Raisecom ROS-LITE
RC581series Ethernet Media Converter
Software Command User Manual

Raisecom ROS 3.0
Apr-01-2006

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You can access the most current Raisecom product information on the World Wide Web at the following URL:

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http://www.raisecom.com/en/xcontactus/contactus.htm.

If you have comments on the NView iEMS specification, instead of the web page above, please send comments to:

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We hope to hear from you!

CONTENT

Chapter 1 overview

1.1 Audience

This user mannul is to introduce the ROS software conmmand lines, it comprehensively introduces the command line interface for the ROS-LITE v3.0 of RC581 optical media converter, and can be as a reference for using RC581 and the relevant ROS-LITE v3.0 users.

1.2 Structure

This manunul includes the following contents:

Chapter 2: the use of command line

Mainly introduce the access control and switch configuration.

Chapter 3: system command line

Comprehensively introduce the configuration of command lines that ROS software supports in alphabetic order.

1.3 Abbreviation

VLAN: Virtual LAN

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

IGMP: Internet Group Management Protocol

QoS: Quality of Service

CoS: Class of Service

ToS: Type of Service

DSCP: Differentiated Services Code Point

WRR: Weighted Round Robin

ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol

IGP: Interior Gateway Protocol

InARP: Inverse ARP

MBZ: Must be Zero

MIB: Management Information Base

RC-OAM：Raisecom Operation, Administration, and Maintenance

1.4 Reference

1. <Raisecom Switch Software Configuration Guide>

Chapter 2 The use of command line

2.1 hardware and Software Environment

RC581 hardware environment: RC581 series Ethernet optical fiber media conveter platform.

Software environment: ROS-LITE 3.0.

2.2 command mode

Mode	Mode description	Access	Prompt
User exec	To connect the remote device, change terminal settings on a temporary basis, perform basic tests, and display system information.	Login	Raisecom>
Privileged exec	In this mode, user can configure several basic information of the switch, i.e. system time, hostname etc, cannot configure any running information of switch.	From user exec mode, type **enable** and password	Raisecom#
Global configuration	Use this command to configure parameters that apply to the whole switch.	From privileged exec mode type **config.**	Raisecom(config)#
Physical port configuration mode.	Configure parameters of Ethernet physical interface.	From global configuration mode mode type **interface port portid** command.	Raisecom(config-port)#
User network mode	Configure user network layer-3 configuration, show user network information and user network tools	enter **user-network diagnostics** under global configuration mode	Raisecom(config-usrnet)#

Chapter 3: system command line

3.1 alarm temperature

【instruction】

Enable or disable the alarm temperature function

【format】

[no] alarm temperature

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

enabled

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user mode

【guide】

User can use the **alarm temperature** to enable the alarm function. when the switch's temperature is lower than the low temperature threshold value, it will send low temperature alarm; when the switch's temperature is higher than the high temperature threshold valus, it will send high temperature alarm.

User can use **no alarm temperature** to disable the temperature alarm function.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Implement Command successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Fail to implement Command

【example】

Raisecom(config)#alarm temperature
Raisecom(config)#no alarm temperature

【related command】

Command	Description
alarm temperature threshold	Configure the temperature alarm threshold
show hardware	Show the temperature, volts and relevant hardware environment information

3.2 alarm temperature threshold

【instruction】

Configure the temperature alarm threshold

【format】

alarm temperature threshold celsius low <0-30> **high** <30-70>

alarm temperature threshold fahrenheit low <32-86> **high** <86-158>

no alarm temperature threshold

【parameter】

<0-30> low temperature threshold vaule, the unit is Celsius
<30-70> high temperature threshold value, the unit is Celsius
<32-86> low temperature threshold value, the unit is Fahrenheit
<86-158> high temperature threshold value, the unit is Fahrenheit

【default】

The default low temperature alam threshold is 5 centigrad, default high temperature

alarm threshold is 70 centigrade.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use this command to configure the switch's temperature alarm threshold. Switch will send alarm according to the configured temperature alarm threshold value. If the switch's temperature is lower than the low temperature alarm threshold value, it will send low tempreture alarm; if the switch's tempreture is higher than the high tempreture alarm threshold value, it will send high temperature alarm.

User can use **no alarm temperature threshold** to set the temperature alarm threshold back to default value.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Implement Command successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Fail to implement Command

【example】

- Configure the low temperture alarm threshold value as 5 centigrade, and high tempreture alarm threshold value as 65 centigrade:
  Raisecom(config)#alarm temperature threshold Celsius low 5 high 65
- Configure the low temperature alarm threshold valued as 40 Fahrenheit, and high temperature alarm threshold value as 150 Fahrenheit:
  Raisecom(config)#alarm temperature threshold Fahrenheit low 40 high 150
- Configure the temperature alarm threshold as default value:
  Raisecom(config)#no alarm temperature threshold

【related command】

Command	Description
alarm temperature	Enable or disable the temperature alarm function
show hardware	Show the temperature, volt and related information

3.3 alarm volt

【instruction】

Enable or disable the volt alarm function

【format】

[no] alarm volt

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

the default volt alarm function is enabled.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use **alarm volt** to enable the volt alarm function. when this function is enabled, if the switch's voltage is lower than the low volt alarm threshold, the switch will

send low voltage alarm; if the switch's voltage is higher than the high volt alarm threshod, the swith will send high voltage alarm.

User can use **no alarm volt** to disable the switch's voltage alarm function.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Implement Command successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Fail to implement Command

【example】

Raisecom(config)# alarm volt
Raisecom(config)#no alarm volt

【related command】

Command	Description
alarm volt threshold	Configure the voltage alarm threshold value
show hardware	Show the temperature and voltage etc. related information

3.4 alarm volt threshold

【instruction】

Configure the alarm threshold value

【format】

alarm volt threshold low <3000-3300> **high** <3300-3600>

no alarm volt threshold

【parameter】

<3000-3300> low voltage alarm threshold value, the unit is mV
<3300-3600> high voltage alarm threshold value, the unit is mV

【default】

The defalt configuration is that the low voltage alarm threshod value is 3140mV, high 缺 voltage alarm threshold is 3460mV.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use this command to configure the switch's voltage alarm threshold. When this function is enabled, if the switch's voltage is lower than the low voltage alarm threshold, it will send low voltage alarm; if the switch's voltage is higher than the high voltage alarm threshold, it will then send high voltage alarm.

User can use **no alarm volt threshold** to set the voltage alarm threshold value as default.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Implement Command successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Fail to implement Command

【example】

- Configure the low voltage alarm threshold value as 3000mV, hight voltage

threshold value as 3600mV:

Raisecom(config)#alarm volt threshold low <3000-3300> high <3300-3600>

- Conifigure the voltage alarm threshold value as default:

  Raisecom(config)#no alarm volt threshold

【related command】

Command	Description
alarm volt	Enable or disable the voltage alarm function
show hardware	Show the temperature and voltage etc. related information

3.5 arp

【instruction】

Add new terms to ARP mapping table. **no** command denotes delete operation.

arp *ip-address mac-address*

【parameter】

- *ip-address* IP address, the format is dotted decimal, like A.B.C.D;
- *mac-address* hardware address, the format is HHHH.HHHH.HHHH;

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode, user network diagnostic mode; privilege user.

【guide】

ARP mapping table is maintained by dynamic ARP protocol. ARP searches the resolving result of IP address that maps to MAC. It is not required to involve administrator. When it is required to add static ARP table items, manually operation for ARP mapping table is required. This kind of IP address in ARP table item must belong to layer-3 interfaces.

Use no arp add ip-address to delete ARP table item.

【command echo】

set successfully!

Adding static MAC address list successfully

set fail!

Adding static MAC address list fails

【example】

Add a static MAC address item. Set IP address as 10.0.0.1 and MAC address 0050.8d4b.fd1e

*Raisecom(config)#**arp add** 10.0.0.1 0050.8d4b.fd1e*

Delete table IP address 10.0.0.1 in ARP mapping table

*Raisecom(config)# **no arp add** 10.0.0.1*

【related command】

Command	Description
clear arp	Clear ARP all table items
show arp	Show ARP all table items

3.6 arp aging-time

【instruction】

Setting the existing time of ARP dynamic address table, if exceed this time limitation, arp dynamic table will be erased. The **no** command is used to recovery the default table of time in ARP dynamic address table

arp aging-time secs

【parameters】

secs integer 0 or 30-2147483

【default】

ARP time limitation of dynamic table is 1200 secs.

【mode】

Global configuration mode Privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to set the ARP aging time, that is the maximum time of analytical items, if the existing time of any items exceed this limitation, it will be erased automatically. If the time limitation is set to zero, there is no aging time for ARP dynamic table.

【command echo】

Set successfully
Set unsuccessfully

【example】

Setting the aging time of ARP table to 1500 secs.
*Raisecom(config)# **arp aging-time 1500***
Recover the aging time of ARP table to 1200 secs.
*Raisecom(config)# **no arp aging-time***

【related command】

Command	Description
clear arp	Erase the whole arp table
show arp	Show the whole arp table

3.7 chinese

【instruction】

Show the command line help information in Chinese.

chinese

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

Show the command line help information in English.

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, Global configuration mode, VLAN configuration exec, interface configuration mode; common user, privileged user

【guide】

Display the help information in Chinese. Help users to get accurate information in China.

【command echo】

N/A

Command successful

【example】

chinese

【related command】

Command	Description
english	Display the command line help information in English

3.8 clear

【instruction】

Clear all the information on the screen.

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, Global configuration mode, VLAN configuration mode, interface configuration mode, router protocol configuration mode; common user, and privileged user

【guide】

Clear the shown information on the screen.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom> ***clear***

【related command】

N/A

3.9 clear arp

【instruction】

Clear all items of ARP mapping table

clear arp

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec and privileged users

【guide】

If it is required to delete ARP table, use **clear arp.**

【command echo】

set successfully!

Clear ARP list successfully

set fail!

Clear ARP list unsuccessfully

【example】

Clear ARP table

*Raisecom(config)#****clear arp***

【related command】

Command	Description
arp add	Add a static MAC address item
show arp	Show all items of ARP mapping table

3.10 clear rmon

【instruction】

clear rmon

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode.

【example】

N/A

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

*Raisecom(config)#**clear rmon***

【related command】

N/A

3.11 clock set

【instruction】

Use **clockset** to modify system data and time

clockset <1-24> <0-60> <0-60> <2000-2199> <1-12> <1-31>

【parameter】

- <1-24> hour
- <0-60> minute
- <0-60> second
- <2000-2199> year
- <1-12> month
- <1-31> date

【mode】

Privilege exec and privilege users

【guide】

Use **clock set** to modify date and time and they are saved in NVRAM. They can not disappear although the power supply is off.

【command echo】

(E)Set successfully

Set successfully.

(E)No 30th or 31th in Feb. in leap year

(E)No 29th, 30th or 31th in Feb.

(E)No 31th in the month

【example】

Raisecom# **clock set** *8 30 0 2003 9 30*

The system time will become 30th September 2003, 8:30, 0 second.

【related command】

Command	Description
show clock	Show the system current time

3.12 clock summer-time

【instruction】

Configure the summer time function

【format】

clock summer-time {enable | disable}

【parameter】

- **enable** enable the summer time

·**disable** disable the summer time

【default】

The default configuration for summer time is disabled

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

· (E)Set successfully

Set summer clock function enabled successfully

· (E)Set unsuccessfully

Fail to enable the summer clock function

【example】

Enable the summer clock function

Raisecom#clock summer-time enable

【related command】

Command	Description
show clock	Show the clock information
clock summer-time recurring	Configure the starting time and ending time of summer clock

3.13 clock summer-time recurring

【instruction】

Configure the starting time and ending time for the summer clock, the offset for the summer clock

【mode】

clock summer-time recurring {<1-4>| last**} {** sun | mon | tue | wed | thu | fri | sat **}** **{**<1-12> | MONTH **} <**0-23**> <**0-59**> {**<1-4> | last**} {** sun | mon | tue | wed | thu | fri | sat **}** **{**<1-12> | MONTH **} <**0-23**> <**0-59**> <**1-1440**>**

【parameter】

·**<1-4>** summer clock starting week in the current month

·**last** summer clock starts from the last week of the current month

·***week day*** summer clock starting day in the current week(Saturday: sat, Sunday: sun)

·**<1-12>** summer clock starting month

·**MONTH** summer clock starting month, in English

·**<0-23>** summer clock stating hour time

·**<0-59>** summer clock starting minute time

·**<1-4>** summer clock ending week in the current month

·**last** summer clock ends at the lask week in the current month

·***week day*** summer time ending day in the current week(Saturday: sat, Sunday: sun)

·**<1-12>** summer clock ending month

·**MONTH** summer clock ending month, in English

·**<0-23>** summer clock ending hour

·**<0-59>** summer clock ending minute

·**<1-1440>** summer clock offset minute

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

This command is used for the summer clock starting time and ending time configuration. The format of the starting time and ending time is: xx month, the nth (or the last) weekday, hh o'clock mm minute. For example, The summer clock that China has ever been using is: 2 o'clock in the morning from the second Sunday in April every year, till 2 o'clock in the morning from the second Sunday in September. During this time period, the clock should be one hour faster than that normal, which means the offset is 60.

【command echo】

· (E)Set successfully

Set the summer clock function successfully;

· (E)Set unsuccessfully

Failed to configure the summer clock

【example】

Set the summer clock as: starting time is 2 o'clock on the second Sunday of April, till 2 o'clock on the second Sunday in September, in this time period clock should be one hour faster than that normal.

Raisecom# **clock summer-time recurring 2 sun 4 2 0 2 sun 9 2 0 60**

【related command】

Command	Description
clock summer-time	Set the summer clock function enabled or disabled
show clock	Show the clock information

3.14 clock timezone

【instruction】

Configure time zone

【format】

clock timezone {+|-} <0-11> <0-59>

【parameter】

- **+** East Earth time zone
- **-** West Earth time zone
- **<0-11>** time zone recurring hour
- **<0-59>** time zone offset minute

【default】

The default time is Beijing local time, which is eastern offset 8 hours

【format】

Privilege exec; privileged user.

【guide】

【command echo】

Set successfully

【example】

Set the time-offset direction to West Earth, offset time is 5 hours and 40 minutes.

Raisecom#clock timezone – 5 40

【related command】

Command	Description
show clock	Show the clock information

3.15 config

【instruction】

use **config** to enter the global configuration mode

config [terminal]

【parameter】

terminal terminal configuration

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

N/A

【executation echo】

Input the configuration command, one line every time, end with CTRL-Z

CONFIG-I:Configured from console ...

(E)

Configuration mode, one conmmand input per times. End with CTRL-Z.

CONFIG-I:Configured from console ...

Running successfully

【example】

Raisecom#**config terminal**

【related command】

Command	Description
exit	Back to the previous command mode or exit to the logging-on status
Quit	Back to the previous command mode or exit to the logging-on status

3.16 debug

【instruction】

Use **debug** command to enable the module debugging, use **no** to disable the module debugging.

[no] debug (all | system | ospf | rip | gvrp | igmp-snooping | cli | driver | dhcp | snmp | stp | lacp | rcmp | rndp | rtdp | radius | dot1x | qos | rmon | sntp | telnet | arp | ip |config | oam | hmon |cport)

【parameter】

- **all** debug all the function
- **arp** arp debugging
- **cli** cli debugging
- **config** system configuration informationi(can be written into the system flash)
- **cport** port debugging
- **dhcp** dhcp debugging
- **dot1x** dot1x debugging
- **driver** driver debugging
- **gvrp** gvrp debugging
- **hmon** hardware monitor debugging
- **igmp-snooping** igmp-snooping debugging
- **ip** ip debugging

- **lacp** lacp debugging
- **oam** oam debugging
- **ospf** ospf debugging
- **qos** qos debugging
- **radius** radius debugging
- **rip** rip debugging
- **rmon** rmon debugging
- **snmp** snmp debugging
- **sntp** sntp debugging
- **stp** stp debugging
- **system** system debugging
- **telnet** telnet debugging

【default】

config module enabled

system module enabled

the other module's debug function is disabled.

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use this command to enable some or all the modules' debug function. all means all the module, config module means the module that can be recorded into flash.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**debug all**

【related command】

Command	Description
logging	Configure the system log

3.17 dir

【instruction】

Use **dir** to show flash file storage system.

dir

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

*Raisecom#**dir***

*The below information is displayed when **dir** is operated:*

size date time name

----

32 Dec-31-2000 00:00:14 durable.

32 Dec-31-2000 00:00:14 durable

【related command】

Command	Description
Write	Save the current system config
Erase	Delete the designated file in falsh
Download	Download system config file or start-up file
Upload	Upload system config file or start-up file

3.18 disable

【instruction】

Use **disable** to exit privileged exec.

disable

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

privileged exec, privileged user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

*Raisecom#**disable***

【related command】

Command	Description
Enable	Access priviledged exec from normal exec

3.19 download

【instruction】

Use **download** to download system config file or start-up file to flash file system.

download {system-boot|startup-config} {tftp | ftp}

【parameter】

system-boot boot file

startup-config config file

tftp tftp download

ftp ftp download

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec and privileged user

【guide】

Use **download** to download boot file and config file to flash file system. When the switch is restarted, the downloaded file will execute automatically. This command can be realized with different file transport protocols for example **ftp** protocol and **tftp**. Before using these two protocols, ftp server or tftp server must be set properly and connected to the switch.

【command echo】

- (E)Read error

Denotes the error occurs while reading files from the server;

(E)Invalid input tftp protocol port

Denotes that error occurs while inputting the protocol port number;

(E)Invalid input file name

Denotes error occurs for the input file

- (E)User name is empty.

Denotes the input ftp username is blank;

- (E)User password is empty.

Denotes the input ftp password is blank

【example】

- Use ftp protocol to download boot file from ftp server

  Raisecom# **download system-boot ftp**
  Please input server IP Address:1.0.0.1
  Please input FTP User name:test
  Please input FTP Password:test
  Please input FTP Server File Name:system_boot.Z
- Use tftp protocol to download config file from tftp server
  Raisecom# **download startup-config tftp**
  Please input server IP Address:1.0.0.1
  Please input TFTP port(default 69):
  Please input TFTP Server File Name:start_config.conf
- Use ftp protocol to download FPGA file from ftp server
  Raisecom# **download fpga ftp** 10.0.0.1 test test fpga.vme
- User tftp protocol to download FPGA file from ftp server

  Raisecom# **download fpga tftp** 10.0.0.1 fpga.vme

【related command】

Command	Description
upload	Upload sysmem boot file or config file

3.20 duplex

【instruction】

User **duplex** command to configure the duplex mode for the physical port

duplex { full | half }

【parameter】

- **full** full duplex
- **half** half duplex

【default】

Duplex mode of physical port is autonegotiate

【format】

Ethernet physical interface configuration mode and physical interface range configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Only the user with priority 15 can use this command.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

Set succesfully

- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully

Failed to set

【example】

Configure the duplex mode of port 4 as half duplex:
Raisecom(config-port)# **duplex half**

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port	Show some or all the ports' status

3.21 enable

【instruction】

Use **enable** to access the privileged exec.

enable

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec and normal user

【guide】

Access privileged exec from normal exec.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

*Raisecom>**enable***
Password:

【related command】

Command	Description
enable password	Change the password for privileged user
disable	Exit privileged user mode and back to the starting mode

3.22 enable login

【instruction】

Use **enable login** command to set the users in privileged user mode.

enable login { local-user | radius-user }

【parameter】

local-user to save the password of enable for local-user

radius-user the password of enable on radius server

【format】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Enable user of this switch, the default password is 'raisecom'

When using the user for radius server, the name of enable user is 'iscom_admin',so if want to login successfully, must add the user 'iscom_admin'to radius server. The maximum length of password is 16 characters.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
- (E)Set unsuccessfully

【example】

Raisecom# **enable login local-user**

【related command】

Command	description
enable password	Change the password for privileged user mode.
enable	From starting mode to privilege user mode.

3.23 enable password

【instruction】

User **enable password** to set the password of accessing privileged exec.

no recover password to default value.

enable password

no enable password

【parameter】

- (E)Set successfully

Command set successfully;

- (E)Password not same

Password not the same.

- (E)You have no enough right to change enable password!

Privilege is not high enough

- (E)Password too long(must no more than 16 chars).

Too long password

【default】

the default password for entering the global configuration mode from privilege user 从特 mode is “raisecom”.

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to modify the password for entering the global configuration mode.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**enable password**

【related command】

Command	Description
enable	Enter the privilege mode from the initial mode
disable	Exit privilege user mode and back to initial mode

3.24 english

【instruction】

Display the command line help information in English

english

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

Display the command line help information in English

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, Global configuration mode, VLAN configuration mode, interface configuration mode; common user, privileged user

【guide】

Display the command line help information in English.

【command echo】

Set successfully.

Command executed successfully.

【example】

*Raisecom#**english***

【related command】

Command	Description
chinese	Show the help information as the format of command-line in Chinese

3.25 erase

【instruction】

User **erase** to delete file in the flash

erase [FILENAME]

【parameter】

FILENAME file in the system

【default】

Delete the boot file in current system

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user

【guide】

Use this command to delete the designated file in flash, if no file is desinated, the file “startup_config.conf” will be deleted.

【command echo】

- (E)Erase current specified file successfully

Command runs successfully.

- (E)Erase current specified file unsuccessfully

Failed to run the command.

【example】

Raisecom#**erase** *aaa*

Delete the aaa file in the flash

【related command】

Command	Description
Write	Save the current system’s configuration

3.26 exit

【instruction】

Use **exit** to return parent mode or exit login

exit

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, global configuration mode, VLAN configuration mode, interface configuration mode, routing protocol configuration mode, normal user, and privileged user

【guide】

User will exit the logging-on status using this command under intial mode or privilege user mode.

User will return to the previous mode using this command under the VLAN configuration mode, interface mode and route protocol configuration mode.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**exit**

【related command】

Command	Description
quit	Return to the previous mode or exit the logging-on status

3.27 exit save-diagconfig

【instruction】

Use **exit save-diagconfig** to return to the global configuration mode as well as saving the configuration under user network diagnosis mode.

【parameter】

N/A

【command mode】

User network diagnosis mode; privilege user.

【guide】

If this command is used under the user network diagnosis mode, system will return to the global configuration mode as well as saving the configuration that set under the user network mode. If user use the normal exit, quit, end, the system will exit the user network mode without saving the configurations.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom(config-usrnet)#**exit save-diagconfig**

【related command】

Command	Description
Quit	Return to the previous mode or exit the logging-on status
Exit	Return to the previous mode or exit the logging-on status

3.28 fault-pass

【instruction】

Enable or disable the physical port fault-pass function

【format】

fault-pass {enable|disable}

【parameter】

- **enable** enable the fault-pass function
- **disable** disable the fault-pass function

【default】

In the default situation, the fault-pass function for the port is disabled.

【command mode】

Ethernet physical interface mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User should ue this function carefully, the it is not configured properly, the device may not work.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully

Failed to run command at pot X

【example】

- Enable the port fault-pass function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **fault-pass enable**
- Disable the port fault-pass function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **fault-pass disable**

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port detail	Show detailed port information

3.29 fault-return

【instruction】

Enable or disable the fault-return function for physical port

【format】

fault-return {enable|disable}

【parameter】

- **enable**
- enable the fault-return function
- **disable** disable the fault-return function

【default】

Under the default situation, this function is disabled.

【mode】

Ethernet physical interface mode; privilege user.

【guide】

This command is only effective for the optical port. If user executes this command on electrical port, the system will give hints saying failed. In additioin, user should take care to use this function, if it is not configured properly(like: this function is enabled as the two ports that connected with each other), the optical port may not work.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  command runs unsuccessfully at the port X

【example】

- Enable the fault-return function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **fault-return enable**
- Disable the fault-return function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **fault-return disable**

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port detail	Show the detailed port information

3.30 flowcontrol

【instructino】

Enable or diable the flowcontrol function

flowcontrol {**on** | **off**}

【parameter】

- **on** enable the flowcontrol function
- **off** disable the flowcontrol function

【default】

Under the default situration, this function is disabled.

【mode】

Enthernet physical interface mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Only the privileged user has priority 15 can use this command.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

Command runs successfully;

- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully

Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Enable the port flowcontrol function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **flowcontrol on**
- Disable the port flowcontrol function
  Raisecom(config-port)# **flowcontrol off**

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port	Show the port information

3.31 help

【instruction】

Use “help” to show the help information of system.

help

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, global configuration mode, VLAN configuration mode, interface configuration mode, routing protocol configuration mode, normal user, and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to show using help information of command line.

【command echo】

(E)

ROS software provides advanced help feature. When you need help, anytime at the command line please press '?'.

If nothing matches, the help list will be empty and you must backup until entering a '?' shows the available options.

Two styles of help are provided:

1. Full help is available when you are ready to enter a command argument (e.g. 'show?') and describes each possible argument.

2. Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (e.g. 'show me?').

【example】

Raisecom>**help**

【related command】

N/A

3.32 history

【instruction】

Use this command to show history command.

history

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

The number of history command in memory is 20.

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, global configuration mode, VLAN configuration mode, interface configuration mode, routing protocol configuration mode, normal user, and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to show history command of each mode.

【command echo】

· ter time-out 65535
enable
chin
enable
help
eng

【example】

Raisecom>***history***

【related command】

Command	Description
terminal history	Change the number of history command in memory.

3.33 hostname

【instruction】

Use “hostname” command to set system name of current user.

Use “no hostname” command to resume default value.

hostname HOSTNAME

no hostname

【parameter】

HOSTNAME: System name of new appoint to user.

【default】

The default value of hostname is raisecom.

【mode】

Privileged exec and privileged user

【guide】

This command is easy to different user to use different hostname, and different host can be marked with different hostname.

【command echo】

- (E)HostName length must be less than 16!

Hostname length too long

- (E)Set successfully

Command runs succesfully

【example】

Raisecom#**hostname** *switch*

Rename the switch's hostname as "switch"

【related command】

N/A

3.34 ip-access-list

【instruction】

Set IP address access control list, use "no" to delete this operation.

【format】

ip-access-list <0-399> **(deny | permit) (ip|tcp|udp|icmp|igmp|<0-255>) (**A.B.C.D A.B.C.D | **any)** [<1-65535>] **(**A.B.C.D A.B.C.D | **any)** [<1-65535>]

【parameter】

0-399: serial number for Access Control List.

permit: Permit the packet transfer if meet the defined matching condition of ACL.

deny:Deny the packet transfer if meet the defined matching condition of ACL.

protocol:use a name or figure to express the protocol type of the head of packet. Name can be icmp、igmp、tcp、udp、ip, number scale from 0-255, if set the value to IP or 0, it stands for all the protocol.

A.B.C.D A.B.C.D **| any**:The first A.B.C.D denotes source IP address, the second A.B.C.D denotes mask of source address, all of them use dotted decimal notation; **any** stands for all the source IP address.

1-65535:it is the port number of TCP or UDP source packet, use figure to denote which scale from 1~65535.

【default】

N/A.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to define an IP ACL, the parameter **permit | deny** is used to set whether to transfer or reject packets when data packet match that rule. This command only set the data filtering rule, and it need to coordinate with physical port or VLAN to form the whole matching rule. Set the rule when configure the filter.

【command echo】

(E)The mask is wrong.

IP address is not canonical, address is not successive

(E)Set successfully

Command runs successfully.

(E)Set unsuccessfully

Command runs unsuccessfully

【example】

ip-access-list 50 **deny icmp** 192.168.1.19 255.255.255.255 **any**

【related command】

Command	Description
no ip-access-list ({0-399}**|all)**	Erase all the items of IP ACL
show ip-access-list [{0-399}]	Show all the information for the items of IP ACL

3.35 ip address

【instruction】

Configure the layer-3 interface

【format】

ip address *ipaddress [mask] <1-4094>* **[port** *{1-2}***]**

no ip address *ipaddress*

【parameter】

- *ipaddress* IP address. Use dotted decimal, such as A.B.C.D;
- *mask* network segment mask, format is A.B.C.D;
- *<1-4094>* VLAN ID that corresponds to the interface;
- *{1-2}* management port that corresponds to the interface;

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode, user network mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use the command **ip address** *ipaddress [mask] <1-4094>* **[port** *{1-2}***]** to configure the IP address for the device.

User the command **address** *ipaddress* to delete the IP address.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully.
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

- Configure the IP address as 10.100.0.120，VLAN as 1, port as 1:
  Raisecom(config)# ip address 10.100.0.120 1 port 1
- Delete the IP address 10.100.0.120
  Raisecom(config)#no ip address 10.100.0.120

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface ip	Show the layer-3 interface information

3.36 ip default-gateway

【instruction】

Use **ip default-gateway** command to set default gateway, **no ip default-gateway** to delete default gateway.

ip default-gateway A.B.C.D

no ip default-gateway

【parameter】

A.B.C.D the ip address of default gateway.

【default】

N/A.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

When a packet do not find the router of the network, use this command can let the system transfer all the packets to the default gateway.

【command echo】

- (E)Invalid next-hop IP address.

Getway inputting wrong

- (E)Set successfully

Command runs successfully.

【example】

- Conifigure the default gateway as 10.0.0.1
  Raisecom(config)# **ip default-gateway** 10.0.0.1
- Delete the default gateway configuration
  Raisecom(config)# **no ip default-gateway**

【related command】

Command	Description
show ip route	Show the IP routing information

3.37 ip ip-access-list

【instruction】

et IP address access control list, use “no” to delete this operation.

【format】

[no] ip ip-access-list (all | {0-399})

【parameter】

ip-access-list: the filter rules apply the IP access control list term

all|{0-399}: IP access control list series number, if it is set all, all the defined IP access control list will be applied;

【default】

N/A

【format】

Etherent layer-3 interface configruaiton mode; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use this command to add filtering rules for the layer-3 interface, the filterfing rules are comprised of the defined IP access control list. These rules’ priority depends on the rules’ adding order. Latter adding rules’s priority is always higher than the previous

adding rules. If conflicts happen to several rules while matching the calculation, the setting will accord with the priority. Therefore, if conflicts exist while configuration, user should arrange the orders for these rules properly so that the matched datagram will be filtered correctly.

This rules apply to the layer-3 interface datagram.

【command echo】

(E)Set access list XX unsuccessfully!

Set access list unsuccessfully.

(E)Set successfully

Command runs successfully.

(E)Set unsuccessfully!

Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

ip ip-access-list 0

【related command】

Command	Description
show ip ip-access-list	Show the layer-3 interface access control configuration
ip-access-list	Ip access control list configuration

3.38 list

【instruction】

Use this command to show all commands under the mode in the form of list.

list

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, Global configuration mode, VLAN configuration exec, interface configuration mode, routing protocol configuration mode; normal user and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to show particular parameter of all commands under the mode.

【command echo】

(E)

chinese

clear

enable

english

exit

help

history

list

quit

terminal history <1-20>

terminal time-out <0-65535>

【example】

Raisecom>**list**

【related command】

N/A

3.39 logging console

【instruction】

Configure and start to output the log information and parameters of console, the “no” command will disable the log output.

logging console {<0-7> | alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | informational | notifications | warnings}

no logging console

【parameter】

<0-7>	log grade	
alerts	need action immediately	(grade=1)
critical	serious state	(grade=2)
debugging	debug information	(grade=7)
emergencies	system can not use	(grade=0)
errors	error condition	(grade=3)
informational	informational event	(grade=6)
notifications	normal event under critical condition	(grade=5)
warnings	warning condition	(grade=4)

【default】

The direction of console log host is open.

Output grade is informational.

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to configure output to console.

Log description of console output.

Grade key word	Grade	Description
emergencies	0	System can not use
alerts	1	Need action immediately
critical	2	Serious event
errors	3	Error event
warnings	4	Warning event
notifications	5	Normal but critical
informational	6	Inform message
debugging	7	Debug information

【command echo】

- (E)Set console logging information successfully

Configure the Console logging successfully;

【example】

This command set record log grade of log host is alters,all message that is lower than it will output to log host.

Raisecom(config)#**logging console alerts**

【related command】

Command	description
Logging monitor	Enable output direction of log monitor.
logging host	Enable output direction of log host.
logging file	Enable output direction of log file
logging on	Enable log function
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
logging rate	Set output speed of log
show logging	Show log information

3.40 logging file

【instruction】

Configure and start to record the logging file into the flash, use **no** command to disable the logging ouput direction.

logging file

no logging file

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

Enable file direction output of log.

The mode of output is config.

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to configure log information output to flash file

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

export the logging information into files successfully.

【example】

Use this command to record log information output to file.

Raisecom(config)#logging file

【related command】

Command	description
Logging console	Enable output direction of log console
logging monitor	Enable output direction of log monitor.
logging file	Enable output direction of log file.
logging on	Enable log function
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
logging rate	Set output speed of log
show logging	Show log information

3.41 logging host

【instruction】

Configure and start to output the log information and parameters to log host, the “no” command will disable the log output direction.

logging host A.B.C.D { local0 | local1 | local2 | local3 | local4 | local5 | local6 | local7} { <0-7> | alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | informational | notifications | warnings }

no logging host A.B.C.D

【parameter】

- **local0-local7** equipment name of log host
- **<0-7>** log grade

·**alerts**	need action immediately	(grade=1)
·**critical**	serious state	(grade=2)
·**debugging**	debug information	(grade=7)
·**emergencies**	system not available	(grade=0)
·**errors**	error condition	(grade=3)
·**informational**	informational event	(grade=6)
·**notifications**	normal and critical event	(grade=5)
·**warnings**	warning condition	(grade=4)

【default】

No configuration information of log host

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to configure output to host log.

Log description of output to log host

Grade keywords	Grade	Description
emergencies	0	System not available
alerts	1	Need action immediately
critical	2	Serious event
errors	3	Error event
warnings	4	Warning event
notifications	5	Normal but critical event
informational	6	Inform message
debugging	7	Debug information

【command echo】

- (E)Set log host logging information successfully

Configure host logging successfully;

- (E)Set log host logging information unsuccessfully

Configure host logging unsuccessfully;

【example】

This command set record log grade of log host is alters, all message that is lower than it will output to log host.

Raisecom(config)#logging host 10.0.0.1 local7 alerts

【related command】

Command	description
Logging console	Enable output direction of log console
logging monitor	Enable output direction of log monitor
logging file	Enable output direction of log file
logging on	Enable log function
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
logging rate	Set output speed of log
show logging	Show log information

3.42 logging monitor

【instruction】

Configure and start to output the log information and parameters to console, the “no” command will disable the log output direction.

logging monitor {<0-7> | alerts | critical | debugging | emergencies | errors | informational | notifications | warnings}

no logging monitor

【paramter】

<0-7>	log grade	
alerts	need action immediately	(grade=1)
critical	serious state	(grade=2)
debugging	debug information	(grade=7)
emergencies	system can not use	(grade=0)
errors	error condition	(grade=3)
informational	informational event	(grade=6)
notifications	normal but critical event	(grade=5)
warnings	warning condition	(grade=4)

【default】

The direction of monitor log host is close.

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to configure output to monitor.

Log description of output to monitor

Grade keywords	Grade	Description
emergencies	0	System not available
alerts	1	Need action immediately
critical	2	Serious event
errors	3	Error event
warnings	4	Warning event
notifications	5	Normal but critical
informational	6	Inform message
debugging	7	Debug information

【command echo】

- (E)Set monitor logging information successfully

Configure terminal logging information successfully;

【example】

This command set record log grade of monitor is alters, all message that is lower than it will output to monitor.

Raisecom(config)#logging monitor alerts

【related command】

Command	description
Logging console	Enable output direction of log console
logging host	Enable output direction of log host
logging file	Enable output direction of log file
logging on	Enable the log function
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
logging rate	Set output speed of log
show logging	show log information

3.43 logging on

【instruction】

Use “logging on” to enable log function, use “no logging on” to disable log function.

[no] logging on

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

Log function is enabled

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Enable log function

【command echo】

(E)Set sucessfully
Enable or disable the logging on successfully;
(E)Set unsuccessfully
Enable or disable the logging on unsuccessfully;

【example】

Enable logging on function

Raisecom(config)#logging on

【related command】

Command	Description
Logging console	enable output direction of log console
logging monitor	enable output direction of log monitor
logging file	enable output direction of log file
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
logging rate	set output speed of log
show logging	show log information

3.44 logging rate

【instruction】

Set send speed of log information, use “no” to resume default setting.

logging rate <1-1000>

no logging rate

【instruction】

<1-1000> Log number of every second send

【default】

Not limit send speed of log

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Set send speed of log information。

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Logging rate sent successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Logging rate sent unsuccessfully;

【example】

Set every second to send 100 item logs most.

Raisecom(config)#logging rate 100

【related command】

Command	Description
Logging console	Enable output direction of log console
logging monitor	Enable output direction of log monitor
logging file	Enable output direction of log file
logging time-stamp	Set time stamp of log information
show logging	Show log information

3.45 logging time-stamp

【instruction】

Set time stamp of log information, use no to resume default value.

logging time-stamp { date-time | relative-start | null }

【parameter】

standard standard time
relative-start relative time of system enabled
null not add time stamp

【default】

Use standard time

【mode】

Global configuration mode and privileged user

【guide】

Use this command to set time stamp information of system using.

Standard time mmm-dd-yyyy hh-mm-ss

Relative time hh-mm-ss

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Coinfigure logging time-stamp successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Coinfigure logging time-stamp unsuccessfully;

【example】

Enable log relative time

Raisecom(config)#**logging time-stamp relative-start**

【related command】

Command	Description
Logging console	Enable output direction of log console
logging monitor	Enable output direction of log monitor
logging file	Enable output direction of log file
logging rate	Set output speed of log
show logging	show log information

3.46 logout

【instruction】

Use “logout” to exit login state.

logout

【paramter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec and privileged user

【guide】

When finished configure system, use this command to exit login state, if other user want to configure switch again in console, it need to login afresh.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**logout**

【related command】

N/A

3.47 loopback

【instruction】

Enable or disable the loopback function for physical port

【mode】

loopback [timeout <0-30>]

no loopback

【parameter】

<0-30> duration of local loopback, unit is minute, “0” denotes inifinite.

【default】

Under the default situation, the local loopback function for physical port is disabled,and the duration is “o”.

【mode】

Ethernet physical interface moe; privilege user.

【guide】

User can use the command loopback [timeout <0-30>] to enable the local loopback functioin for physical port. The local loopback function can be applied to only one port at one time. the duration value cannot be changed while performing the local loopback. User can use the command **no loopback** to stop the function.

Note: the loopback function may lead the devive working abnormally, problems may occur for the port status,SNMP, OAM, fault-pass and fault-return functions. Therefore, it is suggested that disable the other related functions before enable the local loopback.

【command echo】

- (E)Port %d set successfully
  Command runs successfully at port X
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X, local loopback will not operatate.
  (E)Set Loopback time unsuccessfully
  Command of local loopback duration runs unsuccessfully, local loopback will not operate;

【example】

- Enable the local loopback function for physical port without duration limitation.
  Raisecom# loopback
- Diable the local loopback function
  Raisecom# no loopback

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port detail	Show the port detailed inforamtion

3.48 mls double-tagging tpid HHHH

【instruction】

Under the situatin of double Tag, theTPID value for the outer Tag is **HHHH**(HHHH 是1~4 bits hexadecimal)。

【format】

[no] mls double-tagging tpid HHHH

【parameter】

HHHH: hexadecimal outer Tag TPID value, 1~4 bits hexadecimal, vaule range is 0x0-0xFFFF

【default】

Default TPID value for outer Tag is 0x9100.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to configure the TPID value for outer Tag. Use the hexadecimal parameter for the TPID value.

【command echo】

· (E)Set successfully

Command runs successfully;

· (E)Set unsuccessfully

Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Configure the TPID value for outer Tag as 0x8100
  Raisecom(config)# **mls double-tagging tpid** 8100
- Configure the TPID value for the outer Tag as default
  Raisecom(config)#**no mls double-tagging tpid**

【related command】

Command	Description
no mls double-tagging	Recover the outer Tag TPID value as default
show vlan	Show the VLAN configuration information

3.49 mls qos

【instruction】

Enable or disable QOS function.

【format】

[no] mls qos

【paramter】

N/A

【default】

QOS function disable.

【command mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to enable the QOS function for the switch. If some QOS settings have already been configured in advance, these settings wil take effect as soon as the QOS function is enabled. It is suggested to disable the flowcontrol function before enabling the QOS.

【command echo】

· (E)Enable global QoS successfully.

Command runs successfully;

· (E)Enable global QoS unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom(config)#mls qos
Raisecom(config)#no mls qos

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos	Show the QOS configuration inforamtion

3.50 mls qos default-cos

【instruction】

Configure default COS and QOVERRIDE of the port

【format】

mls qos default-cos { *default-cos* **}**

no mls qos default-cos

【parameter】

default-cos——specify default CoS value, if the port is trusted by CoS and data packet is untag, use default CoS as the data packet CoS value. The range of CoC value is from 0 to 7.

【default】

Default CoS value is 0.

【mode】

Port mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Configure the default port COS value

【command echo】

·(E)Set the default CoS value for the port successfully.

Configure default COS successfully;

· (E)Set the default CoS value for the port unsuccessfully.

Configure default COS unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom(config)#interface port 1
Raisecom(config-port)#mls qos default-cos 3
Raisecom(config-port)#no mls qos default-cos
Raisecom(config-port)#mls qos default-cos override
Raisecom(config-port)#no mls qos default-cos override

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos port *portid*	Show QOS configuration information

3.51 mls qos map cos-dscp

【instruction】

Configure the mapping from cos to dscp.

【format】

mls qos map cos-dscp *dscp1 dscp2 dscp3 dscp4 dscp5 dscp6 dscp7 dscp8*

no mls qos map cos-dscp

【parameter】

dscpn——COS n mapping dscp value, range is from 0 to 63.

【default】

CoS value	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DSCP value	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.=

【guide】

Conifigre the mapping from cos to dscp

【command echo】

· (E)Set the cos to dscp map successfully.

Command runs successfully;

· (E)Set the cos to dscp map unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom(config)# **mls qos map cos-dscp 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45**
Raisecom(config)#**no mls qos map cos-dscp**

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos maps cos-dscp	Show cos-dscp mapping information

3.52 mls qos map dscp-cos

【instruction】

Configure the mapping from dscp to the switch's interior precedence

【format】

mls qos map dscp-cos *dscp-list* **to** *cos*

no mls qos map dscp-cos

【paramter】

dscp-list——dscp value, range is from 0 to 63, format is 2,3,5-10

cos—— switch's interior precedence, range is from 0 to 7.

【default】

DSCP value	0-7	8-15	16-23	24-31	32-39	40-47	48-55	56-63
Interior CoS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Configure the mapping from dscp to switch's interior precedence

【command echo】

· (E)Set the cos to dscp map successfully.

Command runs successfully;

· (E)Set the cos to dscp map unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom(config)# **mls qos map dscp-cos 0,8,16,24,32,40,48,50 to 0**
Raisecom(config)#**no mls qos map dscp-cos**

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos maps dscp-cos	Show the dscp-cos mapping information

3.53 mls qos trust

【instruction】

Configure the port trust status.

【format】

mls qos trust [**cos** | **dscp**]

no mls qos trust [**cos** | **dscp**]

【parameter】

CoS——classify based on the CoS value of input packet. To UNTAG packet, use the default CoS value for the port

DSCP——classify based on the DSCP value of input packet. To non-IP packet, if the packet is tag, use the CoS value of the packet, if the packet is untag, use the default CoS value. Switch maps the CoS value to DSCP by CoS-to-CoS mapping table.

【default】

Default configuration is untrust; that is untrust state

【mode】

Port/port range configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Used to set the CoS, IP priority or dscp of switch trust packets as the internal QoS priority.

【command echo】

· (E)Set the trust state for the port successfully.

Command runs successfully

· (E)Set the trust state for the port unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully

【example】

```
Raisecom(config)#interface port 1
Raisecom(config-port)#mls qos trust cos
Raisecom(config-port)#no mls qos cos
```

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos port *portid*	Show QOS configuration informatioin

3.54 oam

【instruction】

Enable or disable the RC-OAM function

【format】

oam {enable|disable}

【parameter】

- **enable** enable the fault-pass function
- **disable** disable the fault-pass function

【default】

RC-OAM is disabled

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to enable or disable the RC-OAM function.

【commmand echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Enable the RC-OAM function:
  Raisecom# **oam enable**
- Diable the RC-OAM function:
  Raisecom# **oam disable**

【related command】

Command	Description
show oam	Show the RC-OAM related information

3.55 password

【instruction】

Use **password** to change the password for the current logging-on user.

password

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

The default user login password for Raisecom switch series equipments is "Raisecom"

【mode】

Privileged exec, privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command can change login password of current login user.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully.

Command operates successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Command operates unsuccessfully;

- (E)Password not same!

Password input not the same;

- (E)Radius user can't change password!

Configure the password for user Radius

- (E)Password is too long(must less than 16 chars)

Password input too long

【example】

Raisecom#**password**
Please input password:xxxx
Please input again:xxxx
No echo after inputting password

【related command】

Command	Description
user privilege	Configure the user privilege

3.56 ping

【instructioin】

Use **ping** to check the connection with remote IP device

【format】

ping *ipaddress* **[count** <*1-65535*>**] [size <***1-4096*>**] [waittime <***1-100*>**]**

【parameter】

- *ipaddress* IP address. Use dotted decimal format like A.B.C.D;
- *<1-65535>* send ECHO packets with the number that specified by count ;
- *<1-4096>* send ECHO packets with the length that specified by size. The maximum length is 4096 bytes;
- ***<1-100>*** overtime intervals based on seond units;

【default】

count default value is 5, default size is 0, default waitttime is 1.

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode, user network mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Ping command can check the connecting with remote PC or local PC by sending ICMP echo packets and monitoring the echo. For each sent packet, Ping will wait the *waittime* seconds at most. The sent and received packet number will be printed out. By comparing the packets that are sent and received, user can testify the validity.

【command echo】

- (E)

Type CTRL+C to abort.

Sending 5, 72.byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.168.10 , timeout is 1 seconds:

UUUUU

no answer from 10.1.168.10

Ping unsuccessfully

- (E)

Type CTRL+C to abort.

Sending 5, 72.byte ICMP Echos to 10.168.1.10 , timeout is 1 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 (5/5)

round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/0/0

【example】

Raisecom#**ping** 10.168.1.10

Raisecom#**ping** 10.168.1.10 count 100

【related command】

Command	Description
Ip address	Configure the address

3.57 pvid

【instruction】

Configure the port VLAN ID。

【format】

pvid <1-4094> [override]

no pvid [override]

【paramter】

- *<1-4094>* VLAN ID；
- override replace the VID of original TAG packet

【default】

The default situatin is that; PVID is 1，override is disabled.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use the command pvid <1-4094> [override] to configure the default VLAN ID and override enable/disable for physical port. Use the command no pvid overrideto disable the override without changing PVID. Use the command *no pvid* to set the configuration as default.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X;

【example】

- Configure the physical port PVID as 4094, enable override;
  Raisecom(config-port)# pvid 4094 override
- Disable override without changing the port PVID:
  Raisecom(config-port)# no pvid override
- Set the physical port configuration as default (PVID is 1, override is disabled):
  Raisecom(config-port)# no pvid

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port switchport	Show the port VLAN configuration.

3.58 queue

【instruction】

Configure the port schedule mode.

【format】

queue { strict-priority|wrr-weight }

【parameter】

- **strict-priority** strict priority mode
- **wrr-weight** control-forwarding wrr-weight mode (WRR)

【default】

The default scheduling mode is strict priority(SP).

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Set the schedule mode for the port as strict priority mode or control-forwarding WRRmode. Under the WRR mode, the wrr-weight can not be changed.

【command echo】

· (E)Set queue schedule mode successfully
  Command runs successfully;

· (E)Set queue schedule mode unsuccessfully.
  Command runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom(config)# **queue strict-priority**
Raisecom(config)# **queue wrr-weight**

【related command】

Command	Description
show mls qos queueing	Show the queue inforamtion

3.59 quit

【instruction】

Use this command to return to the previous command mode or to exit the logging-on 使 mode.

quit

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

User exec, privileged exec, Global configuration mode, vlan configuration mode, physical port configuration mode, router protocol configuration mode; user network diagnosis mode, normal user, privileged user.

【guide】

Under the initial mode and privilege configuration mode, use this command to exit the logging-on status.

Under the vlan configuration mode, physical port configuration mode and router protocol configuration mode, use this command to return to the previous command mode.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom>**quit**

【related command】

Command	Description
exit	Retrun to the previous command mode or exit the logging-on status.

3.60 radius

【instructioin】

Set the IP address for certification server, no command to cancel the configuration

radius *ipaddress*

no radius

【parameter】

ipaddress – host computer of RADIUS server, point separate decimal format.

【default】

default situation: RADIUS UDP port is 1813.

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

- (E)Invalid parameters.

Invalid IP address

- (E)Set radius server IP address unsuccessfully.

Invalid RADIUS server configuration;

- (E)Set radius server IP address successfully.

Valid RADIUS server configuration

【example】

Set the IP address of RADIUS account server to 10.0.0.1

Raisecom(config)# **radius** *10.0.0.1*

【related】

Command	Description
radius-key	set the radius-key for RADIUS server.

3.61 radius-key

【instruction】

The radius-key between RADIUS account servers. **no** command to cancel configuration.

radius-key *string*

no radius-key

【parameter】

string a string within length 1-16. The precursor space is overlooked, but the character within the string or at the tail can also be part of the key.

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

- (E)Set radius server key unsuccessfully.

Set radius server key unsuccessfully;

- (E)Set radius server key successfuly.

Set radius server key successfully;

【example】

Set the radius-key of the RADIUS server to “123”:

Raisecom# **radius-key** *123*

【related command】

Command	Description
radius	set the IP address of the certification server.

3.62 rate-limit port-list

【instruction】

Set the bandwidth limitation for physical port, **no** command used to delete the operation.

rate-limit port-list (*port-list***|all) egress** *rate*

no rate-limit port-list (*port-list***|all) egress**

【parameter】

- *port-list* physical port number, scale from 1-26, can use “,” and “-“ to set multiple ports;
- *rate* set the speed, unit is kbps, scale from 1 to 1048576;

【default】

Do not set the bandwidth limitation for the physical port(display 0).

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

The actural rate value may not be consistent with the configuration

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

Set successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully !

Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Set the egress rate as 10Mbps for port 2
  Raisecom(config)# **rate-limit port-list** *2* **egress** *10240*
- Delete the rate-limite for port 2
  Raisecom(config)# **no rate-limit port-list** *2* **egress**

【related command】

Command	Description
show rate-limit port-list [*port_number*]	Show the rate-limit status for some or all the ports

3.63 reboot

【instruction】

Use “reboot” to restore switch.

reboot

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user

【guide】

Yes’ should be input to identify the operation when the command is used to reboot switch.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**reboot**
Please input 'yes' to confirm:yes
Rebooting ...

【related command】

3.64 rmon alarm

【instruction】

Use and add rmon alarm table unit, use **no** format to delete the table unit.

rmon alarm <1-512> MIBVAR [**interval** <1-3600>] {**delta | absolute**} **rising-threshold** <1-65535>$_1$ [<1-65535>$_2$] **falling-threshold** <1-65535>$_3$ [<1-65535>$_4$] [**owner** STRING]

no rmon alarm <1-512>

【parameter】

<1-512> Index number

MIBVAR the MIB variable which should be remotely monitored

Interval check the MIB variable time period

<1-3600> the time period for checking MIB variable (unit is second).

delta check between the change for MIB variables.

absolute check the absolute value for MIB

rising-threshold upper bound value for MIB variable

<1-65535>1 upper bound value for MIB variable

<1-65535>2 rising-threshold associated index.

falling-threshold lower bound value for MIB variable.

<1-65535>3 lower bound value for MIB variable.

<1-65535>4 falling-threshold associated MIB variable.

owner Alarm table associated owner.

STRING owner characters.

【default】

Default sampling time period is 2s.

Default owner is config.

【mode】

Global configuration mode.

【guide】

MIBVAR should be decimal point format; this command should be effective MIB variable that can be monitored, otherwise it can not be monitored. Use **no rmon alarm <1-512>** command to delete associated Alarm.

【command echo】

- (E)Wrong Mib variable format!

Monitored MIB variable format is wrong;

- (E)Wrong MIB variable !

Monitored MIB variable type is wrong;

- (E)Owner name is too long!

Owner name is too long;

- (E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully.

- (E)Set unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

Set alarm 10 to monitor the MIB variable 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20.1，one time every 20 seconds, check the value whether it is rising or falling, if it rise for 15, such as from 10000 to 10015, alarm will then be triggered.

Raisecom(config)#**rmon alarm** 10 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20.1 interval 20 **delta rising-threshold** 15 1 **falling-threshold** 1 **owner** jjohnson

【related command】

Command	Description
show rmon alarm	Show rmon alarm table

3.65 rmon event

【instruction】

use **rmon event** to add terms into RMON event table, usre **no** form commands to delete the table terms.

rmon event <*1-65535*> **[log] [trap] [description** *STRING*] **[owner** *STRING*]

no rmon event <*1-65535*>

【parameter】

<1-65535> index of RMON Event table

log whether to log when it is triggered.

trap send the community name of trap.

description description string.

STRING character string.

owner owner

STRING string of owner

【default】

The default community name is public.

The default description string is null.

The default owner is config.

【mode】

Global configuration mode

【guide】

Use the command to add and set the attribute of event

【command echo】

- (E)Description is too long!

Command description is too long.

- (E)Owner name is too long!

Ower name string is too long.

- (E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully.

- (E)Set unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

Raisecom(config)#**rmon event 1 trap owner** *private*

【related command】

Command	Description
show rmon event	Show the RMON EVENT table terms

3.66 rmon history

【instruction】

Use to start the history statistical group function for some port; no format command is used to stop the function.

rmon history (**ip** {0-14} | **port** {1-2}) [**shortinterval** <1-600>] [**longinterval** <600-3600>] [**buckets** <10-1000>] [**owner** STRING]

no rmon history (**ip** {0-14} | **port** {**1-2**})

【parameter】

ip layer 3 port

0-14 layer 3 port from 0-14

port physical port

1-2 physical port, range is 1-2.

shortinterval short sampling time periodinterval.

1-600 the sampling value for short time period, range is 1-600, unit is second.

longinterval long time sampling time period.

600-3600 long time sampling time period, range is 600-3600, unit is second.

buckets history group data storage queue.

10-1000 the range for history group data storage queue is 10-1000.

owner owner

STRING string of owner.

【default】

Default short sampling time period is 30s.

Default long sampling time period is 1800s

Default value for history group data storage queue is 10.

Default owner value is monitorHistory.

【mode】

Global configuration mode.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

- (E)Owner name is too long!

Goup owner name string is too long.

- (E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully.

- (E)Set unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

Raisecom(config)#**rmon history ip** *1-9* **shortinterval** *60* **buckets** *50* **owner** *raisecom*

Raisecom(config)#**rmon history port** *1-5,10-18,25* **shortinterval** *60* **longinterval** *500* **buckets** *50* **owner** test

【related command】

Commandf	Description
show rmon history	Show the configuration result and information of history statistical group.

3.67 rmon statistic

【instruction】

Use to start the statistical group function for particular port, no format command is used to stop the function.

rmon statistics (**ip** | **port** {1-2}) [**owner** STRING]

no rmon statistics (**ip** | **port** {1-2})

【parameter】

ip layer 3 port

port physical port

1-2 physical port, range is 1-2

owner owner

STRING string of owner.

【default】

Owner default value is monitorStatitistics.

【mode】

Global configuration mode.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

- (E)Owner name is too long !

Command group name string is too long.

(E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully.

- (E)Set unsuccessfully.

Command runs unsuccessfully.

【example】

Raisecom(config)#**rmon statistics ip owner** raisecom
Raisecom(config)#**rmon statistics port** 1 **owner** test

【related command】

Command	Description
show rmon statistics	Show configuration result and information of statistical group.

3.68 show arp

【instruction】

Show the terms in ARP mapping table

show arp

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; user network diagnosis mode; privileged user

【guide】

Use show arp to search all the items in arp address list, every item includes IP address, MAC address and the type information.

【command echo】

(E)

```
current arp table aging-time is 6000 seconds(default:1200s)
IP Address              MAC Address                Type
--------------------------------------------------------------------
10.0.0.5                0050.8d4b.fd1e             static
10.0.0.6                0050.0a3c.ac2e             dynamic
10.0.0.7                0050.1c4e.15a7             dynamic

Total: 3
Static: 1
Dynamic: 2
show arp command runs successfully;
```

【example】

Show ARP table:
Raisecom#show **arp**

【related command】

Command	Description
arp	Add a static MAC address table
clear arp	Clean up all the items in ARP address mapping table

3.69 show buffer

【instruction】

show the driver pool information of the port.

show buffer [port <1-2>**]**

【parameter】

port <1-2> specify the port number (optical);

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

If the port number is not specified, show all the port driver pool information.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom(config)# **show buffer port 2**

Port 2

Total mBlks: 500 Free mBlks: 500 DATA: 0

HEADER: 0 SOCKET: 0 PCB: 0

RTABLE: 0 HTABLE: 0 ATABLE: 0

SONAME: 0 ZOMBIE: 0 SOOPTS: 0

FTABLE: 0 RIGHTS: 0 IFADDR: 0

CONTROL: 0 OOBDATA: 0 IPMOPTS: 0

IPMADDR: 0 IFMADDR: 0 MRTABLE: 0

【related command】

N/A

3.70 show diags

【instruction】

Show port diagnose information

show diags link-flap

【parameter】

link-flap show UP/DOWN times and their speed(number of UP/DOWN at the last minute);

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#show diags l

Port	Total	Last Min
19	2	0
21	2	2

【relataed command】

N/A

3.71 show hardware

【instruction】

Show the temperature, voltage etc. hardware environment information.

show hardware

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user(priority is 5).

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

(E)

Raisecom#show hardware

Temperature table:

Units	Current	Min	Max	Trap	Low	High	Warnings
Celsius	35	28	35	Enable	5	70	0
Fahrenheit	95	82	95	Enable	41	158	0

Volt table:

Referenc	Current	Min	Max	Trap	Low	High	Warnings
3300	3317	3317	3334	Enable	3140	3460	0
2500	2513	2513	2513	Disable	0	0	0
1800	1814	1814	1814	Disable	0	0	0
1200	1252	1252	1252	Disable	0	0	0

【example】

Raisecom#show hardware

【related command】

Command	Description

alarm temperature	Enable or disable the temperature alarm function
alarm temperature threshold	Set the temperature alarm threshold
alarm volt	Enable or disable the voltage alarm function
alarm volt threshold	Set the voltage alarm threshold

3.72 show interface ip

【instruction】

Show the layer-3 interface.

show interface ip

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user(priority is 5).

【guide】

Only those privilege user with priority higher than 5 can use this command.

【comand echo】

- （E）

```
Raisecom#show interface ip
Index       IP Address       NetMask            Vid                 Ports   Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0           10.168.0.31      255.0.0.0          1                   1,2     active
```

【example】

Raisecom#show interface ip

【related command】

Command	Description
ip address	Set the IP address

3.73 show interface ip(UNET mode)

【instruction】

Show the layer-3 interface under user network diagnosis mode.

show interface ip

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

User network diagnosis mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to view the layer-3 interface configuration under user network diagnosis mode.

【command echo】

- （E）

Raisecom#show interface ip

```
IP Address      NetMask         Gateway         Vid             Ports   Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.0.0.9        255.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1               1,2     active
```

【example】

Raisecom#show interface ip

【related command】

Command	Description
ip address	Set the IP address

3.74 show interface port

【instruction】

Show some or all ports status.

show interface port [<1-2>] [**statistic**]

【parameter】

- <1-2> physical port;
- **statistic** statistic information;

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user (priority is 5).

【guide】

Only the privileged user with priority not less than 5 can use this command.

【command echo】

- (E)

```
R: Receive Direction
S: Send Direction
Port   Admin   Operate          Speed/Duplex   Flowcontrol(R/S)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
1      enable up(100M/full)    auto           off/off
2      enable down             100M/full      off/off
```

Show the port status:

```
(E)
port No：  X
-------------------------------------
    InOctets:                 0
    InUcastPkts:              0
    InMulticastPkts:          0
    InBroadcastPkts:          0
    OutOctets:                0
    OutUcastPkts:             0
    OutMulticastPkts:         0
    OutBroadcastPkts:         0
    DropEvents:               0
    CRCAlignErrors:           0
    UndersizePkts:            0
    OversizePkts:             0
    Fragments:                0
    Jabbers:                  0
    Collisions:               0
    Tx:   0          pps,     0          bps during 30 seconds.
    Rx:   0          pps,     0          bps during 30 seconds.
```

Tx: 0 pps, 0 bps during 1800 seconds.
Rx: 0 pps, 0 bps during 1800 seconds.
Show port X statistical information.

【example】

- Show the port 1 status
  Raisecom# **show interface port** *1*
- Show port 2 statistic information
  Raisecom# **show interface port** *2* **statistic**

【related command】

Command	Description
speed	Set the speed and duplex mode.
duplex	Set the duplex mode of the port.
flowcontrol	Set the start and shutdown for flow control function of the port.

3.75 show interface port detail

【instruction】

Show port detailed information

【format】

show interface port [<1-2>] **detail**

【parameter】

- <1-2> physical port number;
- **detail** detailed inforamtion

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user(priority is 5).

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

- (E)

```
Port 1:
Administer: Enable
Operate: Up(100M/full)
Speed/Duplex: Auto
Flowcontrol(R/S): off/off

Fault pass enable: Disable
Fault pass status: Normal
Loopback enable: Disable

Port 2:
Administer: Enable
Operate: Down
Speed/Duplex: 100M/full
Flowcontrol(R/S): off/off

Fault pass enable: Disable
Fault pass status: Normal
Loopback enable: Disable
Optical module type: Unknown
SD status: SD
Fault return enable: Disable
Fault return status: Normal
```

Show the port detailed information.

【example】

- Show port 2 detailed information
  Raisecom# **show interface port** *2* **detail**

【related command】

Command	Description
speed **duplex**	Set the port speed and duplex mode Set the port duplex mode
flowcontrol	Enable or disable the physical port flowcontrol function
fault-pass	Enable or disable the physical port fault-pass function
fault-return	Enable or disable the physical prot fault-return function
loopback	Enable or disable the physical port local loopback function

3.76 show interface port switchport

【instructioin】

Show the port VLAN configuration information

show interface port [<1-2>] **switchport**

【parameter】

- <1-2> port number;
- **switchport** switch information

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show the port VLAN configuration information.

【command echo】

- (E)

Port 1:

Port 1:

PVID: 1

PVID override: Disabled

Double tag: Disabled

Vlan accept-frame: All

Vlan ingress filtering: None

Egress default : Unmodify

Show port VLAN information.

【related command】

Command	Description
vlan accept-frame	The frame that allowed to receive
vlan double-tag	Enable or disable the double TAG function for physical port.
vlan egress default	Set the process manner for the packet at the egress port
vlan ingress-filtering	Set the filtering manner for the packet at the ingress port

pvid	Set the port VLAN ID

3.77 show ip-access-list

【instruction】

This command is to show the IP-type access control list terms.

【format】

show ip-access-list [{0-399}]

【parameter】

{0-399}：access control list series number, if this number is ignored, all the defined access control lists will be involved.

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

This command is to show the related types access control list term configuration.

【command echo】

Show the access control type, the quoted number by filter, the detailed matchinig 显 rule values and etc.

【example】

- (E)

```
Raisecom#show ip-access-list
Src Addr: Source Address
Dest Mac: Destination Address
List   Access     Protocol Ref. Src Addr:Port          Dest Addr:Port
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0      deny       IP       1     0.0.0.0:0                0.0.0.0:0
```

【related command】

Command	Description
ip-access-list	Define the IP access control list

3.78 show ip ip-access-list

【instruction】

This command is used to show access control related information for layer-3 interface.

【format】

show ip ip-access-list

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege user.

【guide】

This command is used to show related information of layer-3 ACL. The information shown is based on the order of arrival, the later the information is added, the more frontal it is.

【command echo】

·(E)

```
Raisecom#show ip ip-access-list
Filter list(Larger order number, Higher priority):
Index        ACL-Index
-----------------------------------------------------------------
0            IP     3
1            IP     8
```

【related command】

Command	Description
ip ip-access-list	Set the layer-3 interface filtering rules

3.79 show ip route

【instruction】

Use **show ip route** to show the route information in system route table.

show ip route

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to show the IP routing information, different routing information based on classification can be shown. Some network's previous routing information can also be shown. This command can be used to show the routinfg information in the hardware's forwarding table.

【command echo】

- (E)

```
Raisecom#show ip route
Codes: C - Connected, S - Static, R - RIP, O - OSPF
------------------------------------------------------------
C     10.0.0.0[255.0.0.0],is directly connected , Interface 0
Total route count: 1
```

【example】

- Raisecom#**show ip route**

【related command】

Command	Description
ip default-gateway	Set default gateway

3.80 show logging

【instruction】

Show the log information.

show logging [file]

【parameter】

file show the logging information which is stored in the file

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to show the logging configuration information or logging information in the logging information saved in the logging file.

【command echo】

Show the log information

Raisecom#**show logging**

Syslog logging: enable, 0 messages dropped, messages rate-limited 0 per second

Console logging: enable, level=debug ,22 Messages logged

Monitor logging: disable, level=info ,0 Messages logged

Time-stamp logging messages: enable

Log host Information:

Target Address	Level	Facility	Sent	Drop
192.168. 1. 9	debug	local7	11	11
192.168. 1.185	debug	local7	11	11

show the information saved in the logging file.

Raisecom#**show logging file**

Logging information in file

DEC-31-1999 00:04:45 SYS-1-START-A:System startup

DEC-31-1999 00:16:40 SYS-1-START-A:System startup

DEC-31-1999 03:54:37 SYS-1-START-A:System startup

DEC-31-1999 05:24:22 SYS-1-WRITE-A:Write system configuration

DEC-31-1999 04:02:35 SYS-1-START-A:System startup

DEC-31-1999 05:34:36 SYS-1-WRITE-A:Write system configuration

DEC-31-1999 05:37:41 SYS-1-WRITE-A:Write system configuration

【example】

Show the log information saved in the file.

Raisecom#**show logging file**

【related command】

Command	Description
Logging console	Start the console output direction of the logging file.
logging monitor	Start the monitor output direction of the logging file.
logging file	Start the output direction of logging file.

logging time-stamp	Set the countermark of logging information.

3.81 show mls qos

【instruction】

Show the QOS configuration information

【format】

show mls qos

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show QOS configuration information.

【command echo】

Raisecom#show mls qos

QoS: Enable

【example】

Raisecom# **show mls qos**

【related command】

Command	Description
mls qos	Enable or disable QOS function

3.82 show mls qos maps

【instruction】

Show the mapping configuration information in QOS.

【format】

show mls qos maps [**cos-dscp** | **dscp-cos**]

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show the mapping configuration information of QOS.

【command echo】

```
Raisecom#show mls qos maps cos-dscp
    Cos-dscp map:
          cos:      0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7
      ----------------------------------------
        dscp:      0    8    16   24   32   40   48   56

Raisecom#show mls qos maps dscp-cos
    Dscp-cos map:
      d1 : d2   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9
```

```
---------------------------------------
0 :     0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  1
1 :     1  1  1  1  1  1  2  2  2  2
2 :     2  2  2  2  3  3  3  3  3  3
3 :     3  3  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4
4 :     5  5  5  5  5  5  5  5  6  6
5 :     6  6  6  6  6  6  7  7  7  7
6 :     7  7  7  7
```

【example】

Raisecom# **show mls qos maps**

【related command】

Command	Description
mls qos map [cos-dscp | dscp-cos]	Set the mapping information in QOS

3.83 show mls qos port

【instruction】

Show the port configuration informatioin.

【format】

show mls qos port [*portid*]

【parameter】

portid——port ID.

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show the port configuration information.

【command echo】

```
Raisecom#show mls qos port
Port Id         Trust state         Default CoS
-----------------------------------------------
   1              Untrusted             0
   2              Untrusted             0
```

【example】

Raisecom# **show mls qos port 1**

【related command】

Command	Description
mls qos trust	Set the port trust state
mls qos default-cos	set the default port cos

3.84 show oam

【instruction】

Show RC-OAM related information.

【format】

show oam

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

shwo RC-OAM related information.

【command echo】

OAM: Disable

【example】

Raisecom# show oam

【related command】

Command	Description
oam {enable|disable}	Enable or disable RC-OAM function

3.85 show mls qos queueing

【instruction】

Show queue configuration information.

【format】

show mls qos queueing

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show queue configuration information.

【command echo】

```
Raisecom#show mls qos queueing
the queue schedule mode: strict priority(SP)

Cos-queue map:
    cos-queueid
      0   -   1
      1   -   1
      2   -   2
      3   -   2
      4   -   3
      5   -   3
      6   -   4
      7   -   4
```

【example】

Raisecom# **show mls qos port queueing**

【related command】

Command	Description

queue wrr-weight	Set the schedulemode
queue strict-priority	Set the schedulemode

3.86 show processes

【instruction】

Show the process and stack information.

show processes

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege user mode; privilege user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

【example】

Raisecom#**show processes**

```
Task Information :
total time elapse is 0(ticks)    0 m 0 ms
Task STATUS: RDY- ready ; SUP- suspended; POS-pend on sem;
                TSD- task delay;DTS-dead task
taskid         task Name    stk(B) prio status    Ecode    Rtime(sws /ticks%)
-------------------------------------------------------------
3bfe9e0        tExcTask       7744       0       POS    3d0001    (       0 /    0.0%)
3bfc058        tLogTask       4760       0       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
348bd78        tWdbTask       7656       3       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2c71c38            tED        8024      20       POS    3d0002    (       0 /    0.0%)
2a055c0           tSch        8056      30       TSD           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
29e5188        tRmonTm        1896      30       TSD           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2a4aa00        tStpRecv       4832      35       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
34e22d0        tNetTask       9792      50       POS          3d    (       4 /    0.0%)
2e7d9d8            tDPC      15928      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2e2a988          tARL.0      15928      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2da6710          tLINK.0     15912      50              3d0004    (       3 /    0.0%)
2db3bd0       tCOUNTER.0     15896      50              3d0004    (       3 /    0.0%)
27d9500        tScrnBg_0      13888      50       RDY     30067    (      28 /    0.0%)
27d1c78        tScrnBg_1      16192      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
27ca4e0        tScrnBg_2      16192      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
27c2d48        tScrnBg_3      16192      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
27bb5b0        tScrnBg_4      16192      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
27b3e18        tScrnBg_5      16192      50       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2a6ba58        tRndpRecv       7944      51       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2a632d0        tRtdpRecv       7912      51       POS           0    (       1 /    0.0%)
2907680          tCcomTm        840      55       TSD           0    (       2 /    0.0%)
348df68           tSntpS       4344      56       POS           0    (       0 /    0.0%)
2a7c008           tDhcpS      19464      56                     0    (       0 /    0.0%)
```

```
2a6f480          tLoopD      3944     60      TSD          0   (     10 /   0.0%)
2906408            tCcom      3848     60      POS          0   (      2 /   0.0%)
2a1e7f0            tRmon     32632     75      TSD    81000c   (     15 /   0.0%)
2a11358     tPortStats      3632     75      TSD          0   (      6 /   0.0%)
2a0aeb8       tLinkTrap      8040     75      TSD          0   (      2 /   0.0%)
2a06868       tColdTrap      3944     75      TSD          0   (      1 /   0.0%)
2a23a38         tIgmpTm      2848    100      TSD          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2a22c20     tIgmpSnoop      3816    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2a21a08           tSnmp     11816    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2a16590         tIpBind      3904    100      TSD    81000c   (      1 /   0.0%)
2a08b78        tEndStat      7832    100           3d0004   (      0 /   0.0%)
29e2558       tRmonAlrm      7976    100      POS          0   (      2 /   0.0%)
27aea90 tTelnetdOut0       3336    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27ad878   tTelnetdIn0      3384    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27ac610 tTelnetdOut1       3336    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27ab3f8   tTelnetdIn1      3384    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27aa190 tTelnetdOut2       3336    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a8f78   tTelnetdIn2      3384    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a7d10 tTelnetdOut3       3336    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a6af8   tTelnetdIn3      3384    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a5890 tTelnetdOut4       3336    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a4678   tTelnetdIn4      3384    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
27a3460       tTelnetd      3640    100      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
3489320         tSyslog      7968    105      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2daaac8           tx_cb     15912    110      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
348f558      tSntpCLsn      4760    150      TSD          0   (      1 /   0.0%)
2a52d20          tRelay      3880    151      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2da0958             rx0     15888    200           3d0004   (     29 /   0.0%)
2cc1c98      tArlAging      1896    200      TSD          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2b38248         tSnmpTm      3856    200      POS          0   (      0 /   0.0%)
2c25d60       tRosInit      5912    250      POS    81000e   (      0 /   0.0%)
2a730d0          tStpTm      3808    250      TSD          0   (      6 /   0.0%)
27af260           tIdle       568    251      RDY          0   (    281 /   0.0%)
```

【related command】

N/A

3.87 show rate-limit port-list

【instruction】

Show rate-limit configuration information.

show rate-limit port-list [{port-list}]

【parameter】

- **rate-limit** rate limitation;
- **port-list** physical por number;
- *port-list* physical port number, the range is 1-2, use “,” and “-” for multiple inputting ports.

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

N/A

【command echo】

(E)

E-Rate: Egress Rate

Port E-Rate(Kbps)

---

1 0

2 0

Show port rate-limit control information;

【example】

Show rate-limit information

Raisecom# **show rate-limit port-list**

【related command】

Command	Description
rate-limit port-list	Set the port rate-limit
no rate-limit port-list	Delete the port rate-limit

3.88 show rmon alarms

【instruction】

Use **show rmon alarms** to display the information in rmon alarm table.

show rmon alarms

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

【command echo】

rmon alarms table detailed information can referred to RFC 1757.

【example】

Raisecom#**show rmon alarms**

Alarm 10 is Active, Owned by jjhshen

Monitors 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.20 every 20 seconds

Taking delta samples, last value was 0

Rising threshold is 15, assigned to event 1

Falling threshold is 1, assigned to event 0

On startup enable rising or falling alarm

【related command】

Command	Description
show rmon event	Show the rmon **events** table information
show rmon history	Show the rmon **history** table information
show rmon statistics	Show the rmon **statistics** table information

3.89 show rmon events

【instruction】

Use **show rmon event** to display rmon **events** table information.

show rmon event

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

rmon alarm table detailed information can referrd to RFC 1757.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show rmon event**

Event 1 is active, owned by monitorEvent

Event generated at 0:0:0

No notify information when event is fired.

【related command】

Command	Description
show rmon history	Show the rmon **history** table information
show rmon statistics	Show the rmon **statistic** table information
show rmon alarm	Show the rmon **alarm** table information

3.90 show rmon statistics

【instruction】

Use **show rmon statistics** to display rmon **statistics** table information.

show rmon statistics

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

rmon statistics table detailed information can referred to RFC 1757.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show rmon statistics**

Physical port 1 is active, and owned by monitorEtherStats

which has Received

0 octets, 0 packets,

0 broadcast and 0 multicast packets,

0 undersized and 0 oversized packets,

0 fragments and 0 jabbers,

0 CRC alignment errors and 0 collisions.

# of dropped packet events (due to lack of resources): 0

# of packets received of length (in octets):

64: 0, 65-127: 0, 128-255: 0,

256-511: 0, 512-1023: 0, 1024-1518:0

【related information】

Command	Description

show rmon history	Show the rmon **history** table information
show rmon events	Show the rmon **events** table information
show rmon alarms	Show the rmon **alarm** table information

3.91 show running-config

【instruction】

Use **show running-config** to view the system current configuration

show running-config

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Show the configuration information of current system.'!' stands for explanation. Use command write to write to flash memory.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

```
Raisecom# show running-config
System current configuration:
!command in view_mode
terminal time-out 65535
!
!command in enable_mode
!
!command in vlan configuration mode
!
!command in port_mode
!
!command in aggregator mode
!
!command in ip interface mode
!
!command in rip_mode
!
!command in ospf_mode
!
!command in config_mode
!
```

【related command】

Command	Description
show startup-config	Show system startup information
download	Download system configuration file or startup file.
upload	Upload system configuration file or startup file.
write	Save current system configuration.

3.92 show snmp access

【instrcution】

Use **show snmp access** to show snmp access group information.

show snmp access

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

show snmp access group information.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp access**

```
Index:              0
Group:              initial
Security Model: usm
Security Level: authnopriv
Context Prefix: --
Context Match:   exact
Read View:          internet
Write View:        internet
Notify View:       internet

Index:              2
Group:              initialnone
Security Model: usm
Security Level: noauthnopriv
Context Prefix: --
Context Match:   exact
Read View:          system
Write View:   --
Notify View:       internet
```

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server access	Add or modify access control group.
no snmp-server access	Delete access control group.

3.93 show snmp community

【instruction】

Use **show snmp community** to show the community information of snmp protocol.

show snmp community

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec, privileged user

【guide】

Use show snmp community to show the community information of snmp protocol.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

```
Raisecom#show snmp community
Index    Community Name          View Name                Permision
-------------------------------------------------------------------
  1        public                  internet                 ro
```

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp community	Set snmp group information.
show snmp view	Show snmp view information

3.94 show snmp config

【instruciton】

use show snmp **config** command to show the basic config information of snmp.

show snmp config

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to show the different quantity statistics that is received or sent by SNMP.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

```
Raisecom#show snmp config
Contact Information: support@Raisecom.com
Device location :    world china raisecom
SNMP trap status:    Enable
SNMP EngineID:       800022b603000e5e1a2b3c
```

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server location	Set location information of snmp
snmp-server contact	Set snmp contact information
snmp-server enable traps	Enable snmp traps

3.95 show snmp group

【instruction】

Use **show snmp group** to show the map relationship between snmp user and access group.

show snmp group

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Show the map relationship between snmp user and access control group.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp group**

Index: 0

Group: group1

User Name: guestuser1

Security Model: usm

Index: 1

Group: initialnone

User Name: raisecomnone

Security Model: usm

Index: 2

Group: initial

User Name: raisecommd5nopriv

Security Model: usm

Index: 3

Group: initial

User Name: raisecomshanopriv

Security Model: usm

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server group	Add or modify the map relationship from one user to access control group.
no snmp-server group	Delete the map relationship from one user to access control group.

3.96 show snmp host

【instruction】

Use show snmp host to show the information of target host server.

show snmp host

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec, privileged user

【guide】

Show the snmp target host.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp host**

Index: 0

IP address: 10.168. 0. 16

Port: 162

User Name: testuser2

SNMP Version: v3

Security Level: authnopriv

TagList: bridge config interface rmon snmp ospf

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server host	Add or modify target host address.
no snmp-server host	Delete target address.

3.97 show snmp statistics

【instruction】

use **show snmp statistics** to show snmp statistical information.

show snmp statistics

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to show the quantity statistics that are received and sent by SNMP agent.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp statistics**

SNMP packets input:162

Unsupported SNMP version SNMP PDUs: 0

Unknown SNMP community name SNMP PDUs: 0

SNMP community not allowed operation SNMP PDUs: 0

ASN.1 or BER errors SNMP PDUs: 0

Too big SNMP PDUs: 0

Name error SNMP PDUs: 0

Bad value SNMP PDUs: 0

ReadOnly SNMP PDUs: 0

GenErrs SNMP PDUs: 0

Get-Request and Get-Next PDUs MIB objects SNMP PDUs: 0

Set-Request MIB objects SNMP PDUs: 0

Get-Request MIB objects SNMP PDUs: 0

Getnext-Request MIB objects SNMP PDUs: 0

Set-Request MIB objects SNMP PDUs: 0

Get-Response PDUs SNMP PDUs: 0

Received Traps SNMP PDUs: 0

SNMP packets output:0

Error name SNMP PDUs: 0

Too big SNMP PDUs: 0

Bad value SNMP PDUs: 0

Gen Errs SNMP PDUs: 0

Get request SNMP PDUs: 0

Get-next SNMP PDUs: 0
Set Request SNMP PDUs: 0
Get Responses SNMP PDUs: 0
Trap SNMP PDUs: 0
Unsupported security level SNMP PDUs: 0
Not in time window SNMP PDUs: 0
Unknown user name SNMP PDUs: 0
Unknown EngineID SNMP PDUs: 0
Wrong Digests SNMP PDUs: 0
Decryption Errors SNMP PDUs: 0

【related command】

N/A

3.98 show snmp user

【instruction】

use **show snmp user** to show snmp user information.

show snmp user

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Show snmp user information.

【comand echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp user**

```
Index:              0
User Name:          guestuser1
Security Name:      guestuser1
EngineID:           800022b603000e5e1a2b3c
Authentication: MD5
Privacy:            NoPriv

Index:              1
User Name:          raisecomnone
Security Name:      raisecomnone
EngineID:           800022b603000e5e1a2b3c
Authentication: NoAuth
Privacy:            NoPriv

Index:              2
User Name:          raisecommd5nopriv
Security Name:      raisecommd5nopriv
EngineID:           800022b603000e5e1a2b3c
Authentication: MD5
Privacy:            NoPriv
```

Index: 3
User Name: raisecomshanopriv
Security Name: raisecomshanopriv
EngineID: 800022b603000e5e1a2b3c
Authentication: SHA
Privacy: NoPriv

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server user	Add or modify user list.
no snmp-server user	Delete a snmp user

3.99 show snmp view

【instruction】

Use **show snmp view** to show snmp view information.

show snmp view

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Show snmp view information.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show snmp view**
Index: 0
View Name: system
OID Tree: 1.3.6.1.2.1.1
Mask: --
Type: included

Index: 1
View Name: internet
OID Tree: 1.3.6
Mask: --
Type: included

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server view	Add or modify view
no snmp-server view	Delete view.

3.100 show sntp

【instruction】

Show the “sntp” information

show sntp

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user

【guide】

Use the history studying information of sntp.

【command echo】

Show log information

```
Raisecom#show sntp
  SNTP server address:192.168.1.169
  SNTP Server          Stratum      Version      Synchronize Time
  ------------------------------------------------------------
```

【example】

Show the log information in the saved file.

Raisecom#**show sntp**

【related command】

Command	Description
sntp server	Learn the system time form sntp server.
sntp broadcast client	set the device as detector of sntp broadcast

3.101 show startup-config

【instruction】

Use **show startup-config** command to show startup configuration information that is saved in the system.

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privileged exec; privileged user.

【guide】

Use this command to show startup configuration information that is saved in flash system file; use **write** command to save information for the device or to refresh information by download, or use **erase** command to delete information. Also can save information by uploading.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

```
Raisecom#show startup-config
 !command in view_mode
 !
 !command in enable_mode
 !
 !command in vlan configuration mode
 !
 !command in port_mode
 !
```

```
!command in aggregator mode
!
!command in ip interface mode
!
!command in rip_mode
!
!command in ospf_mode
!
!command in config_mode
snmp-server host 20.0.0.1 v2 public udp-port 163snmp
snmp-server host 20.0.0.2 v1 public
!
!NEVER change the NOTATION
!end
```

【relatec command】

Command	Description
show startup-config	Show system startup config information.
download	Download system configuration file or startup file.
upload	Upload system config file or start file.
write	Save current system configuration.
erase	Delete designated file in the system.

3.102 show terminal

【instruction】

use **show terminal** to view the system terminal running information.

show terminal

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to view the system terminal running information, including 1 console management base and 5 telnet management base.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

```
Raisecom#show terminal
    terminal          state          time-out          user
    ----------------------------------------------------------
    console           active          600sec           Raisecom
    telnet-1          inactive        -                -
    telnet-2          inactive        -                -
    telnet-3          inactive        -                -
    telnet-4          inactive        -                -
    telnet-5          inactive        -                -
```

【related command】

N/A

3.103 show user

【instruction】

Use **show user** to view the user information that saved in system.

show user

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guidie】

Use the command to inspect how many users can login the system. The information of users is stored in usertable.conf. Users can use erase to delete the file to restore default user status.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show user**

```
User name          priority      server
--------------------------------------
 Raisecom             15        local
 Abc                  15        10.0.0.1
```

【related command】

Command	Description
user	Set up the user information
user privilege	Set the privilege of user

3.104 show version

【instruction】

Use show version to show system version.

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

privileged configuration mode, privileged user.

【guide】

Use the command to show the software and system hardware version.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom#**show version**

```
RaiseCom Operating System Software
Copyright(c) 2001-2003 by Raisecom Science & Technology CO., LTD.

Product name: ISCOM2826
RaiseComOS  Software Version 2.1.237.20050117.(Compiled Feb 18 2005, 14:54:07)
Hardware ISCOM2826. Version Rev.A
System MacAddress is :000e.5e11.c34f
   ISCOM2826 with
  64M     bytes  DRAM
```

8 M bytes Flash Memory

Switch uptime is 0 days, 0 hours, 36 minutes

【related command】

N/A

3.105 show vlan

【instrcution】

Show static VLAN configuration information.

show vlan [{*1-4094*}]

【parameter】

{*1-4094*} VLAN ID list

【mode】

Privileged user; privileged exec.

【guide】

Show all the static VLAN configuration information, including active and suspended.

【command echo】

- (E)

Switch mode: Vlan

Core tag type: 0x9100

VLAN	Ports	Untag Port	Priority
1	1,2	n/a	0

【related command】

Command	Description
vlan	Creat VLAN

3.106 shutdown

【instruction】

Shutdown the physical port, use **no** command to open the port.

shutdown

no shutdown

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

The port is open in default.

【mode】

Ethernet physical port (port range) configuration mode; privileged user

【guide】

Only users whose priority is 15 can use the command.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

Set successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully !

Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Shut down physical port 5
  Raisecom(config-port)# **shutdown**
- Open physical port 5
  Raisecom(config-port)# **no shutdown**

【realted command】

Command	Descripton
show interface port	show the state of some or all interface port

3.107 snmp-server access

【instruction】

Add a SNMP access group. **no** command to delete operation.

Add a SNMP access group

snmp-server access *groupname* **[read** *readview***] [write** *writeview***] [notify** *notifyview***]** { **v1sm | v2csm** }

snmp-server access *groupname* **[read** *readview***] [write** *writeview***] [notify** *notifyview***] [***contextname* {**exact | prefix**}**] usm** { **noauthnopriv | authnopriv**}

delete a SNMP access group.

no snmp-server access *groupname* **[context** *contextname***] usm** { **noauthnopriv | authnopriv**}

no snmp-server access *groupname* { **v1sm | v2csm** }

【parameter】

groupname group name，length should be less 32 characters.
read specify read view.
readview the name of readview, the length should be less than 32 characters.
write specify write view;
writeview the name of writview, length should be less than 32 character.
notify specify notify view.
notifyview notify the name of the view, the length should be less than32 characters;
context Specify the context.
contextname the name of context or prefix, length should be less than 32 characters.
exact contextname fully match context.
prefix contextname match frontal characters of the context.
v1sm (Security Model)SNMPv1
v2csm (Community based Security Model)SNMPv2c
usm (User based Security Model)SNMPv3
noauthnopriv Security level; do not encrypt and distinguish.；
authnopriv Security level, distinguish but do not encrypt.

【default】

Default readview is Internet scope including all the MIB variables in 1.3.6 tree. Default write is empty;default notifyview is Internet. Default context match option is **exact.**

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

set the priority of access group and the relationship between access group and view including the name of access group, security model, security level, write and read notifyview and name matching of context. The general read and write view is the view which is set by **snmp-server view**. When the last option is **exact**, the content name of incoming message should fully match the contextname of access

group; when the last option is **prefix,** the contextname of incoming message only need to match the prefix of the context.

When the security is **v1sm** or **v2csm**, security level is **noauthnopriv**.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully
- Set successfully;

(E)Group name too long!

Input the access group name with the length more that 32 characters.

(E)Read view name too long!

Input the read view name with the length more than 32 characters.

(E)Write view name too long!

Input the write view name with the length more than 32 characters.

- (E)Notify view name too long!

Input the notify view name with the length more than 32 characters.

- (E)Context prefix too long!

Input the context or prefix with the length more than 32 characters.

- (E)Unsupported security model !
- (E)Unsupported security level !
- (E)Set unsuccessfully

Set the access control unsuccessfully;

【example】

Creat a guestgroup access group, the security mode is usm, the security level is distinguished but not encrypted, readview is mib2, writeview and notifyview are default view.

Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server access** *guestgroup* **read** *mib2* **usm authnopriv**

Delete the acess group guestgroup

Raisecom(config)#**no snmp-server access** *guestgroup* **usm authnopriv**

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp access	Show all the items in the access table.

3.108 snmp-server community

【instruction】

Set community name, and the relative view and access-priority.

snmp-server community *community-name* [view *view-name*] { **ro** | **rw** }

no snmp-server community *community-name*

【parameter】

community-name	community name, string, less than 32
view *view-name*	view name, less than 32
ro	assign the access privilege to read-only
rw	assign the access privilege of community to read-write

【default】

Default view is internet.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user mode

【guide】

In order to protect itself and MIB from unprivileged access, SNMP Agent affords the conception of community. SNMP Agent distributes privileged access users to community; every community has only a community name. Operation Get and Set use the name.

SNMPv1 and SNMpv2 use community name authentication, the SNMP diagrams those don't coincide with community will be discarded. Different community has read-only or read-write priority. Read-only priority can query device information, read-write priority can also configure device.

Use the command relative view of referred community can be defined, which enable community to access MIB variable in view only. If view name is not input, default view is internet.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Set community name successfully;

- (E)community name is too long(less than 32)

Input community name with the length more than 32 characters.

(E)view name is too long(less than 32)

Input view name with the lenth more than 32 bits.

(E)No so many space for create community (less equal 8)

8 communities have already existed;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Community name setting unsuccessfully;

【example】

Define community raisecom,the relative default view is internet,priority is read and write.

- Raisecom(config)# **snmp-server community** Raisecom **rw**

Define community guest,the default view is mib2,read-olny priority.

- Raisecom(config)# **snmp-server view** *mib2 1.3.6.1.2.1* **included**

  Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server community** *guest* **view** *mib2* **ro**

【related command】

Command	description
snmp-server view	Set a view.
show snmp community	show all community
show snmp view	Show all the view

3.109 snmp-server contact

【instruction】

Set up the network administrator ID and contact information.

[no] snmp-server contact *sysContact*

【parameter】

sysContact the contact information of network administrator, character string type.

【default】

The default contact information is mailto:support@Raisecom.com

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user mode

【guide】

The information includes the contact information of network administrator, so when maintain work is needs, this information can be used to contact administrator.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Set successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

Set up the contact information to service@raisecom.com
Raisecom(config)# snmp-server contact service@Raisecom.com

【related command】

Command	description
show snmp config	how the contact information of network administrator.

3.110 snmp-server enable traps

【instruction】

Enable the trap send function of SNMP

[no] snmp-server enable traps

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

enable traps

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user mode

【guide】

Use the command to enable or disable trap datagram. When trap datagram is permitted and device has something happened, SNMP TRAP datagram will be sent to trap server.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Set successfully;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

Enable ospf trap
Raisecom(config)# **snmp-server enable traps ospf**

【related command】

Command	Description
snmp-server host	Set trap target host

3.111 snmp-server group

【instruction】

Add or delete the mapping relationship between user and access group. no command is used to delete the operation.

[no] snmp-server group *groupname* **user** *username* { **v1sm | v2csm | usm**}

【parameter】

groupname group name，the length is less than 32 characters;
user specify user name;
username username, the length should be less than 32 characters;
v1sm (Community based Security Model)SNMPv1 based on community security model;
v2csm (Community based Security Model)SNMPv2c based on community secrity model;
usm (User based Security Model)SNMPv3 security model;

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

The group that the specified user belongs to can be confirmed based on user and security modle, the view that can be accessed will be confirmed accordingly.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Set successfully;

- (E)Group name too long!

Input the access group name with the length more than 32 characters.

(E)User name too long!

Input the user name with the length more than 32 characters;

(E)Unsupported security model!

- (E)Set unsuccessfully

Set unsuccessfully.

【example】

- Set the mapping between user *guestuser1* whose security lever is usm and access group *gusetgroup.*
- Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server group** *guestgroup* **user** *guestuser1* **usm**
- delete the mapping between user *guestuser1* whose security lever is usm and access group *gusetgroup.*

Raisecom(config)#**no snmp-server group** *guestgroup* **user** *guestuser1* **usm**

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp group	Show all the terms in the user-to-access group table

3.112 snmp-server host

【instruction】

Add or delete IP address of trap host.

Add a SNMP target host server address:

snmp-server host *A.B.C.D* version {1|2c} NAME [**udpport** <*1-65535*>] [bridge] [config] [interface] [rmon] [snmp] [ospf]

snmp-server host *A.B.C.D* version 3 { noauthnopriv | authnopriv } NAME [**udpport** <*1-65535*>] [bridge] [config] [interface] [rmon] [snmp] [ospf]

delete a SNMP target host address.

no snmp-server host *A.B.C.D*

【parameter】

addrname host name, the length should not be more than 32 characters.
paramsname the parameter name of host server, used to select parameter, length should be less than 32 characters.
A.B.C.D trap target host IP address, point decimal.
Version the SNMP version which is used by target host.
1 use SNMPv1
2c use SNMPv2c
3 Use SNMPv3\n
authnopriv authentic but not privacy
n. individual but can not be interrupted, privacy.
noauthnopriv neither authentic nor privacy.
NAME SNMPv1/v2c group name or SNMPv3 use name.
udpport specify UDP port.

<1-65535> host address receive the udp port number of trap, range is 1-65525.
bridge bridge trap;
config config trap;
interface interface trap;
rmon rmon trap;
snmp snmp trap;
ospf ospf trap.

【default】

The default nofigy udp receiving port number is 162; default Taglish is all trap.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Add or delete a target host address.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully
  Set successfully;
  (E)User name is too long !
  Input user name with the length more that 32 characters;
  (E)The input IP address is wrong!
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

Add a host address for host_1, ip address is 172.20.21.1, username is raisecom, SNMP version is v3, authenticate without encryption, all trap.

Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server host** *172.20.21.1* version 3 authnopriv raisecom
delete host address *host_1*
Raisecom(config)#**no snmp-server host** *172.20.21.1*

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp host	Show all the terms in the host address table.

3.113 snmp-server location

【instruction】

Set the physical location description for switch.

[no] snmp-server location *sysLocation*

【parameter】

sysLocation specify switch's physical position, the type is string.

【default】

Under the default situation, sysLocation is null.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user mode

【guide】

In order to locate the switch rapidly, network administer can view the description of the switch's physical location.

【command echo】

(E)Set sucessfully

- Set successfully;
  (E)Set unsuccessfully!
- Set successfully;

【example】

Set the switch physical location as HaiTaiEdifice8th:

Raisecom(config)# **snmp-server location** *HaiTaiEdifice8th*

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp location	Show the swich phycial locatioin information

3.114 snmp-server user

【instruction】

Add a new user. No command is used to delete the operation.

Add a SNMP user.

snmp-server user *username* [**remote** *engineid*] **authentication**{**md5** | **sha**} *authpassword*

snmp-server user *username* [**remote** *engineid*]

delete a SNMP user:

no snmp-server user *username* [**remote** *engineid*]

【parameter】

username　　username，length should less than 32 characters.
remote　remote SNMP engine ID;
engineid　remote SNMP engine ID. The SNMP engine ID by which username can contact it.
authentication　Specify authentication algorithm.
md5　Use authentication algorithm md5;
sha　Use authentication algorithm sha;

【default】

The default situation is that no authentication and encryption is applied; authentication algorithm and authentication key need to be seleted while executing authentication; The default SNMP engine ID is local engine ID.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Add or delete a user.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully

Set successfully;

(E)Engine ID is too long!

- (E)Input engine ID is wrong!
- (E)Failed to get local engine ID!
- (E)Authentication key is wrong!

Authentication key is wrong.

- (E)Set unsuccessfully

Set unsuccessfully

【example】

add a user *guestuser1*, local engine ID, md5 authentication algorithm, authentication password is Raisecom; no privacy.

- Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server user** *guestuser1* **authentication md5** *raisecom*

add a user *guestuser3*, local engine ID, no authentication and no privacy.

- Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server user** *guestuser2*

Delete user *guestuser3*, local engine is ID:

Raisecom(config)#**no snmp-server user** *guestuser2*

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp user	Show all the terms in user table

3.115 snmp-server view

【instruction】

add a SNMP view, no command is used to delete the operation.

Add a snmp view.

snmp-server view *view-name oid-tree* [*mask*] {**included | excluded**}

delete a SNMP view:

no snmp-server view *view-name oid-tree*

【parameter】

view-name View name, length is below 32.
oid-tree OID number, length is below 128
mask- OID tree mask, length is below 128, format is OID format, OID option can only be 0 or 1.
included MIB variable in OID tree.
excluded MIB variable out of OID tree.

【default】

All bits is 1 for default mask

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user mode

【guide】

SNMPv3 defines the access control model based on view. Users can use the command to define a view. Mask is the mask for OID subtree, each bit corresponds to a term in the tree. When the mask bit is 1, the view should be in accord with the corresponding term in subtree; When the mask bit is 0, no corresponding term is needed. The mask length is 16 characters at most, which means it supports subtree with 128 depth. For example, a view's oid subtress is 1.3.6.1.2.1, mask is .1.1.1.1.0.1, then the actural subtree in this view is 1.2.6.1.x.1(x can be arbitrary value), that is to say the first term under the 1.3.6.1 node.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully
  Set successfully;
- (E)Name too long !

Input view name with the length more the 32 characters;
(E)Oid tree Name NOT correct !
Input illegal OID tree name;

- (E)*mask* too long!

Inpurt mask with the depth more than 128;
(E)Mask NOT correct !
Input illegal OID;

- (E)View internet:1.3.6 should NOT be deleted!

Delete the view internet;

- (E)Set unsuccessfully!

Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

The example blew shows how to set SNMP view:

Create view mib2, view scaling inclues all the MIB virables under 1.3.6.1.2.1:

Raisecom(config)#**snmp-server view** *mib2 1.3.6.1.2.1* 1.1.1.1.0.1 **included**

- Delete view mib2, the subtree is 1.3.6.1.2.1
  Raisecom(config)# **no snmp-server view** *mib2 1.3.6.1.2.1*

【related command】

Command	Description
show snmp view	Show all the terms in SNMP view table

3.116 sntp server

【instruction】

This command is used to learn system time from sntp server.

sntp server A.B.C.D

【parameter】

- A.B.C.D sntp server IP address

【default】

This function is disabled.

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privileged user.

【guide】

Use the command to learn system time fro, sntp server; after leaning the sntp datagram, the time will be set as system time.

【command echo】

- (E)Set sucessfully
- Set successfully;

(E)Set unsuccessfully!
Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

Set the device to learn time information from sntp server

Raisecom(config)#**sntp server 10.0.0.1**

【related command】

3.117 speed

【instrction】

Use **speed** to set physical port speed.

speed { auto | 10 | 100 |1000 }

【parameter】

- **auto** speed is autonegociation;
- **10** speed is 10Mbps;
- **10** speed is 10Mbps;
- **1000** speed is 1000Mbps;

【default】

The default speed is autonegociation.

【mode】

Ethernet physical port (port range) configuration; privilege user.

【guide】

Only the users that have priority 15 can use this command.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

  Set successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully !

set unsuccessfull;

【example】

Set the speed as 10Mbps for physical port 4:

Raisecom(config-port)# **speed 10**

【related command】

Command	Description
show interface port	Show some or all the port status

3.118 switch-mode

【instruction】

Set the switch mode.

【format】

switch-mode {transparent | vlan}

【parameter】

- **transparent** all transparent mode
- **vlan** VLAN forwarding mode

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Under the all-transparent mode, static VLAN and port VLAN configuration will not take effect. Under the all-tranparent mode, the system will keep the record without performing the configuratioin:

- vlan
- pvid
- vlan accept-frame
- vlan double-tag
- vlan egress default
- vlan ingress-filtering

the configuration above will not take effect until the system is transferred to VLAN forwarding mode from all-tranparent mode

the configuration will take effect directly under the VLAN forwarding mode.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Set successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully
  Set unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom# switch-mode transparent

【related command】

Command	Description
show vlan	Show the static VLAN configuration information

3.119 telnet

【instruction】

Use **telnet** to log on remore host system.

【format】

telnet *ipaddress* **[port** <*1-65535*>**]**

【parameter】

- *ipaddress* IP address. Use dotted decimal, like A.B.C.D;
- <*1-65535*> telnet service TCP port;

【default】

Port default value is 23.

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; user network diagnosis mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Telnet works in a client/server manner, Telnet application is generated as the local site, and then create a link with the remore host Telnet application. After that, Telnet sends this request to the remote Telnet server. User can start the remote programmes by using this process, just like they are connected with the remote host directly, user can operate these programmes in their own system. Most of the prcesses run at the remote host, the host receives the requests from users, deals with these requests in the own working memory, which can reduce the throughput in the link.

【command echo】

(E)Connect unsuccessfully

【example】

Raisecom#**telnet** 10.168.1.10

【related command】

Command	Description
Ping	Check the connection with remore IP device

3.120 terminal history

【instruction】

Change the console input memorized number

terminal history <*1-20*>

【parameter】

- **history** terminal history command configuration information;
- <*1-20*> terminal input history command number;

【default】

Console history command memorized number is 20.

【mode】

Initial mode; normal user, privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to change the console input history command memorized number, and make the history command displaying more clear.

【command echo】

(E)Set successfully.

Set successfully.

【example】

Raisecom>**terminal history** *10*

【related command】

Command	Description
history	Show the console history command

3.121 terminal time-out

【instruction】

Use the command to change the configuration when the console logout because of

terminal time-out *<0-65535>*

【parameter】

- **time-out** terminal exiting configuration due to timeout;
- *<0-65535>* terminal timeout due to be free and exit(unit is second);

【default】

The default timeout is 600 seconds.

【mode】

Intial mode; normal user, privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to change the configuration due to console terminal exiting

【command echo】

(E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully.

【example】

Raisecom> **terminal time-out** *1000*

【related command】

Command	Description
show terminal	Show the terminal information

3.122 upload

【instruction】

Use this command to upload system configuration file, system boot file or FPGA file 使用 to ftp or tftp server.

upload {system-boot|startup-config|fpga} ftp [*A.B.C.D USERNAME PASSWORD FILENAME***]**

upload {system-boot|startup-config|fpga} tftp [*A.B.C.D FILENAME***]**

【parameter】

- **system-boot** system boot file;
- **startup-config** system configuration file;
- **fpga** FPGA file;
- **tftp** upload using tftp protocol;
- **ftp** upload using ftp protocol;
- *A.B.C.D* server IP address;
- *USERNAME* FTP user name;
- *PASSWORD* FTP user password;
- *FILENAME* file name on FTP server

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to upload system configuration file, system boot file or FPGA fileto ftp or tftp server for backup. This command supports different protocols, ftp and tftp

protocols are supported currently. User should set the ftpserver or tftp server properly and guarantee the connection between the switch and the server before using this command.

【command echo】

- (E)Read error.

Read data error from the server;

- (E)Invalid input tftp protocol port.

  Invalid input tftp protocol port;
- (E)Invalid input file name

  Invalid input file name;
- (E)User name is empty!
- (E)User password is empty!

【example】

Raisecom# **upload system-boot ftp**

Please input server IP Address:1.0.0.1

Please input FTP User name:test

Please input FTP Password:test

Please input FTP Server File Name:system_boot.Z

Use ftpprotocal to upload and download boot file from ftp server

Raisecom# **upload startup-config tftp**

Please input server IP Address:1.0.0.1

Please input TFTP port(default 69):

Please input TFTP Server File Name:start_config.conf

Use tftpprotocal to upload and download boot file from tftp server

【related command】

Command	Description
download	Download system configuration file or boot file

3.123 user

【instruction】

Add user and set password. Use no command to delete the operation.

user name *USERNAME* **password** { **no-encryption | md5 }** *PASSWORD*

no user *USERNAME*

【parameter】

- *USERNAME* user name
- **password** password
- **no-encryption** password without encryption;
- **md5** password using md5 encryption;
- *PASSWORD* password information

【default】

The default priority by using this command to add a new user is 15, use **user** privilege to change to the default priority;

The default enable password by using this command to add a new user is 123, use **enable password** to change the default password;

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user(priority is 15).

【guide】

At least onne user with the priority 15 should be restored in the system database.

Only those users with priority 15 can use this command.

【command echo】

- (E)You have no enough right to change user information!
  If the current user's priority is not 15, system will give this kind of information if user wants to create a new user. The privilege user with the priority 15 can log on the sytem and perform this operation;
  (E)Set sucessfully
  Add new user successfully;
- (E)Set unsuccessfully!
  Add new user unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Add a user named abs with the user password 123
  Raisecom # **user name** *abc* **password no-encrypt** *123*
- Delete the user abs
  Raisecom # **no user** *abc*

【related command】

Command	Description
hostname	Change the designated hostname
User name *USERNAME* **privilige**	Change the user priority
enable password	Change the enable password
password	Change the current user password

3.124 user login

【instruction】

Set the user login authentication mode.

user login { local-user | radius-user | local-radius | radius-local }

【parameter】

- **local-user** use local user to set the file verifying user identity;
- **radius-user** enter the RADIUS server to verify the user identity;
- **local-radius** user local user to set the file verifying user identity without logging on the RADUS sever for verification.
- **radius-loca**l log on RADIUS server for verification without use local user to set the file verification logging-on user.

【default】

The defulat situation is using local user configuration file.

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user (with the priority 15).

【guide】

Based on RADIUS's verifying user ENABLE, password is 123, hostname is Raisecom, the prompt is the default Enter, priority is 15.

【command echo】

- (E)Set User Login Method unsuccessfully.
  Set user login method unsuccessfully, user should check if the input parameter is correct or not;

- (E)Set User Login Method successfuly.

Command runs successfully.

【example】

Set the user logging on method as loacal user verity

Raisecom# **user login local-user**

【related command】

Command	Description
radius *host*	Set RADIUS verifying server IP address
radius-key	Set radius key for the user and sever when using the RADIUS verifying server

3.125 user name privilege

【instruction】

Use **user name privilege** to set the priority for specified user.

user name *USERNAME* **privilege** *<1-15>*

【parameter】

- *USERNAME* user name;
- *<1-15>* user priority;

【default】

The default user priority is 15.

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user(user with the priorty 15 can use this command).

【guide】

Use this command to restrict some user's privilege so that the user can not operate some kinds of commands. When the user's prioriry is lower than 5, this user's priority will become a normal user. In order to avoid setting some user's priority as too low, the system dose not allow user to change the priority of current logging-on user's priority, in this way the system can make sure that at lease a user has the prioriy 15.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully.

Command runs successfully;

(E)can not change user privilege !

Command runs unsuccessfully;

(E)You have no enough right to change user information !

The priority of current logging-on user is not 15;

【example】

Set the priority of user abc as 4:

Raisecom# **user name** *abc* **privilege** *4*

【related command】

Command	Description
User	Add user and set the user password
show user	Show the user information

3.126 user-network diagnostics

【instruction】

Enter the user network diagnostics mode

【format】

user-network diagnostics

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

N/A

【mode】

Global configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

All configurations will be cleared up by using exit quit end ztrl^z and timeout etc. manners to exit user network mode, if user wants to save the configuration, use exit sav-diagconfig command to exit.

【command echo】

N/A

【example】

Raisecom(config)# **user-network diagnostics**

【related command】

Command	Description
exit	Back to previous command mode or exit the logging-on state
Quit	Back to the previouis command or exit the logging-on state

3.127 vlan

【instruction】

Create or delete static VLAN

【format】

vlan {1-4094} **port** {1-2} [**untag port** {1-2}] [0-7]

no vlan (**all** | {1-4094})

【parameter】

- {*1-4094*} VLAN ID;
- *{1-2}* port number;
- *<0-7>* priority;
- **all** all VLAN;

【default】

Under the default situatioin, there is no UNTAG port(all ports are TAG ports), no priority is set.

【mode】

Gobal configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use vlan commands to create static VLAN.

Use no vlan commad to delete static VLAN in the system.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully.
- (E)Create VLAN X unsuccessfully
  Create VLAN x unsuccessfully;

【example】

- Create the configuration mode for static VLAN 4094, accepting port is 2, untag port is all ports, no priority is set:
  Raisecom(config)# **vlan** 4094 **port** 2 **untag port** 1-2
- Delete VLAN 3

Raisecom(config)#**no vlan** 3

【related command】

Command	Description
show vlan	Show VLAN configuration information

3.128 vlan accept-frame

【instruction】

Set allowed datagram.

【format】

vlan accept-frame {tag|untag}

no vlan accept-frame

【parameter】

- tag only accept datagram with TAG;
- untag only accept datagram without TAG;
- 【default】

Under the default situation, permit all kinds of datagram.

【mode】

Ethernet physical port mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to set the allowed datagram for the physical port.

Use no vlan accept-frame to set the is as default.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X;

【example】

- Permit receiving datagram with TAG
  Raisecom(config-port)# **vlan accept-frame tag**

【related command】

Command	Description
Show interface port switchport	Show port VLAN configuration information

3.129 vlan double-tag

【instruction】

Enable or disable the double TAG function for the physical port.

【format】

vlan double-tag

no vlan double-tag

【parameter】

N/A

【default】

Under the defult situation, the double TAG function is enabled.

【mode】

Ethernet physical port mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use vlan double-tag command to enable the double TAG function

Use no vlan accept-frame command to disable the double TAG function

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X;

【example】

- Enable double TAG function at the physica port:
  Raisecom(config-port)# **vlan double-tag**

【related command】

Command	Description
show vlan	Show VLAN configuration information
Show interface port switchport	Show port VLAN configuration information

3.130 vlan egress default

【instruction】

Set the processing manner for physical port egress datagram.

【format】

vlan egress default {tag|untag|unmodify}

【parameter】

- **tag** add TAG to datagram at egress;
- **untag** discard TAG to the datagram at egress;
- **unmodify** unmoidfy the datagram at egress.

【default】

Under the default situation, system will not change the datagram at egree.

【mode】

Ethernet physical port mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to set the processing manner for the datagram that egress. If double TAG function is enable, this command will not take effect.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully
  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully
  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X;

【example】

- Add TAG at the egress datagram:
  Raisecom(config-port)# **vlan egress default tag**

【related command】

Command	Description
Show interface port switchport	Show the port VLAN configuration information

3.131 vlan ingress-filtering

【instruction】

Set the filtering manner for the datagram at port ingress.

【format】

vlan ingress-filtering {unknown-vlan| not-member}

no vlan ingress-filtering

【parameter】

- **unknown-vlan** discard the datagram without VLAN information at the ingress
- **not-member** discard the datagram that are not VLAN member at the I ingress

【default】

Under the default situation, no port datagram wiil be discarded.

【mode】

Ethernet interface mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to set the filtering manner for the datagram at port ingress.

【command echo】

- (E)Set successfully

  Command runs successfully;
- (E)Port X set unsuccessfully

  Command runs unsuccessfully at port X;

【example】

- Set the port to discard the datagram that donot belong to any VLAN; Raisecom(config-port)# vlan ingress-filtering unknown-vlan

【related command】

Command	Description
Show interface port switchport	Show port VLAN configuration information

3.132 write

【instruction】

Use **write** to save the current system configuration.

write

【parameter】

N/A

【mode】

Privilege configuration mode; privilege user.

【guide】

Use this command to save the configuration information for the current system, when the system restarts the command operation will be saved automatically. User do not need to reconfigure the switch.

【command echo】

- (E)Save current configuration successfully!

Command runs successfully;

- (E)Save current configuration Fail!

Commmand runs unsuccessfully;

【example】

Raisecom#**write**

【related command】

Command	Description
show startup-config	Show the system boot configuration information
download	Download system configuration file or boot file
upload	Upload system configuration file or boot file
erase	Delete specified file