrypt the transmitted user information ; (3) both have better flexibility and expansibility. TACACS+ has more reliable transmission and encryption characteristics, and is more suitable for security control.

FACACS+				
Add Delete				
Server Address	TCP Port	Priority	Timeout (s)	Operation
192.168.5.11	49	3	5	12 直
*TACACS	+ Server Address	192.168.5.11	0	$\checkmark$
*TCP Por	t	49	۵	
*Priority		3	8	
*Shared	Кеу	password	8	
*Timeou	t (s)	5	0	
		Cancel Save		



## AAA

Access control is used to control which users can access the network and which network resources can be accessed. AAA is short for Authentication , Authorization , and Accounting , and provides a management framework for configuring access control on NAS (Network Access Server) devices .

As a management mechanism of network security, AAA provides services in a modular manner:

- Authentication , confirming the identity of users accessing the network , and judging whether the visitor is a legitimate network user;
- Authorization , giving different users Different permissions limit the services that the user can use;
- Billing, record all operations during the user's use of network services, including the type of service used, start time, data flow, etc., to collect and record the user's The usage of network resources, and can realize the charging requirements for events and traffic, and also monitor the network.

AAA adopts a client /server structure. The AAA client runs on the access device, usually referred to as a NAS device, and is responsible for verifying user identity and managing user access; AAA server is a collective name for authentication server, authorization server and accounting server. Responsible for centralized management of user information. AAA can be implemented through a variety of protocols. Currently, devices support AAA based on RADIUS or TACACS + protocol. In practical applications, RADIUS protocol is most commonly used.

AA					
Login Auth	entication				
Console	d	lefault		¥.	
Telnet	U	Jser1		~	
SSH				^	
HTTPS	L	lefault Jser1 SH			
lethod					
Add Delete					
AAA Name	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Method 4	Operation
default	None	Empty	Empty	Empty	l m
User1	Local	Empty	Empty	Empty	ß ū
SSH	Enable	Empty	Empty	Empty	C Ū

AAA

To add a method click on "Add" button and modify a method click on "modify icon" as shown above:

	Edit Method	×
AAA Name		
User1		
Method 1		
Local		~
None		
Local		
Enable		
Radius		
Tacacs+		
Method 4		
Local		$\sim$
	Cancel OK	



Method	Description	Applicability
--------	-------------	---------------

None	No authentication is performed. Users can log in without a username or password. This setting should generally be avoided due to security risks.	Console, Telnet, SSH, Web UI
Local	Uses the local user database on the switch for authentication. User credentials are stored directly on the switch.	Console, Telnet, SSH, Web UI
Enable	Requires users to enter an enable password to gain elevated privileges (admin access). This provides an additional layer of security after initial authentication. <b>Note:</b> <i>The password for user mode to enter privileged mode must be set using <u>CLI</u>.</i>	Console, Telnet, SSH
RADIUS	Utilizes a RADIUS server for authentication. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is used for centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting management.	Console, Telnet, SSH, Web UI
TACACS+	Utilizes a TACACS+ server for authentication. TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus) offers more granular control over authorization and is used for centralized AAA management.	Console, Telnet, SSH, Web UI

AAA Methods

## **Identity Authentication Management**

The Identity Authentication Management feature on Grandstream GWN switches provides a robust method for securing network access through 802.1X and MAC-based authentication. It allows administrators to configure and manage user authentication settings, ensuring only authorized devices can connect to the network, thereby enhancing overall network security and control.

The 802.1X protocol is a port-based network access control protocol. Port-based network access control refers to verifying user identities and controlling their access rights at the port level of LAN access devices. The 802.1X protocol is a Layer 2 protocol and does not need to reach Layer 3. It does not require high overall performance of the access device, which can effectively reduce network construction costs. Authentication packets and data packets are separated by logical interfaces to improve security.

### **Port Mode**

To enable 802.1x and MAC authentication, please navigate to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **Identity Authentication Management**, then Toggle on "802.1X Authentication" and "MAC Authentication", click on "OK" button to save.

On this page also, you can specify a **user ID format for MAC-based** and enable a **Guest VLAN**. This ensures these devices remain isolated from the main network while still maintaining limited network connectivity through the Guest VLAN. The Guest VLAN ID directs unauthenticated users to a designated network segment, providing controlled and secure access.

dentity Au	thentication Management				
Port Mode	Port Authentication Sessi	ons Local User of MAC-based			
	802.1X Authentication				
	MAC Authentication				
	User ID format of MAC-based	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	~		
	Guest VLAN				
	<b>∗</b> Guest VLAN ID	7	~		
		Cancel			
Port					
Port	User Authenticatio	n Mode Authentication Method /	Method Guest VLAN	Authorized VLAN	Operation
1/0/1	Port-Based	802.1X / Radius	Disabled	Static	Ľ
1/0/2	MAC-Based	MAC Authentication / Loca	Disabled	Static	Ľ
1/0/3	Single User	802.1X / Radius	Enabled	Static	Ľ
1/0/4	MAC-Based	-	Disabled	Static	Ľ

Identity Authentication Management - Port Mode

To enable it on a port, select port(s) from the list then click on "**Edit**" button or click on "**Edit icon**" on the right side under operation column.

**Note:** a RADIUS server must first be added under Security  $\rightarrow$  RADIUS.

Port Mode > Edit				
	Port	1/0/1		
	User Authentication Mode 💿	MAC-Based	^	
	Guest VLAN	MAC-Based		
	Authorized VLAN ()	Port-Based Single User		
	Authentication Method1 🤤			
	Authentication Method 🛈	MAC Authentication	~	
	Method 🕖	Local	~	•
		Radius	~	•
			Add (	0
	Authentication Method2 😑			
	Authentication Method ()	802.1X	$\sim$	
	Method 🕖	Radius	~	
				Add 🚯
		Cancel		

Port Mode – Edit port

Port	The specific port being configured. This field shows the port number (e.g.				
User Authentication Mode	The mode of user authentication to be used on this port. Options include: MAC-Based				
Guest VLAN	Enables or disables the Guest VLAN for this port. If enabled				
Authorized VLAN Specifies the VLAN ID that authenticated users will be assigned to. This ensures that authorized devices are placed in the correct network segment.					
	Authentication Methods(x) Note: click on "Add+" to add another method.				
Authentication Method1       Select the authentication method, two options:         • 802.1X: it will use 802.1x authentication, RADIUS must be first added.         • MAC Authentication: it will use local MAC Addresses under Security → Identity         Authentication Management page → Local User of MAC-based or RADIUS depending the seleted method.					
Method	<ul> <li>If MAC Authentication is selected, the user can add two methods: Radius and Local.</li> <li>If 802.1x is selected, the user can only select radius.</li> </ul>				

Port Mode – Edit port

#### Port

On this tab, the users can enable on which ports the authentication will take effect, select the port(s) and then click on "**Edit**" button or icon to configure the port(s) as shown below:

dentity Authentication Management							
Port Mode	Port Authenticati	on Sessions Local U	Jser of MAC-based				
Port	Port Control	Reauthentication	Max User Count	Reauthentication Timer	Inactive Timer	Quiet Timer	Operation
1/0/1	Force authentication	Enabled	256	3600	60	60	ľ
1/0/2	Auto	Enabled	256	3600	60	60	Ľ
1/0/3	Force unauthenticatio n	Enabled	256	3600	60	60	Ľ
1/0/4	Disable	Disabled	256	3600	60	60	Ľ

Identity Authentication Management – port page

To enable the authentication on the port(s), under Port Control (Disable, Force authentication, Force unauthentication, Auto) select Auto or Force authentication and then save the configuration.

Identity Authentication Management > Edit		
Port	1/0/1	
Port Control	Force authentication	
Reauthentication	Disable Force authentication	
*Max User Count	Force unauthentication	Valid range is 1-256
Common Timer		
*Reauthentication Time (s)	3600	Valid range is 300-2147483647
*Inactive Interval (s)	60	Valid range is 60-65535
*Quiet Time (s)	60	Valid range is 0-65535
802.1X Parameters Settings		
*Resend EAP Request (s)	30	Valid range is 1-65535
*Supplicant Timeout (s)	30	Valid range is 1-65535
	Cancel OK	

Identity Authentication Management - port - edit port

#### Note:

The 802.1X must be also configured on the device connected to the GWN780x(P) switch port.

Example of 802.1X configuration on GXV3480 IP Video phone.

802.1X Mode	🛦 🖫 斎 10:19
< 802.1X Mode	×
802.1X Mode	EAP-MD5 >
802.1X Identity	hope
802.1X Secret	

#### 802.1X Mode on GXV3480

#### **Authentication Sessions**

On this tab, the authenticated devices will be listed here with more details. Please refer to the figures below:

Identity Aut	hentication	Management						
Port Mode	Port	Authentication Sessions	Local User of MAC-b	ased				
Refresh							Q Session ID/Port/M.	
Session ID	Port	MAC Address	Status			Configuration		
3633101110	POIL	MAC Address	Status	VLAN	Session Time (s)	Inactive Time (s)	Quiet Time (s)	

Authentication Sessions

There are three status (Authorized, Locked, Guest):

	Refresh	Clear All				
	Session ID	Port	MAC Address	Status		
	00000009118 7958	<sup>34</sup> 1/0/6	C0:74:AD:03:CA:80	Authorized		
		Authenticatior	n Sessions – Status Authorized			
000000 7958	091184	1/0/6	C0:74:AD:03:0	A:80		
Authentication Sessions – Status Locked						
000000 7958	091184	1/0/6	C0:74:AD:03:	CA:80		

Authentication Sessions – Status Guest

## Local User of MAC-based

The "Local User of MAC-based" feature in Grandstream GWN switches provides a way to add and manage users based on their MAC addresses. This feature ensures that only devices with specified MAC addresses are granted network access, enhancing security and control over network resources.

Port Mode	Port	Authentication Sessions	Local User of N	IAC-based		
Add	Delete	Delete All				
				Reauthentication		
MAC A	ddress	Port Control	VLAN	Time (s)	Inactive Time (s)	Operati
	ddress D:01:92:94	Port Control	VLAN	Time (s)	Inactive Time (s)	Operati

Local User of MAC-based

Add Local User of MAC-based	×
① The MAC address of local user must be a unicast one.	
*MAC Address C0 : 74 : AD : 01 : 92 : 94	
Port Control	
Force Authorized     Force Unauthorized	
VLAN ① Valid range is 1-4094	
1	
Reauthentication Time (s)	
Valid range is 300-2147483647 3600	
3000	
Inactive Time (s)	
Valid range is 60-65535	
60	
Cancel OK	

Add local User of MAC-based

MAC Address	The MAC address of the local user must be a unicast one.
Port Control	<ul> <li>Force Authorized: Forces the port to authorize the device with the specified MAC address, allowing it access to the network.</li> <li>Force Unauthorized: Forces the port to not authorize the device, preventing it from accessing the network.</li> </ul>
VLAN	Valid range is 1-4094.
Reauthentication Time (s)	Valid range is 300-2147483647.
Inactive Time (s)	Valid range is 60-65535.

Add local User of MAC-based

### **DHCP Snooping**

DHCP snooping ensures that DHCP clients obtain IP addresses from legitimate DHCP servers, and records the correspondence between IP addresses and MAC addresses of DHCP clients to prevent DHCP attacks on the network.

In order to ensure the security of network communication services, the DHCP Snooping technology is introduced, and a firewall is established between the DHCP Client and the DHCP Server to defend against various attacks against DHCP in the network.

To enable DHCP Snooping feature on GWN78xx switches, navigate to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **DHCP Snooping**, then enable DHCP Snooping, to make the DHCP snooping enabled on a VLAN, specify the VLANs or a VLAN range for example 5-8 that means VLANs from 5 to 8, click "**OK**" button to save. Please refer to the figure below:

DHCP Snooping				
DHCP Snooping	Option 82 Port Settings	Statistics		
	DHCP Snooping			
	VLAN	1,5-8,11	8	Valid range is 1-4094. Example: "5-8, 11" will associate VLANs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11.
			11	
		Cancel		

DHCP Snooping – General page

### **DHCP Snooping Option 82**

Option 82 is called the relay agent information option and is inserted by the DHCP relay agent when forwarding clientoriginated DHCP packets to a DHCP server.

To identify the device accessed by the client, the user specify the **Remote ID**, the format can be either **Normal** (standard) or a **Private**:

- Normal Format: is generally used when interoperability between different vendors' equipment is required, for GWN78xx switches by default the MAC Address of the switch will be used, but any other characters in the range of 1-63 can be used.
- **Private Format:** is specific to the vendor's ecosystem and may not be compatible with other vendors' equipment (check the vendor specific format).

**Circuit ID** is used to identify the VLAN, interface and other information where the client is located. To add a Circuit ID click on "**Add**" button as shown below:

DHCP Snooping Option 82	Port Settings Statistics			
Format	Normal     Private			
*Remote ID	c0:74:ad:ba:24:fc	c0:74:ad:ba:24:fc		
	Cancel OK			
rcuit ID				
Add Delete				
Port	VLAN	Circuit ID		Operation
1/0/24	VLAN1	port24		ßŌ
1/0/24	VLAN1	port24		ß

DHCP Snooping – Option 82

Then, select a port, VLAN and Format, and specify the Circuit ID based on what Format is selected.

	Add	Circuit		$\times$
Port				
1/0/24			~	
*VLAN				
VLAN1			$\sim$	
Format Normal	Private			
*Circuit ID 1~63 characters				
SwitchPort24				
	Cancel	ОК		

DHCP Snooping – Option 82 – Add Circuit

### **DHCP Snooping Port Settings**

On this page, the use can configure the trusted port(s) that will allow DHCP messages, all other ports that are not trusted will discard the DHCP messages, this way GWN78xx will protect users from rogue DHCP servers that are plugged on untrusted ports.

To configure a port(s), either select the port(s) and click on "**Edit**" button or click on "**Edit icon**" under operation column as seen below:

	P Snooping	Option 82 Port Settin	gs Statistics				
Ec	Port	Trust Mode	Chaddr Verification	Speed(pps)	Option 82	Option 82 Mode	Operation
~	1/0/1	Enabled	Disabled	0	Enabled	Keep	ß
	1/0/2	Disabled	Disabled	0	Disabled	Drop	C
	1/0/3	Disabled	Disabled	0	Disabled	Drop	Ľ
	1/0/4	Disabled	Disabled	0	Disabled	Drop	B
	1/0/5	Disabled	Disabled	0	Disabled	Drop	Ľ

DHCP Snooping – Port Settings

To make a port trusted, Toggle ON **Trust Mode**, more security parameters can be enabled too like **Chaddr Verification**, **Rate** (**pps** = packet per seconds) to limit the number of DHCP packets, and enable Option 82 for this port with three modes (keep, drop, replace). Please refer to the figure below:

Port Settings > Edit			
Port	1/0/1		
Trust Mode			
Chaddr Verification			
<b></b> ∗Rate (pps)	0		Valid range is 0-300
Option 82			
Option 82 Mode	Keep	~	
	Cancel		

DHCP Snooping - Port Settings - Edit

#### **DHCP Snooping Statistics**

This page displays all statistics recorded by DHCP snooping function including Forwarding packets, Untrusted Port Drops, etc.

To clear the statistics, select the ports and click on "Clear" button as shown below:

нс	Snooping					
DHC	P Snooping C	Option 82 Port Setting	s Statistics			
Cle	ear Refres	5				
	Port	Forwarding Packets	Chaddr Verification Drops	Untrusted Port Drops	Untrusted Ports with Option 82 Drops	Operatio
	1/0/21	0	0	0	0	
	1/0/22	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
	1/0/23	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/24	31	0	31	0	$\Diamond$
	1/0/25	0	0	0	0	$\bigcirc$
	1/0/26	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
	1/0/27	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$

DHCP Snooping – Statistics

### **DHCPv6** Snooping

DHCPv6 snooping is a security feature in IPv6 networks that safeguards against unauthorized DHCPv6 server messages and controls IPv6 address assignments, similar to how DHCPv4 snooping operates in IPv4 networks.

To enable DHCPv6 Snooping feature on GWN78xx switches, navigate to **Security**  $\rightarrow$  **DHCPv6 Snooping**, then enable DHCPv6 Snooping, to make the DHCPv6 snooping enabled on a VLAN, specify the VLANs or a VLAN range for example 5-8 that means VLANs from 5 to 8, click "**OK**" button to save. Please refer to the figure below:

DHCPv6 Snooping				
DHCPv6 Snooping	Option Settings Port Settings	Statistics		
	DHCPv6 Snooping			
	VLAN	1,5-8,20	8	Valid range is 1-4094. Example: "5-8, 11" will associate VLANs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11.
			h	
		Cancel OK		
		DHCPv6 Snooping		

## **DHCPv6 Snooping Option 82**

On this page, the user can configure the Remote ID (Option 37), by default GWN78xx switches uses the GWN78xx switches MAC Address.

The DHCPv6 Relay-Option, encompassing Option 18 and Option 37, enables a DHCPv6 relay agent to embed circuit-specific and remote information as a TLV (type-length-value) within the relay message sent to the DHCPv6 server. In this scenario, the managed device functions as a DHCPv6 relay agent.

To add an option 18 for a port, click on "Add" button as shown below:

DHCPv6 Snooping								
DHCPv6 Snooping	Option Settings	Port Settings	Statistics					
	Option 37							
	*Remote ID		c0:74:ad:ba:24:fc	8	1-63 characters			
			Cancel OK					
ption 18								
Add Delet	e							
Port			Interface ID				Operati	on
1/0/1			VLAN1				ľ Ō	
						Total 1	< 1 >	10 / page

DHCPv6 Snooping – Option Settings

Then, select the port, Format (Standard, Extended), when the Standard format is selected then the user can select the VLAN and if the Extended Format is selected the user can interface ID ( $3 \sim 63$  characters), click on "**OK**" to save.

~
~
~

DHCPv6 Snooping – Add option 18

### **DHCPv6 Snooping Port Settings**

On this page, the use can configure the trusted port(s) that will allow DHCP messages, all other ports that are not trusted will discard the DHCP messages, this way GWN78xx will protect users from rogue DHCP servers that are plugged on untrusted ports.

To configure a port(s), either select the port(s) and click on "**Edit**" button or click on "**Edit icon**" under operation column as seen below:

HC	Pv6 Snooping						
DHC	Pv6 Snooping	Option Settings	Port Settings St	atistics			
•	dit Port	Tr	ust Mode	Speed	Option 18	Option 37	Operatio
~	1/0/1	E	nabled	300	Drop	Кеер	B
	1/0/2	D	isabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	Ľ
	1/0/3	D	isabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	ß
	1/0/4	D	isabled	0	Disabled	Disabled	

DHCPv6 Snooping – Port Settings

To make a port trusted, Toggle ON **Trust Mode**, more security parameters can be enabled too like **Rate** (**pps** = packet per seconds) to limit the number of DHCPv6 packets, and enable Option 18 and 37 for this port with three modes (keep, drop, replace). Please refer to the figure below:

Port Settings > Edit			
Port	1/0/1		
Trust Mode			
*Rate (pps)	300	Valid rar	nge is 0-300
Option 18			
Option 18 Mode	Drop	v	
Option 37			
Option 37 Mode	Кеер	~	
	Cancel		

DHCPv6 Snooping – Port Settings – Edit

### **DHCPv6 Snooping Statistics**

This page displays all statistics recorded by DHCPv6 snooping function including Forwarding packets, Untrusted Port Drops, etc.

To clear the statistics, select the ports and click on "Clear" button as shown below:

HCPv6 Snoopi	ng					
HCPv6 Snooping	g Option Settings Por	t Settings Statistics				
Clear Re	fresh					
cicui inc	(Contraction of the second s					
Port	Forwarding Packets	Untrusted Port Drops	Untrusted Ports with Option 37 Drops	Untrusted Ports with Option 18 Drops	Invalid Drop	Operati
1/0/1	0	0	0	0	0	$\bigcirc$
1/0/2	0	0	0	0	0	$\bigcirc$
1/0/3	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
1/0/4	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$

DHCPv6 Snooping – Statistics

# MAINTENANCE

## Upgrade

GWN78xx Switches support manual upload firmware upgrade via a BIN file that can downloaded from Grandstream Firmware page: https://www.grandstream.com/support/firmware.

Upgrading via network is also possible using 5 these protocols:

- HTTP
- HTTPS
- FTP
- Explicit FTPS

Once the protocol is selected, then the user needs to specify the firmware Server Path (For example: firmware.grandstream.com).

#### Note:

- Username and Password must be specified if the Server requires it.
- For FTP protocol use the header "ftp://" and for FTPS use "ftps://"

Upgrade			
	① Current version: 1.0.5.29		
	Upgrade via Manual Upload		
	Upload Firmware File to Update	Select file to upload	Supported file formats: bin
	Upgrade via Network		
	Allow DHCP Option 43/160/66 to Override Server ①	On ~	
	Firmware Upgrade Protocol ()	HTTP	]
	Firmware Server Path 🛈	тетр нттр	
	FTP/Explicit FTPS/HTTP/HTTPS Username	HTTPS FTP	
	FTP/Explicit FTPS/HTTP/HTTPS Password	Explicit FTPS	
	Check/Download New Firmware at Bootup		
	Scheduled Upgrade	Once enabled, the switch will automatically detect and upgrade within the scheduled time	
		Cancel OK Check for Updates	

Upgrade

### Diagnostics

GWN78xx Switches support many diagnostics tools that can help the user troubleshoot the issue and resolve it. These tools include Logs, Ping, Traceroute, Mirroring, Fiber Module, Copper Test and One-Click Debugging.

#### Logs

This page lists all the generated Logs with details and level and generated time, also an option to export the list is available.

Senerated Time	Level	Details	
wg 08 2023 01:36:46	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface VLAN90 link up	
ug 08 2023 01:36:41	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface VLAN10 link up	
ug 08 2023 01:23:56	Notice	AAA-5-CONNECT: New https connection for user admin, source 192.168.80.235 ACCEPTED	Recent Downloads
ug 08 2023 01:21:04	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface VLAN7 link up	📄 ram.log
ug 08 2023 01:21:03	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface Ethernet1/0/24 link up	2,987 B • Done
ug 08 2023 01:18:59	Error	PROVISION-3-FAILED: Firmware decerr server	
ug 08 2023 01:12:44	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_DOWN: Interface VLAN1 link down(merged 1)	
ug 08 2023 01:12:44	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_DOWN: Interface Ethernet1/0/1 link down(merged 1)	
ug 08 2023 01:12:44	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface VLAN1 link up(merged 2)	
kug 08 2023 01:12:42	Notice	PORT-5-LINK_UP: Interface Ethernet1/0/1 link up(merged 2)	



Adding a Log Server Address to the logs to be sent to is also supported on the GWN78xx Switches.

Diagnostics > Log Serv	er Address			
Add				
Log Server Address	Port	Minimum Log Level		Operatio
192.168.80.11	514	Notice		<u></u>
		Edit Log Server Address 192.168.80.11 Port The range is 1-65535. 514 Minimum Log Level Notice Cancel Sove	0	



### Ping

The user in this page can enter the IP Address or Hostname then click "**Start**", the results of the ping command will be shown below.

IP Address/Hostname	192.168.80.116	
Packet Count	4	Valid range is 1-655
Packet Size	56	Valid range is 0-65
VLAN Interface	None	~
Results	Start	
	.168.80.116): 56 data bytes .116: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms	
,	.116: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms	
64 bytes from 192.168.80	.116: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms	
64 bytes from 192.168.80	.116: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms	
192.168.80.116 ping	statistics	
	packets received, 0% packet loss	

Ping

#### Traceroute

Another tool is Traceroute that shows the number of hops, and GWN78xx Switches enables the user to run Traceroute commands right from the Switches WEB UI.

P Address/Hostname	192.168.80.116
	Start
Results	
	.116 (192.168.80.116), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets 168.80.116) 10.000 ms 0.000 ms 0.000 ms



### **Port Mirroring**

Mirroring refers to copying the packets from the specified source to the destination port. The specified source is called the mirroring source, the destination port is called the observing port , and the copied packet is called the mirroring packet.

Mirroring can make a copy of the original packet without affecting the normal processing of the original packet by the device, and send it to the monitoring device through the observation port to determine whether the service running on the network is normal.

Group	1
Ingress Mirroring Port Click on port to select/unselect	
Port 2 4 6 8 1 3 5 7	10         12         14         16         18         20         22         24           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28
LAG	2 4 6 8 10 12 14 1 3 5 7 9 11 13
Egress Mirroring Port Click on port to select/unselect	
Port	10         12         14         16         18         20         22         24           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         25         25         27         28         10°
	Cancel

#### **Fiber Module**

This pages provides the user with the information about the fiber module for each Port that supports it. Select the port from the drop-down list and click refresh icon.

Note: The information displayed on the optical module of each manufacturer is different.

Flber	1/0/25	~	
Fiber Info			C
Port Name:1/0/25 Of present: Remove Loss of signal: Loss Transceiver Type: Connector Type: Ethernet Compliance Code: 0 Transmission Media: Wavelength: 0 Bitrate: 0 Vendor OUI: 0:00 Vendor Name: Vendor PNI: Vendor PNI: Vendor SN: Temperature: 0.00 Current: 0.00M TX Power: 0.00dBm RX Power: 0.00dBm	96/98		

Fiber Module

## **Copper Test**

Copper test can detect whether the cable connected to the switch is faulty and the location of the fault. Using this function can assist in the daily engineering installation diagnosis .

Please navigate to Web UI  $\rightarrow$  Maintenance  $\rightarrow$  Diagnostics page  $\rightarrow$  Copper Test Tab.

#### Note:

When performing cable detection, please ensure that the electrical port is not in the UP state, otherwise the detection result will not be available.

To perform the test simply click on the port, please refer to the figure below:

① Please ensure the Ethernet p	ort is down when do copper test. Otherwise, it cannot be detected.
	UP No UP
	2 4 6 8
	<b>1 3 5 7</b> 9 10 srp1 10 srp2
Click the port in figure abo	/e to do the copper rest
Results	
Port Name	1/0/6
Cable status	Open
Cable length	3.46m

Copper Test

After the detection , the cable detection result is displayed as follows:

Cable Status: OK (normal), Open (open circuit), Short (short circuit ), Crosstalk (crosstalk), Unknown (unknown).

#### **Cable Length:**

- When there is a fault: it is the length from the port to the fault location.
- When there is no fault: it is the actual length of the cable.

### **One-click Debugging**

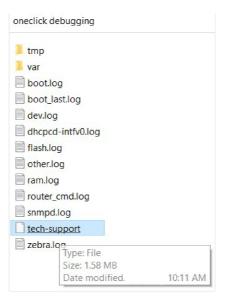
On GWN78xx switches, One-click debugging feature can help administrators or tech-support to quickly and easily get debugging information about the GWN switch in a matter of few minutes.

Please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **Maintenance**  $\rightarrow$  **Diagnostics page**  $\rightarrow$  **One-click Debugging tab**, then click on "**Debug**" button to start the debugging process.

Perform one-click debugging on the device to obtain debugging information Debug	
oneclickdebug20230706093531.tar.gz 194.36KB 2023/07/06 09:35:45	L Ō

One-click Debugging

It's also possible to delete the generated file or download it locally to share it with tech-support for example. The folder contains many logs files and even a tech-support file that containing valuable information like the switch configuration etc.



One-click Debugging Folder

## **Cloud/Manager Connection Diagnostics**

If the GWN78xx switch is added to the GWN.Cloud or GWN Manager, it will display a Cloud icon with a green check mark (as shown in the figure below) indicating it's added to either GWN.Cloud or GWN Manager.

#### In case there is an issue with the connection, then the user can navigate to **Maintenance** $\rightarrow$ **System**

**Diagnosis**  $\rightarrow$  **Cloud/Manager Connection Diagnostics** and then click on "**Detection**" or "**Redetection**" button to see in what stage/step the connection has failed. Refer to the figure below:

							Save	💁   Q   💽	admin 🛩
Diagnostic	cs								
Logs	Ping	Traceroute	Mirroring	Fiber Module	Copper Test	One-click Debugging	Cloud / Manager Connection Diagnostics	(	
① Conne	cted Platform:	Cloud Connecte	d Status: Connec	ted					
		Connection De	etection						
		Redetection							
		Preparatio	on Stage						
		Domain R	esolution Stag	e					
		TCP Conn	ection Stage						
		TLS Conne	ection Stage						
		HTTP(S) T	ansaction Stag	je					
		WS(S) Upg	rade Stage						
		Logs							
		Get Log	Export						

Cloud/Manager Connection Diagnostics

### **Backup and Restore**

Click on "Factory Reset" button to reset the GWN78xx Switch back to default settings, or restore to previously saved backup by uploading a configuration file, these configuration files can be used as a way to back up the device running configuration or saved configuration.

Backup & Res	tore			
	Factory Reset After factory reset, all settings on the switch will be restored to factory	default. It is recommended to back up the current configuration be	fore factory resetting.	
	Factory Reset			
	Restore Configuration			
	Switch configuration can be restored by importing a configuration file. RESET button on the front of switch for five seconds and let go.	If restoration fails, a hard reset to factory settings may be necessary	γ. To hard reset, hold down	the
	Upload Configuration File			
Backups Back Up Runn	ing Configurations Back Up Saved Configurations			
Name		Date	Size	Operation
GWN7813P_C0-	-74-AD-DF-CC-94_config20230808085203.cfg	2023/08/08 08:52:03	3.09KB	🛃 🖱 🔟

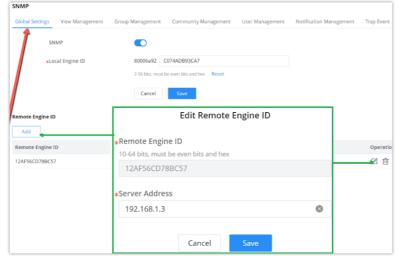
#### SNMP

Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an "Internet-standard protocol for managing devices on IP networks". Devices that typically support SNMP include routers, switches, servers, workstations, printers, modem racks and more. SNMP is used mostly in network management systems to monitor network-attached devices for conditions that warrant administrative attention. SNMP is a component of the Internet Protocol Suite as defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It consists of a set of standards for network management, including an application layer protocol, a database schema, and a set of data objects. An SNMP-managed network consists of three key components:

- Managed device
- Agent software which runs on managed devices
- Network management station (NMS) software which runs on the manager

A managed device is a network node that implements an SNMP interface that allows unidirectional (read-only) or bidirectional (read and write) access to node-specific information. Managed devices exchange node-specific information with the NMSs. Sometimes called network elements, the managed devices can be any type of device, including, but not limited to, routers, access servers, switches, bridges, hubs, IP telephones, IP video cameras, computer hosts, and printers. An agent is a network-management software module that resides on a managed device. An agent has local knowledge of management information and translates that information to or from an SNMP-specific form. A network management station (NMS) executes applications that monitor and control managed devices. NMSs provide the bulk of the processing and memory resources required for network management. One or more NMSs may exist on any managed network.

Global settings page allows the user to enable the SNMP function with the Local Engine ID or add a Remote Engine ID.

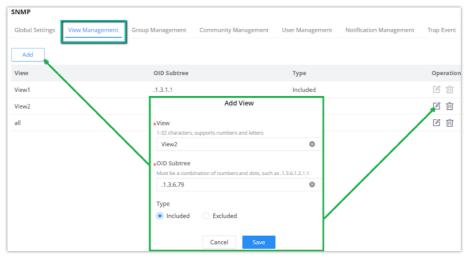


SNMP -Global Settings

SNMP	Select whether to enable SNMP.					
Local Engine ID	Set the engine ID of the local SNMP entity or click "Reset" to restore to the initial value. <b>Note:</b> The default is 8000 A59Dxxxxxxx, where xxxxxxx is the device MAC address by default, which can be modified by the user. It is expressed in hexadecimal, and the length is limited between 2 and 56 characters. The number of characters must be an even number.					
Edit Remote Engine ID						
Remote Engine ID	Set the engine ID of the SNMP management side , and the remote user is established under the remote engine. The input length is limited to 10-64 characters, expressed in hexadecimal , and the number of characters must be an even number.					
Server Address	Set the address of the network management station server, support input of Hostname and IP address (including IPv4 and IPv6), and need to meet the requirements of various types of address formats, otherwise an error message is required.					

### **View Management**

This page allows the network administrator to create MIB views (Management information base) and then include or exclude OID (Object Identifier) in a view.



SNMP – View Management

#### **Group Management**

This page allows the network administrator to group SNMP users and assign different authorization and access privileges.

SNMP						
Global Settings	View Management Gr	oup Management	Community Management	User Management	Notification Management	Trap Event
Add	_					
Group	Security Mode	Security Level	Read-only view	Read-write view	Notification View	Operation
Group1	SNMPv3	AuthPri	View2	View1	all	ß Ū
	<b>♦</b> Group		Group1			
	Security Mod	de	SNMPv3		~	
	Security Lev	Security Level			$\sim$	
	Read-only vi	ew	View2		~	
			The view can only be viewed,	not edited		
	Read-write v	riew	View1		$\sim$	
			The view can be read and wri cannot read and write all MIE		5NMP manager	
	Notification	View	all		~	
			The management software ca the selected view. If no view s information to SNMP manage	elected, the SNMP dailing wi		
			Cancel Save			

SNMP – Group Management

#### **Community Management**

This page allows a user to add/remove multiple communities of SNMP.

SNMP					
Global Setting	s View Management	Group Management Communi	ty Management User Managemen	t Notification Management	Trap Event
Add					
Community	Туре	View	Permission	Group	Operatior
GWN7800	Advanced	**	**	Group1	1 Ū
Grandstream	Advanced			Group1	<b>C</b> Ū
public	*Community	GWN7800	)	8	ØŪ
	Туре	Basic	<ul> <li>Advanced</li> </ul>		
	*Group	Group1		~	
		Cancel	Save		

SNMP – Community Management

## **SNMP User Management**

This page allows a user to configure SNMPv3 user profile.

SNMP					
Global Settings	View Management Group M	lanagement Community M	lanagement User Management	Notification Manageme	ent Trap Event
Add					
User	Group	Security Level	Authentication Mode	Encryption Mode	Operation
User1	Group1	NoAuthNoPri	None	None	ß
User2	Group1	AuthPri	SHA	DES	12 Ū
User3	*User	User2		0	ßŌ
	*Group	Group1		~	
	Security Level	AuthPri			
	Authentication Mo	ode O MD5	SHA		
	Authentication Pa	ssword		5 <del>1</del> 1	
	Encryption Mode	DES			
	+Encryption Passwo	ord		5 <sub>11</sub> 4	
		Cancel	Save		

SNMP – User Management

## **Notification Management**

This page allows a user to configure a host to receive SNMPv1/v2/v3 notification.

SNMP			t. C			ification Management	Trap Event	
Global Settings	View Manage	ement Group Managemen	t Community	Management Use	r Management	fication Management	Trap Event	
Add Server Address	UDP Port	Security Mode	Notification	Type Community/U	Iser Security Level	Timeout (s)	Maximum Retries	Opera
192.168.5.11	162	SNMPv3	Traps	User1	AuthPri			12 t
		*Server Address		192.168.5.11				
		*UDP Port		162			٢	
		Security Mode		SNMPv3		~		
		Notification Type		🔿 Traps 🛛 💿	Informs			
		<b>∗</b> User		User1			~	
		Security Level		AuthPri			~	
		<b>*</b> Timeout (s)		300			0	
		*Maximum Retries		255			0	
				Cancel	Save			

SNMP – Notification Management

## Trap Event

This page allows a user to add or delete SNMP trap receiver IP address and community name.

Global Settings	View Management	Group Management	Community Management	User Management	Notification Management	Trap Even
alobal settings	view Management	Group Management	community management	User Management	Nouncation Management	Trap Even
	Authentication	failed	D			
	Port Up/Down	•	D			
	Cold Start		D			
	Warm Start		D			
			Cancel OK			

#### RMON

RMON (Remote Monitoring) based on SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) architecture, functions to monitor the network. RMON is currently a commonly used network management standard defined by Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), which is mainly used to monitor the data traffic across a network segment or even the entire network so as to enable the network administrator to take the protection measures in time to avoid any network malfunction. In addition, RMON MIB records network statistics information of network performance and malfunction periodically, based on which the management station can monitor network at any time effectively. RMON is helpful for network administrator to manage the large-scale network since it reduces the communication traffic between management station and managed agent.

#### Note:

Please enable SNMP>Global Settings>SNMP first before RMON takes effect

#### **RMON Statistics**

Ethernet statistics function ( corresponding to the statistics group in the RMON MIB) : The system collects basic statistics of each network being monitored. The system will continuously count the traffic of a certain network segment and the distribution of various types of packets, or the number of error frames of various types , the number of collisions , etc. The number of data packets , the number of broadcast and multicast packets, the number of received bytes, the number of received packets, etc.

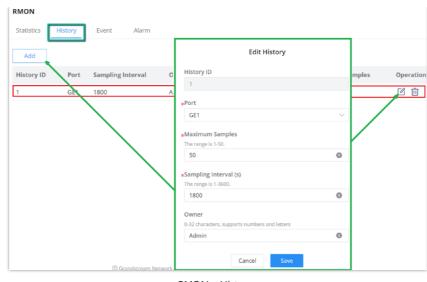
itati	stics History	Event A	larm						
	resh Clear								
~	Port	Received Bytes	Drop Events	Received Packets	Broadcast Packets	Multiast Packets	CRC & Align Errors	Undersize Par	
~	1/0/1	14294925	0	99520	5450	9731	0		$\Diamond$
/	1/0/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ \diamond$
~	1/0/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
~	1/0/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\Diamond$
	1/0/10	0	0	0	n	0	0	0	~

**RMON** – Statistics

### **RMON History**

The system will periodically collect statistics on various traffic information , including bandwidth utilization, number of error packets and total number of packets based on the History ID.

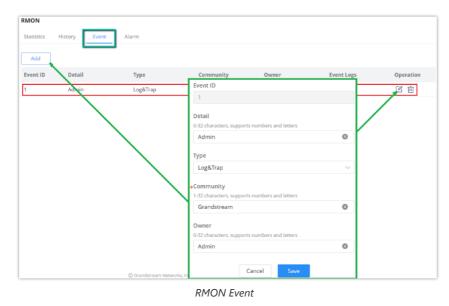
Click on "Add" button to create a History ID specifying the Port as well.



RMON – History

#### **RMON Event**

The event group controls the events and prompts from the device, and provides all events generated by the RMON Agent. When an event occurs, it can record logs or send Trap to the network management station.



#### **RMON Alarm**

The system monitors the specified alarm variable. After pre-defining a set of thresholds and sampling time for the specified alarm, the system will obtain the value of the specified alarm variable according to the defined time period. When the value of the alarm variable is greater than or equal to the upper threshold, an upper alarm event will be triggered. When the value of the alarm variable is less than or equal to the lower threshold, a lower alarm event is triggered.

RMON						
Statistics History Event	Alarm					
Refresh Add						
Alarm ID Port Counter / Val		mpling Owner	Trigger Mode	Rising Threshol	Falling Thresho	Operatio
1 GE1 Drop Events/0	Absolute 100	) Admin	Rising	100/1		ßŌ
	Alarm ID	1			1 /	
	*Port	GE1		~		
	Counter	Drop Events		~	r	
	Sampling Type	Absolute	Delta			
	Sampling Interval (s)	100		0	]	
	Owner	Admin		٥	]	
	Trigger Mode	Rising		~		
	Rising Threshold	100		0		
	*Rising Event	1		~		
		Cancel	Save			

RMON – Alarm

### LLDP/LLDP MED

LLDP/LLDP MED is a one-way protocol, there are no request/response sequences. Information is advertised by stations implementing the transmit function, and is received and processed by stations implementing the receive function.

LLDP MED is an enhancement to LLDP that provides additional functionality to support media devices. LLDP MED features include: enabling network policy advertisement and discovery for real-time applications (such as voice and/or video);

## **LLDP Global Settings**

This page allows a user to set general settings for LLDP including enabling LLDP and other parameters .

LLDP	LLDP-MED				
LLDP	Global Settings	LLDP MED Network Policy LLDP	MED Port Settings Device Info Neighbor Info Statistics		
		LLDP			
		*TLV Advertise Interval (s)	30	Valid range is 5-32767	
		*TTL Multiplier	4	Valid range is 2-10	
		*Port Reinitializing Delay Time (s)	2	Valid range is 1-10	
		+LLDPDU Transmit Delay Time (s)	2	Valid range is 1-8191	
			Cancel OK		
Port S	ettings				
Ec	fit				
2	Port	Mode	TLV		Operation
~	1/0/1	Tx/Rx	PortDescription, SysName, SysDescription, SysCapabilities, M	anagementAddrSel, PVID, MacPhySel, Lin	ß
	1/0/2	Tx/Rx	PortDescription, SysName, SysDescription, SysCapabilities, M	anagementAddrSel, PVID, MacPhySel, Lin	ß
~					

LLDP Global Settings

More configuration can adjusted per port (GE1 to GE10).

Port	1/0/1	
Mode	Tx/Rx	
TLV	Basic TLV	
	✓ Port Description TLV ✓ System Name TLV	
	🔽 System Description TLV 🛛 🔽 System Capabilitie	es TLV
	Management Address TLV	
	IEEE 802.1TLV	
	Port VLAN ID TLV     VLAN Name TLV	
	IEEE 802.3TLV	
	MAC/PHY Link Aggregation T Configuration/Status TLV	TLV
	Maximum Frame Size TLV Power via MDI TLV	V
	Cancel OK	

## **LLDP MED Network Policy**

This page allows the network administrator to set MED (Media Endpoint Discovery) network policy. Click on "Add" button to add a Network Policy.

LLDP/LLDP-MED							
LLDP Global Settings	LLDP MED Network Policy	LLDP MED Port Settings	Device Info	Neighbor Info	Statistics		
*Fast Rep	ort Count	3			Valid rang	e is 1-10	
Auto Vic	ce Network Policy						
		Cancel OK					
Network Policy Add Delete	]						
Policy ID	Application	VLAN	VLAN Tag	C	oS	DSCP	Operation
1	Voice	7	Tagged	6		43	ľŌ

LLDP MED Network Policy

To add a Network Policy, click on "Add" button or click on "Edit" icon under Operation column to edit.

LLDP MED Network Policy > Edit No	etwork Policy		
Policy ID	1		
Application	Voice	~	
*VLAN	7		Valid range is 0-4095
VLAN Tag	Tagged	~	
CoS	6	~	
DSCP	43	~	
	Cancel		

Add/Edit Network Policy

## **LLDP MED Port Settings**

The user can configure LLDP MED Settings for each port in this page.

Ed		LLDP MED Network Policy	LLDP MED Port Settin	Device Info	Neighbor Info Statist	ics	
	Port	LLDP MED	Network Policy TLV	Inventory TLV	Location Identification TLV	PoE-PSE TLV	Operation
~	GE1	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled	ß
	GE2	Port	GE1				Ľ
	GE3	LLDP MED				-V	Ľ
	GE4	LLDP MED					Ľ
	GE5	Network Policy TLV					Ľ
	GE6	*Network Policy	Voice	$\sim$	1	~ 😑	Ľ
	GE7				Add Netwo	rk Policy 🔒	ß
	GE8						ß
	GE9	Inventory TLV					ß
	GE10	Location Identification TL					Ľ
		PoE-PSE TLV					
			Cancel	Save			

LLDP MED Port Settings

## **LLDP Device Info**

This page displays information for LLDP Local Device connected to each port. Click on the port to view related LLDP information about that port.

LLDP/LLDP-MED		
LLDP Global Settings	LLDP MED Network Policy LLDP MED Port	Settings Device Info Neighbor Info Statistics
	Local Device Info	
	Chassis ID Subtype	MacAddr
	Chassis ID	C0:74:AD
	Device Name	GWN7813P
	System Description	GWN7813P
	Supported System Capabilities	Bridge, Router
	Enabled System Features	Bridge, Router
	Port ID Subtype	Local
	Local Port Info	
	2 4 6 8 1 3 5 7	10         12         14         16         11         20         22         24           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28           9         11         13         15         17         19         21         23         25         26         27         28         um
	Click port figure above to view rela	ted LLDP and LLDP-MED details
	Basic Info	
	Chassis ID Subtype	MacAddr
	Chassis ID	C0:74:AD:"
	Device Name	GWN7813P
	System Description	GWN7813P
	Supported System Capabilities	Bridge, Router
	Enabled System Features	Bridge, Router

LLDP Device Info

## **Neighbor Info**

This page lists the neighbors obtained on the switch ports. Click on "Refresh" button to update the list.

LLDP/LLDP-MED									
LLDP Global Settings	LLDP MED Network P	olicy LLDP M	ED Port Settings	Device Info	Neighbor Info	Statistics			
Refresh Delete								Q Search	
Local Port	Chassis ID Subtype	Chassis ID	Neighbor ID Su	ibtype	Neighbor Port ID	Device Name	System Description	Survival	Operation
					-				
					1				
					No Data				

LLDP Neighbor Info

## **LLDP Statistics**

View the LLDP statistics of the local device through this feature. Click on "Refresh" to update the list.

LDP Global Settin	gs LLDP MED Network Policy	LLDP MED Port Setting	s Device Info	Neighbor In	nfo Statistics			
	Global Statistic	5						
	Insertions	1						
	Delete	1						
	Drops	0						
	Age-Outs	0						
urt Statistics			lefresh C	lear				
	nar		Received Fram			Received TLV		
	har Total Packets Transmitted	Total			Discarded	Received TLV Unrecognized	Timed-out Nelghbors	Operatio
Refresh			Received Fram	nes			Timed-out Neighbors	Operatic
Refresh C	Total Packets Transmitted	Total	Received Fram Discarded	nes Error	Discarded	Unrecognized	-	
Refresh C	Total Packets Transmitted	Total 0	Received Fram Discarded O	nes Error 0	Discarded	Unrecognized	0	Q
Refresh         Cl           Port         1/0/1           1/0/2         1/0/2	Total Packets Transmitted 862 0	Total O O	Received Fram Discarded 0	nes Error 0	Discarded 0	Unrecognized 0 0	0	$\Diamond$

LLDP Statistics

## **Energy Efficient Ethernet**

EEE or **Energy Efficient Ethernet** helps on reducing the power consumption on interfaces like GWN78xx switches Ethernet port, it achieves this by using power only during data transmission.

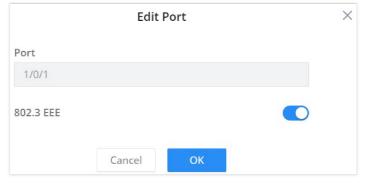
Navigate to Maintenance → Energy Saving Management, select a port to edit then enable 802.3 EEE.

- **Configuration Status:** shows if the configuration is enabled.
- Status: if a supported device is connected to the GWN78xx switch, it will show if it's enabled or not.

Energy Efficient Ethernet			
Edit Refresh			
Port	Configuration Status	Status	Operatio
1/0/1	Enabled	Enabled	Ľ
1/0/2	Enabled	Disabled	C
1/0/3	Disabled	Disabled	C
1/0/4	Disabled	Disabled	C
1/0/5	Disabled	Disabled	ß

Energy Efficient Ethernet

To enable EEE on a port, select a port then click on "Edit" button then toggle ON 802.3 EEE as shown below:



Energy Efficient Ethernet

# SYSTEM

#### **Basic Settings**

The basic settings page is split into three categories:

• Basic Info: first section, the user can specify a name for GWN78xx switch with a system location and contact.

- **Time Settings:** on this section, the users can configure the time either manually, or using a NTP Server, it's also possible to configure DayLight Saving (DST) Mode accordingly to the location or recurrence.
- Scheduled Reboot: the users can enabled scheduled reboot by adding a schedule under Time Policy.

Please navigate to **System**  $\rightarrow$  **Basic Settings** page.

Basic Info							
Device Name	GWN7803P Switch					1~64 characte	ers
System Location	Default					0~64 characte	ers
System Contact						0~64 characte	ens
Time Settings							
Date & Time	🔿 Manual 🛛 💿 A	utomatic (NTP	Server)				
System Time	2024-02-08 15:34:0	5			8		
NTP Server	pool.ntp.org						
Time Zone	(UTC) Casablanca,N	lonrovia			~		
DayLight Saving (DST) Mode	Recurring				~		
Offset (Min)	60					Valid range is	1-144(
Starting Time	July ~	Week 1	~	Sunday	~	00:00	(
Ending Time	December v	Week 1	~	Sunday	~	00:00	(
Scheduled Reboot							
Reboot Time	Disabled				~		
	Cancel	ĸ					

Basic Settings

	Basic Info				
Device Name	Specify a name for the device.				
System Location	Enter system location.				
System Contact Specify the system contact.					
	Time Settings				
	Select time synchronization method: Manual or Automatic (NTP Server).				
	Manual: specify the time manually.				
Date & Time	• Automatic (NTP Server): time will be synced automatically with NTP Server.				
	<b>Note:</b> if the device is added to the GWN.Cloud and Auto Sync Time feature (under Settings →				
	System) is enabled then the local NTP setting on the device will be disabled. All managed devices will synchronize the time from GWN.Cloud.				
Quatant Time	• If Manual is selected, the user can specify the date and time.				
System Time	• If Automatic (NTP Server) is selected, the current time and time will be displayed,				
NTP Server	If Date & Time is set to Automatic (NTP Server), please specify the NTP Server address, by default is set to "pool.ntp.org" .				
Time Zone	Select the time zone from the drop-down list.				
DayLight Saving (DST) Mode	<ul> <li>Disabled: DayLight Saving mode will be disabled.</li> <li>Recurring: if the Daylight saving is recurring (repetitive).</li> </ul>				

	<ul> <li>Non Recurring: if selected the user can specify the offset (min) and daylight saving time start date and end date.</li> <li>Recurring USA: for USA region.</li> <li>Recurring EU: for EU region</li> </ul>					
Offset (Min)	Specify the Offset by minutes, range from 1 to 1440.					
Starting Time	Specify the starting date and time.					
Ending Time	Specify the ending date and time.					
Scheduled Reboot						
Reboot Time	Select a reboot time from the drop-down list or click on "+" button to add a schedule. By default is disabled.					

**Basic Settings** 

## **Access Control**

On this section, the user can configure the access to GWN78xx switches.

```
Please navigate to System \rightarrow Access Control.
```

#### Web Service Management

On the first tab, the user can configure the following:

- **Inactive Session Timeout (min):** (the range is from 15 seconds to 1440) which is how much time before the GWN78xx switch will logout automatically.
- HTTPS: the HTTPS port, by default is 443, It can be changed if necessary. (it's recommended to keep it 443).
- Telnet: can be enabled, by default is disabled (it's recommended to keep disabled, it's not secure, and use instead SSH).
- **SSH:** SSH is enabled by default, and it's better alternative to Telnet, the default port is 22, It can be changed if necessary. (it's recommended to keep it 22)

Access Control		
Web Service Management SSH Rem	ote Access Manager Settings	
*Inactive Session Timeout (min)	1440	Valid range is 1-1440
*HTTPS Port	443	Valid range is 443 and 1024-65535
Telnet		
SSH		
*SSH Port	22	Valid range is 22 and 1024-65535
	Cancel OK	

Access Control – Web Service Management

#### **SSH Remote Access**

#### Note:

This feature is exclusively used for troubleshooting purposes by our developers and support engineers. When remote access is requested by either party, please enter the current user's password to grant permission to access to the device.

Access Control		
Web Service Management	SSH Remote Access	Manager Settings
*Password	Enter log	in password to access
	SSH Ren	note Access

Access Control – SSH Remote Access disabled

Enter the password, then click on "SSH Remote Access" button, it will be automatically disabled in 48 hours.

Access Control		
Web Service Management	SSH Remote Access	Manager Settings
	Remote acc	ess enabled. It will be automatically disabled in 48 hours
		Disable SSH Remote Access
		Disable 35H Remote Access

Access Control – SSH Remote Access enabled

#### **Manager Settings**

Manager Settings tab allows the users to configure GWN Manager access parameters (Server address and port). It's also possible to allow DHCP option 43 and if it's enabled If enabled, the server address assigned by DHCP Option 43 will be preferred.

Access Control		
Web Service Management SS	H Remote Access Manager Settings	
Allow DHCP Option 43 to Override ①		
Manager Settings		
*Manager Server Address	192.168.80.55	
*Manager Server Port	8443	Valid range is 1-65535
	Cancel	

Access Control – Manager Settings

#### Note:

When GWN Manager wants to take over a managed switch, it can force the takeover by entering the switch current password.

#### **User Management**

There are three levels of users, namely administrator, operator and monitor. The administrator authenticates and authorizes users who log in to the switch according to management need where each user has different permissions and passwords.

#### 1. Administrator

- Each device has one and only one administrator.
- The highest privileges, can execute any command.
- The username admin cannot be changed, only the password can be changed.
- Support adding, deleting operator and monitor.

#### 2. Operator

- Added by administrator, there can be multiple accounts as Operators.
- The second highest authority, can execute all commands except the administrator's key operations and important mandatory commands
- Can't change the username, only password.
- Support adding, deleting Monitor users.

#### Note:

All features of admin are allowed except setting management IP address and factory reset.

#### 3. Monitor

- Multiple Monitors are possible with the permission of an Administrator or Operator.
- The lowest authority, can only view switch status and statistics without any execution and configuration authority.
- Can't change the username, only password.

#### Note:

Can only view information.

Click on "Add" button to add new user then specify the password the user level (Operator or Monitor).

User Management		Add User	
Add Delete		*Username 1-64 characters, supports numbers, letters and special characters which contains@#8.	
<ul> <li>Username</li> </ul>	Level	Technician	Operation
admin	Administrator	*Password 8-64 characters, must contain two of digits, letters and special	
Vser1	Monitor	characters	Ū
	Operator	*Confirm Password	Ū
Technician	Monitor	۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰	Ū
		User Level Operator All features encept setting mamagement IP address and factory reset of admin are allowed Monitor Can only view information Cancel OK	



#### **Time Policy**

Time policy page helps to create schedules, for example Office working hours, Upgrade schedule or Reboot schedule.

To create a schedule, Please navigate to **Web UI**  $\rightarrow$  **System**  $\rightarrow$  **Time Policy** page, then click on "**Create Policy**" button, there are weekly schedules or absolute Date/Time schedules, for weekly schedules please select from the table the hours and days and as for absolute Date/Time select the days from the drop-down calendars and times from the drop-down menu. Please refer to the figure below.

+ Create Policy	Create Policy									
	If both weekly and ab	solute schedules are configured	on the same day,	only the absolute sch	edule will take effe	ct,				
Upgrade Schedule 🗹 📋		*Policy Name			Reboot Schedule 💿				1-64 characters	
	* Weekly									
		Select All	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
		00:00-00:30								
		00:30-01:00								
		01:00-01:30								
		01:30-02:00								
		02:00-02:30								
		02:30-03:00								
		03:00-03:30								
		03/30-04/00								
		04:00-04:30								
		04:30-05:00								
		05-00-05-20								
	<ul> <li>Absolute Date / Ti</li> </ul>	ime ( If no time period is sel	ected on the scl	reduled date, no s	ervice on the co	responding date wi	ill be excuted. )			
		🗇 Please select d	ate (multiple ch	ices are allowed)		O Please select tim	ne (multiple cho	ices are allowed)	(	
									Add (	
					Cancel	ОК				

#### Note:

- If both weekly and absolute schedules are configured on the same day, only the absolute schedule will take effect.
- If no time period is selected on the scheduled date, no service on the corresponding date will be executed.

# **CHANGE LOG**

This section documents significant changes from previous versions of the GWN780x(P) switches user manuals. Only major new features or major document updates are listed here. Minor updates for corrections or editing are not documented here.

#### Firmware Version 1.0.5.61

- Optimized search for Web GUI. [Search]
- Optimized CPU and memory usage in Web GUI. [System Info]
- Optimized device IP address display [System Info]
- Added more port details such as neighbor, PoE power history info. [Port Info]
- Added port scheduled enabling feature. [Port Basic Settings]
- Added more port statistics info. [Port Statistics]
- Added loopback detection feature. [Loopback Detection]
- Added QinQ. [VLAN]
- Optimized trunk port settings. [VLAN Port Members]
- Added MAC-based VLAN. [MAC VLAN]
- Added protocol-based VLAN. [Protocol VLAN]
- Added VLAN translation. [VLAN Port Settings]
- Added default gateway configuration under MGMT VLAN. [VLAN IP Interface]
- Added gateway priority when using DHCP to get VLAN IP address. [VLAN IP Interface]
- Optimized DHCP option 43 configuration for DHCP server. [DHCP Server]
- Added advanced ACL settings, including mirroring, statistics, and priority remapping for a rule. [ACL]
- Added import/export IPSG binding table for IP Source Guard. [IP Source Guard]
- Added IPv6 Source Guard. [IPv6 Source Guard]
- Optimized remote ID and Circuit ID for DHCP Snooping. [DHCP Snooping option 82]
- Added DHCPv6 Snooping. [DHCPv6 Snooping]

- Added upgrade by FTP and Explicit FTPS. [Upgrade]
- Added connection diagnostics with GWN.Cloud/Manager. [Cloud/Manager Connection Diagnostics]
- Optimized EEE. [Energy Efficient Ethernet]
- Added DST mode for time settings. [Basic Settings]
- Added HTTPS/SSH port customization. [Web Service Management]
- Optimized Manager settings. [Manager Settings]
- Added rate limit by ACL binding to VLAN. [VLAN Binding to ACL]
- Added MAC bypass authentication. [Local User of MAC-based]
- Add GWN Manager takeover function. [Manager Settings]
- Expanded DHCP leases range up to 11520 min. [DHCP Server]
- Adjust the maximum length of the command line to 2000. [CLI Access]
- Added support to see switch clients and other information. [Port Info]

#### Firmware Version 1.0.3.37

- Added support for GWN Cloud 1.1.25.23. [GWN.Cloud]
- Added support of SSH and TELNET in # mode. [Login Remotely using SSH]
- Added support of Dynamic Voice VLAN. [Voice VLAN]
- Added support of voice VLAN OUI Untagged mode. [Voice VLAN]
- Added support of backspace when using CLI. [Login Remotely using SSH]

#### Firmware Version 1.0.3.19

- Added support of EEE [Energy Efficient Ethernet]
- Added feature of ARP table [ARP table]
- Added support of neighbor discovery [Neighbor Discovery]
- Added feature of IPv6 RA, RS [Neighbor Discovery]
- Added feature of copper test [Copper test]
- Added feature of one key debugging [One-click Debugging]
- Added feature of VLAN IP Interface [VLAN IP Interface]
- Added feature of DHCP server [DHCP Server]
- Added feature of time scheduling [Time Policy]
- Added support of Layer 2 and Layer 3 GWN Manager discovery [Access Control]
- Added support of ErrDisable status to port information [Port Info]
- Added support of SSH/Telnet client [Access Control]
- Added support of fan status to system information [System Info]
- Added support of SSH remote access [SSH remote access]
- Added support of switch IP interface DNS configuration [DNS]
- Added support of port based enable/disable in QoS port priority [Port Priority]
- Added support of SP-WRR and SP-WFQ to queue policy of QoS [Queue Scheduling]
- Added feature of routing table [Routing Table].
- Added feature of static routing [Static Routes].
- Added feature of DHCP relay [DHCP Relay]

#### Firmware Version 1.0.1.36

Added DNS configurations for switch IP service. [DNS]

#### Firmware Version 1.0.1.30

• No major changes

#### Firmware Version 1.0.1.20

• This is the initial version.

## Need Support?

Can't find the answer you're looking for? Don't worry we're here to help!

CONTACT SUPPORT