

Content

CHAPTER 1 VLAN CONFIGURATION	1-1
1.1 COMMANDS FOR VLAN CONFIGURATION	1-1
1.1.1 debug gvrp.....	1-1
1.1.2 dot1q-tunnel enable.....	1-1
1.1.3 dot1q-tunnel selective enable	1-1
1.1.4 dot1q-tunnel selective s-vlan	1-1
1.1.5 dot1q-tunnel tpid.....	1-1
1.1.6 gvrp.....	1-2
1.1.7 garp timer hold.....	1-2
1.1.8 garp timer join	1-2
1.1.9 garp timer leave	1-2
1.1.10 garp timer leaveall	1-3
1.1.11 name	1-3
1.1.12 private-vlan.....	1-3
1.1.13 private-vlan association	1-4
1.1.14 show dot1q-tunnel	1-4
1.1.15 show garp	1-5
1.1.16 show gvrp	1-5
1.1.17 show gvrp port	1-5
1.1.18 show vlan.....	1-5
1.1.19 show vlan-translation	1-6
1.1.20 switchport access vlan	1-6
1.1.21 switchport dot1q-tunnel.....	1-7
1.1.22 switchport forbidden vlan	1-7
1.1.23 switchport hybrid allowed vlan	1-7
1.1.24 switchport hybrid native vlan	1-8
1.1.25 switchport interface.....	1-8
1.1.26 switchport mode	1-8
1.1.27 switchport trunk allowed vlan	1-9
1.1.28 switchport trunk native vlan	1-9
1.1.29 vlan	1-9
1.1.30 vlan internal.....	1-10
1.1.31 vlan ingress enable.....	1-10

Commands for VLAN and MAC Address Configuration	Content
1.1.32 vlan-translation	1-10
1.1.33 vlan-translation enable	1-11
1.1.34 vlan-translation miss drop	1-11
1.2 COMMANDS FOR DYNAMIC VLAN CONFIGURATION	1-11
1.2.1 dynamic-vlan mac-vlan prefer	1-11
1.2.2 dynamic-vlan subnet-vlan prefer	1-2
1.2.3 mac-vlan	1-2
1.2.4 mac-vlan vlan	1-2
1.2.5 protocol-vlan	1-3
1.2.6 show dynamic-vlan prefer	1-3
1.2.7 show mac-vlan	1-3
1.2.8 show mac-vlan interface	1-4
1.2.9 show protocol-vlan	1-4
1.2.10 show subnet-vlan	1-4
1.2.11 show subnet-vlan interface	1-4
1.2.12 subnet-vlan	1-5
1.2.13 switchport mac-vlan enable	1-5
1.2.14 switchport subnet-vlan enable	1-5
1.3 COMMANDS FOR VOICE VLAN CONFIGURATION	1-6
1.3.1 show voice-vlan	1-6
1.3.2 switchport voice-vlan enable	1-6
1.3.3 voice-vlan	1-6
1.3.4 voice-vlan vlan	1-7
1.4 COMMANDS FOR SUPER VLAN	1-7
1.4.1 supervlan	1-7
1.4.2 subvlan	1-7
1.4.3 arp-proxy subvlan	1-7
1.4.4 ip-addr-range subvlan	1-8
1.4.5 ip-addr-range	1-8
1.4.6 show supervlan	1-9

CHAPTER 2 COMMANDS FOR MAC ADDRESS TABLE

CONFIGURATION.....2-1

2.1 COMMANDS FOR MAC ADDRESS TABLE CONFIGURATION

2.1.1 mac-address-table avoid-collision.....2-1

Commands for VLAN and MAC Address Configuration	Content
2.1.2 clear collision-mac-address-table.....	2-1
2.1.3 clear mac-address-table dynamic.....	2-1
2.1.4 mac-address-learning cpu-control	2-1
2.1.5 mac-address-table aging-time	2-1
2.1.6 mac-address-table static static-multicast blackhole	2-1
2.1.7 show collision-mac-address-table	2-2
2.1.8 show mac-address-table	2-2

Chapter 1 VLAN Configuration

1.1 Commands for VLAN Configuration

1.1.1 debug gvrp

Command: debug gvrp

no debug gvrp

Function: Enable the GVRP debugging function: the **no** command disables the function.

Command mode: Admin Mode.

Default: GVRP debug information is disabled by default.

Usage Guide: Use this command to enable GVRP debugging, GVRP packet processing information can be displayed.

Example: Enable GVRP debugging.

Switch#debug gvrp

1.1.2 dot1q-tunnel enable

Command: dot1q-tunnel enable

no dot1q-tunnel enable

Function: Set the access port of the switch to dot1q-tunnel mode; the **no** command restores to default.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: Dot1q-tunnel function disabled on the port by default.

Usage Guide: After enabling dot1q-tunnel on the port, data packets without VLAN tag (referred to as tag) will be packed with a tag when entering through the port; those with tag will be packed with an external tag. The TPID in the tag is 8100 and the VLAN ID is the VLAN ID that the port belongs to. Data packets with double tags will be forwarded according to MAC address and external tag, till the external tag is removed when transmitted outside from the access port. Since the length of the data packet may be oversized when packed with external tag, it is recommended to use this command associating the Jumbo function. Normally this command is used on access ports. This command and dot1q-tunnel tpid are mutually exclusive, also and vlan-translation enable.

Example: Join port1 into VLAN3, enable dot1q-tunnel function.

```
Switch(config)#vlan 3
Switch(Config-Vlan3)#switchport interface ethernet 1/0/1
Switch(Config-Vlan3)#exit
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)# dot1q-tunnel enable
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)# exit
Switch(config)#
```

1.1.3 dot1q-tunnel selective enable

This command is not supported by the switch.

1.1.4 dot1q-tunnel selective s-vlan

This command is not supported by the switch.

1.1.5 dot1q-tunnel tpid

Command: dot1q-tunnel tpid {0x8100|0x9100|0x9200| <1-65535> }

Function: Configure the type (TPID) of the protocol of switch trunk port.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: TPID on the port is defaulted at 0x8100.

Usage Guide: This function is to facilitate internetworking with equipments of other manufacturers. If the equipment connected with the switch trunk port sends data packet with a TPID of 0x9100, the port TPID will be set to 0x9100, this way switch will receive and process data packets normally. This command and dot1q-tunnel enable are mutually exclusive.

Example: Set port 10 of the switch to trunk port and sends data packet with a TPID of 0x9100.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/10
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#dot1q-tunnel tpid 0x9100
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#exit
Switch(config)#
```

1.1.6 gvrp

Command: gvrp

no gvrp

Function: Enable the GVRP function for the switch or the current Trunk port; the “**no gvrp**” command disables the GVRP function globally or for the port.

Command mode: Port Mode and Global Mode.

Default: GVRP is disabled by default.

Usage Guide: Port GVRP can only be enabled after global GVRP is enabled. When global GVRP is disabled, the GVRP configurations in the ports are also disabled.

Note: GVRP can only be enabled on Trunk ports.

Example: Enable the GVRP function globally and for Trunk port 10.

```
Switch(config)#gvrp
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/10
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#gvrp
Switch(config)#exit
```

1.1.7 garp timer hold

Command: **garp timer hold** <timer-value>

no garp timer hold

Function: Set the hold timer for GARP; the “**no garp timer hold**” command restores the default timer setting.

Parameter: <timer-value> is the value for GARP hold timer, the valid range is 100 to 327650ms.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The default value for hold timer is 100ms.

Usage Guide: When GARP application entities receive a join message, join message will not be sent immediately. Instead, hold timer is started. After hold timer timeout, all join messages received with the hold time will be sent in one GVRP frame, thus effectively reducing protocol message traffic.

Example: Set the GARP hold timer value of port 1/0/10 to 500ms.

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#garp timer hold 500
```

1.1.8 garp timer join

Command: **garp timer join** <timer-value>

no garp timer join

Function: Set the join timer for GARP; the “**no garp timer join**” command restores the default timer setting.

Parameter: <timer-value> is the value for join timer, the valid range is 100 to 327650ms.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The default value for join timer is 200ms.

Usage Guide: GARP application entity sends a join message after join timer over, other GARP application entities received the join message will register this message.

Example: Set the GARP join timer value of port 10 to 1000ms.

Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#garp timer join 1000

1.1.9 garp timer leave

Command: `garp timer leave <timer-value>`

`no garp timer leave`

Function: Set the leave timer for GARP; the “**no garp timer leave**” command restores the default timer setting.

Parameter: `<timer-value>` is the value for leave timer; the valid range is 100 to 327650ms.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The default value for leave timer is 600ms.

Usage Guide: When GARP application entity wants to cancel a certain property information, it sends a leave message. GARP application entities receiving this message will start the leave timer, if no join message is received before leave timer timeout, the property information will be canceled. Besides, the value of leave timer must be twice larger than the join timer. Otherwise, an error message will be displayed.

Example: Set the GARP leave timer value of port 1/0/10 to 3000ms.

Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#garp timer leave 3000

1.1.10 garp timer leaveall

Command: `garp timer leaveall <timer-value>`

`no garp timer leaveall`

Function: Set the leaveall timer for GARP; the “**no garp timer leaveall**” command restores the default timer setting.

Parameter: `<timer-value>` is the value for GARP leaveall timer, the valid range is 100 to 327650ms.

Command mode: Global Mode.

Default: The default value for leaveall timer is 10000ms.

Usage Guide: When a GARP application entity starts, the leaveall timer is started at the same time. When the leaveall timer is over, the GARP application entity will send a leaveall message. Other application entities will cancel all property information for that application entity, and the leaveall timer is cleared for a new cycle.

Example: Set the GARP leaveall timer value to 50000ms.

Switch(config)#garp timer leaveall 50000

1.1.11 name

Command: name <vlan-name>

no name

Function: Specify a name, a descriptive string, for the VLAN; the no operation of the command will delete the name of the VLAN.

Parameters: <vlan-name> is the specified name string.

Command Mode: VLAN Configuration Mode.

Default: The default VLAN name is vlanXXX, where xxx is VID.

Usage Guide: The switch can specify names for different VLANs, making it easier for users to identify and manage VLANs.

Examples: Specify the name of VLAN100 as TestVlan.

Switch(Config-Vlan100)#name TestVlan

1.1.12 private-vlan

Command: private-vlan {primary | isolated | community}

no private-vlan

Function: Configure current VLAN to Private VLAN. The **no** command cancels the Private VLAN configuration.

Parameter: **primary** set current VLAN to Primary VLAN, **isolated** set current VLAN to Isolated VLAN, **community** set current VLAN to Community VLAN.

Command Mode: VLAN mode

Default: Private VLAN is not configured by default.

Usage Guide: There are three Private VLANs: **Primary** VLAN, **Isolated** VLAN and **Community** VLAN. Ports in Primary there are three Private VLANs: Primary VLAN, Isolated VLAN and Community VLAN can communicate with ports of Isolated VLAN and Community VLAN related to this Primary VLAN; Ports in Isolated VLAN are isolated between each other and only communicate with ports in Primary VLAN they related to; ports in Community VLAN can communicate both with each other and with Primary VLAN ports they related to; there is no communication between ports in Community VLAN and port in Isolated VLAN.

Only VLANs containing empty Ethernet ports can be set to Private VLAN, and only the Private VLANs configured with associated private relationships can set the Access Ethernet ports their member ports. Normal VLAN will clear its Ethernet ports when set to Private VLAN.

It is to be noted Private VLAN messages will not be transmitted by GVRP.

Example: Set VLAN100, 200, 300 to private vlans, with respectively primary, Isolated, Community types.

```
Switch(config)#vlan 100
```

```
Switch(Config-Vlan100)#private-vlan primary
```

Note: This will remove all the ports from vlan 100

```
Switch(Config-Vlan100)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#vlan 200
```

```
Switch(Config-Vlan200)#private-vlan isolated
```

Note: This will remove all the ports from vlan 200

```
Switch(Config-Vlan200)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#vlan 300
```

```
Switch(Config-Vlan300)#private-vlan community
```

Note: This will remove all the ports from vlan 300

```
Switch(Config-Vlan300)#exit
```

1.1.13 private-vlan association

Command: `private-vlan association <secondary-vlan-list>`

no private-vlan association

Function: Set Private VLAN association; the no command cancels Private VLAN association.

Parameter: `<secondary-vlan-list>` Sets Secondary VLAN list which is associated to Primary VLAN. There are two types of Secondary VLAN: Isolated VLAN and Community VLAN. Users can set multiple Secondary VLANs by ';'.

Command mode: VLAN Mode.

Default: There is no Private VLAN association by default.

Usage Guide: This command can only be used for Private VLAN. The ports in Secondary VLANs which are associated to Primary VLAN can communicate to the ports in Primary VLAN.

Before setting Private VLAN association, three types of Private VLANs should have no member ports; the Private VLAN with Private VLAN association can't be deleted. When users delete Private VLAN association, all the member ports in the Private VLANs whose association is deleted are removed from the Private VLANs.

Example: Associate Isolated VLAN200 and Community VLAN300 to Primary VLAN100.

```
Switch(Config-Vlan100)#private-vlan association 200;300
```

1.1.14 show dot1q-tunnel

Command: `show dot1q-tunnel`

Function: Display the information of all the ports at dot1q-tunnel state.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin and Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: This command is used for displaying the information of the ports at dot1q-tunnel state.

Example: Display current dot1q-tunnel state.

```
Switch#show dot1q-tunnel
```

```
Interface Ethernet1/0/1:
```

```
dot1q-tunnel is enable
```

```
Interface Ethernet1/0/3:
```

```
dot1q-tunnel is enable
```

1.1.15 show garp

Command: show garp [*<interface-name>*]

Function: Display the global and port information for GARP.

Parameter: *<interface-name>* stands for the name of the Trunk port to be displayed.

Command mode: Admin Mode and other configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: N/A.

Example: Display global GARP information.

```
Switch#show garp
```

1.1.16 show gvrp

Command: show gvrp [*<interface-name>*]

Function: Display the global and port information for GVRP.

Parameter: *<interface-name>* stands for the name of the Trunk port to be displayed.

Command mode: Admin Mode and other configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: N/A.

Example: Display global GVRP information.

```
Switch#show gvrp
```

```
----- Gvrp Information -----
```

```
Gvrp status: enable
```

```
Gvrp Timers (milliseconds)
```

```
LeaveAll      : 10000
```

1.1.17 show gvrp port

This command is not supported by switch.

1.1.18 show vlan

Command: show vlan [brief | summary] [id <vlan-id>] [name <vlan-name>] [internal usage [id <vlan-id> | name <vlan-name>]] [private-vlan [id <vlan-id> | name <vlan-name>]]

Function: Display detailed information for all VLANs or specified VLAN.

Parameter: **brief** stands for brief information; **summary** for VLAN statistics; **<vlan-id>** for VLAN ID of the VLAN to display status information, the valid range is 1 to 4094; **<vlan-name>** is the VLAN name for the VLAN to display status information, valid length is 1 to 11 characters. **private-vlan** displays the ID, name, relating VLAN and port of the private-vlan relative information.

Command mode: Admin Mode and Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: If no **<vlan-id>** or **<vlan-name>** is specified, then information for all VLANs in the switch will be displayed.

Example: Display the status for the current VLAN; display statistics for the current VLAN.

Switch#show vlan

VLAN Name	Type	Media	Ports

1 default	Static	ENET	Ethernet1/0/1 Ethernet1/0/2 Ethernet1/0/3 Ethernet1/0/4 Ethernet1/0/9 Ethernet1/0/10 Ethernet1/0/11 Ethernet1/0/12
2 VLAN0002	Static	ENET	Ethernet1/0/5 Ethernet1/0/6 Ethernet1/0/7 Ethernet1/0/8

Switch#show vlan summary

The max. vlan entrys: 4094

Existing Vlan:

Universal Vlan:

1 12 13 15 16 22

Total Existing Vlan is:6

Displayed information	Explanation
VLAN	VLAN number
Name	VLAN name
Type	VLAN type, statically configured or

	dynamically learned.
Media	VLAN interface type: Ethernet
Ports	Access port within a VLAN

Switch(config)#show vlan private-vlan

VLAN Name Type Asso VLAN Ports

```
-----
100  VLAN0100  Primary  101   102   Ethernet1/0/9   Ethernet1/0/10
                                   Ethernet1/0/11   Ethernet1/0/12
                                   Ethernet1/0/13
101  VLAN0101  Community 100   Ethernet1/0/9   Ethernet1/0/10
                                   Ethernet1/0/11   Ethernet1/0/12
                                   Ethernet1/0/13
102  VLAN0102  Isolate  100   Ethernet1/0/9
```

1.1.19 show vlan-translation

Command: show vlan-translation

Function: Show the related configuration of vlan-translation.

Parameter: None.

Command mode: Admin mode.

Usage Guide: Show the related configuration of vlan-translation.

Example: Show the related configuration of vlan-translation.

Switch#show vlan-translation

Interface Ethernet1/0/1:

vlan-translation is enable, miss drop is not set

vlan-translation 5 to 10 in

Interface Ethernet1/0/2:

vlan-translation is enable, miss drop is set both

vlan-translation 6 to 12 out

1.1.20 switchport access vlan

Command: switchport access vlan <vlan-id>

no switchport access vlan

Function: Add the current Access port to the specified VLAN. The “**no switchport access vlan**” command deletes the current port from the specified VLAN, and the port will be partitioned to VLAN1.

Parameter: <vlan-id> is the VID for the VLAN to be added the current port, valid range is 1 to 4094.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: All ports belong to VLAN1 by default.

Usage Guide: Only ports in Access mode can join specified VLANs, and an Access port can only join one VLAN at a time.

Example: Add some Access port to VLAN100.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/8
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/8)#switchport mode access
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/8)#switchport access vlan 100
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/8)#exit
```

1.1.21 switchport dot1q-tunnel

This command is not supported by this switch.

1.1.22 switchport forbidden vlan

Command: `switchport forbidden vlan {WORD | all | add WORD | except WORD | remove WORD}`

no switchport forbidden vlan

Function: Configure the forbidden vlan for a port. Note that this command can only be used to configure on trunk or hybrid ports and the port with GVRP not enabled. **No** command cancels the forbidden vlanlist for a port.

Parameters: **WORD**, add the vlanList as forbidden vlan and cover the previous configuration

all, set all VLANs as forbidden vlan

add WORD, add vlanList to the current forbidden vlanList

except WORD, set all VLANs as forbidden vlan except vlanList

remove WORD, remove vlan specified by vlanList from current forbidden vlanList

Command Mode: Port mode

Default: Forbidden vlanList is empty

Usage Guide: Tag the corresponding position for forbidden vlanList and clear allow vlanList flags in ports. A port leaves these VLANs if it joins them statically, and it sends message to GVRP module to enable corresponding registered machine of the port to enter forbidden mode.

Example: Port quits the corresponding VLAN and the corresponding registered machine of GVRP to enter forbidden mode.

```
Switch(config-if-ethernet1/0/1)#switchport forbidden vlan all
```

1.1.23 switchport hybrid allowed vlan

Command: `switchport hybrid allowed vlan {WORD | all | add WORD | except WORD | remove WORD} {tag | untag}`

no switchport hybrid allowed vlan

Function: Set hybrid port which allow the VLAN to pass with tag or untag method; the “**no switchport hybrid allowed vlan**” command restores the default setting.

Parameter: **WORD:** Set vlan List to allowed vlan, and the late configuration will cover the previous configuration;

all: Set all VLANs to allowed vlan;

add WORD: Add vlanList to the existent allowed vlanList;

except WORD: Set all VLANs to allowed vlan except the configured vlanList;

remove WORD: Delete the specific VLAN of vlanList from the existent allow vlanList;

tag: Join the specific VLAN with tag mode;

untag: Join the specific VLAN with untag mode.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: Deny all VLAN traffic to pass.

Usage Guide: The user can use this command to set the VLANs whose traffic allowed to pass through the Hybrid port, traffic of VLANs not included are prohibited. The difference between tag and untag mode by setting allowed vlan: set VLAN to untag mode, the frame sent via hybrid port without VLAN tag; set VLAN to tag mode, the frame sent via hybrid port with corresponding VLAN tag. The same VLAN cannot be allowed with tag and untag mode by a Hybrid port at the same time. If configure the tag (or untag) allowed VLAN to untag (or tag) allowed VLAN, the last configuration will cover the previous.

Example: Set hybrid port allowed vlan 1, 3, 5-20 with untag mode and allow vlan 100; 300; 500-2000 with tag mode.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/5
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport mode hybrid
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport hybrid allowed vlan 1;3;5-20 untag
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport hybrid allowed vlan 100; 300; 500-2000 tag
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#exit
```

1.1.24 switchport hybrid native vlan

Command: `switchport hybrid native vlan <vlan-id>`

no switchport hybrid native vlan

Function: Set the PVID for Hybrid port; the “**no switchport hybrid native vlan**” command restores the default setting.

Parameter: **<vlan-id>** is the PVID of Hybrid port.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The default PVID of Hybrid port is 1.

Usage Guide: When an untagged frame enters a Hybrid port, it will be added a tag of the native PVID which is set by this command, and is forwarded to the native VLAN.

Example: Set the native vlan to 100 for a Hybrid port.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/5
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport mode hybrid
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport hybrid native vlan 100
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#exit
```

1.1.25 switchport interface

Command: `switchport interface [ethernet | portchannel] [<interface-name / interface-list>]`

`no switchport interface [ethernet | portchannel] [<interface-name / interface-list>]`

Function: Specify Ethernet port to VLAN; the **no** command deletes one or one set of ports from the specified VLAN.

Parameter: **ethernet** is the Ethernet port to be added. **portchannel** means that the port to be added is a link-aggregation port. **interface-name** port name, such as e1/0/1. If this option is selected, ethernet or portchannel should not be. **interface-list** is the port list to be added or deleted, “,” and “-” are supported, for example: ethernet1/0/1;3;4-7;8.

Command mode: VLAN Mode.

Default: A newly created VLAN contains no port by default.

Usage Guide: Access ports are normal ports and can join a VLAN, but a port can only join one VLAN for a time.

Example: Assign Ethernet port 1, 3, 4-7, 8 of VLAN100.

```
Switch(Config-Vlan100)#switchport interface ethernet 1/0/1;3;4-7;8
```

1.1.26 switchport mode

Command: `switchport mode {trunk | access | hybrid}`

Function: Set the port in access mode, trunk mode or hybrid mode.

Parameter: **trunk** means the port allows traffic of multiple VLAN; **access** indicates the port belongs to one VLAN only; **hybrid** means the port allows the traffic of multi-VLANs to pass with tag or untag mode.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The port is in Access mode by default.

Usage Guide: Ports in trunk mode is called Trunk ports. Trunk ports can allow traffic of multiple VLANs to pass through. VLAN in different switches can be interconnected with

the Trunk ports. Ports under access mode are called Access ports. An access port can be assigned to one and only one VLAN at a time. Hybrid ports can allow traffic of multiple VLANs to pass through, receive and send the packets of multiple VLANs, used to connect switch, or user's computer. When Hybrid ports and Trunk ports receive the data, the deal way is same, but the deal way is different in sending the data. Because Hybrid ports can allow the packets of multiple VLANs to send with no tag, however, Trunk ports can only allow the packets of the default VLAN to send with no tag. The attribute of ports can not directly convert between Hybrid and Trunk, it must configure to be access at first, then configure to be Hybrid or Trunk. When the Trunk or Hybrid attribute is cancelled, the port attribute restores the default (access) attribute and belongs to vlan1.

Example: Set port 5 to trunk mode and port 8 to access mode, port 10 to hybrid mode.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/5
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/8
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/8)#switchport mode access
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/8)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/10
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#switchport mode hybrid
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/10)#exit
```

1.1.27 switchport trunk allowed vlan

Command: `switchport trunk allowed vlan {WORD | all | add WORD | except WORD | remove WORD}`

no switchport trunk allowed vlan

Function: Set trunk port to allow VLAN traffic; the “**no switchport trunk allowed vlan**” command restores the default setting.

Parameter: **WORD:** specified VIDs; keyword;

all: all VIDs, the range from 1 to 4094;

add: add assigned VIDs behind **allow vlan**;

except: all VID add to **allow vlan** except assigned VIDs;

remove: delete assigned **allow vlan** from **allow vlan** list.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: Trunk port allows all VLAN traffic by default.

Usage Guide: The user can use this command to set the VLAN traffic allowed to passthrough the Trunk port; traffic of VLANs not included are prohibited.

Example: Set Trunk port to allow traffic of VLAN1, 3, 5-20.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/5
```



```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1;3;5-20
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#exit
```

1.1.28 switchport trunk native vlan

Command: **switchport trunk native vlan <vlan-id>**

no switchport trunk native vlan

Function: Set the PVID for Trunk port; the “**no switchport trunk native vlan**” command restores the default setting.

Parameter: **<vlan-id>** is the PVID for Trunk port.

Command mode: Port Mode.

Default: The default PVID of Trunk port is 1.

Usage Guide: PVID concept is defined in 802.1Q. PVID in Trunk port is used to tag untagged frames. When an untagged frame enters a Trunk port, the port will tag the untagged frame with the native PVID set with this commands for VLAN forwarding.

Example: Set the native VLAN for a Trunk port to 100.

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/5
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#switchport trunk native vlan 100
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/5)#exit
```

1.1.29 vlan

Command: **vlan WORD**

no vlan WORD

Function: Create VLANs and enter VLAN configuration mode. If using ';' and '-' connect with multi-VLANs, then only create these VLANs. If only existing VLAN, then enter VLAN configuration mode; if the VLAN is not exist, then create VLAN and enter VLAN configuration mode. In VLAN Mode, the user can set VLAN name and assign the switch ports to the VLAN. The no command deletes specified VLANs.

Parameter: WORD is the VLAN ID to be created/deleted, valid range is 1 to 4094, connect with ';' and '-'.

Command mode: Global Mode.

Default: Only VLAN1 is set by default.

Usage Guide: VLAN1 is the default VLAN and cannot be configured or deleted by the user. The maximal VLAN number is 4094. It should be noted that dynamic VLANs learnt by GVRP cannot be deleted by this command.

Example: Create VLAN100 and enter the configuration mode for VLAN 100.

```
Switch(config)#vlan 100
```

```
Switch(Config-Vlan100)#
```

1.1.30 vlan internal

Command: `vlan <2-4094> internal`

Function: Specify the internal VLAN ID. After an ID is specified as the internal VLAN ID, it is not allowed to be used by other VLAN. Internal VLAN is only used to LOOPBACK interface and can not add physical port. New internal VLAN ID takes effect after save the configuration and reboot the switch.

Parameter: `<vlan-id>`: The ID is specified as internal VLAN ID, the range is 2 to 4094.

Command mode: Global Mode.

Default: 1006.

Usage Guide: Set 1006 as the default internal VLAN ID, the internal VLAN ID needs to be modified when the network set 1006 as VLAN ID. Internal VLAN ID must select an unused ID or else affect other VLAN. This command takes effect after save the configuration and reboot the switch.

Example: Set 100 as the internal VLAN ID.

```
Switch(config)#vlan 100 internal
```

1.1.31 vlan ingress enable

Command: `vlan ingress enable`

`no vlan ingress enable`

Function: Enable the VLAN ingress filtering for a port; the “`no vlan ingress enable`” command disables the ingress filtering.

Command mode: Port Mode

Default: Enable VLAN ingress filtering function.

Usage Guide: After VLAN ingress filtering is enabled on the port, when the system receives data it will check source port first, and forwards the data to the destination port if it is the VLAN member port, or else drop the data.

Example: Disable VLAN ingress rules on the port.

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)# no vlan ingress enable
```

1.1.32 vlan-translation

Command: `vlan-translation <old-vlan-id> to <new-vlan-id> {in | out}`

`no vlan-translation <old-vlan-id> {in | out}`

Function: Add **VLAN translation** by creating a mapping between original VLAN ID and

current VLAN ID; the no form of this command deletes corresponding mapping.

Parameter: old-vlan-id is the original VLAN ID; new-vlan-id is the translated VLAN ID; in indicates ingress translation; out indicates egress translation.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: There is no VLAN translation relation.

Usage Guide: The command is for configuring the in and out translation relation of the VLAN translation function. The data packets will be matched according to the configured translation relations, and its VLAN ID will be changed to the one in the configured item once matched, while the vlan-translation miss drop command will determine the next forwarding if not match. Vlan-translation miss drop does not have the drop status for the out translation, the packet will untag out if not match.

Example: Move the VLAN100 data entered from the port1 to VLAN2 after ingress translation, and the data traffic out from VLAN2 to VLAN100 after egress translation.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#vlan-translation enable
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#vlan-translation 100 to 2 in
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#vlan-translation 2 to 100 out
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#
```

1.1.33 vlan-translation enable

Command: vlan-translation enable

no vlan-translation enable

Function: Enable VLAN translation on the port; the **no** command restores to the default value.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: VLAN translation has not been enabled on the port by default.

Usage Guide: This command and dot1q-tunnel are mutually exclusive.

Example: Enable VLAN translation function on port1.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#vlan-translation enable
```

1.1.34 vlan-translation miss drop

Command: vlan-translation miss drop {in | out | both}

no vlan-translation miss drop {in | out | both}

Function: Set packet dropping when checking vlan-translation is failing; the **no** command restores to the default value.

Parameter: In refers to ingress; out indicates egress; both represents bidirectional.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: Do not drop the packets when checking vlan-translation is failing.

Usage Guide: When performing the mapping translation between the original and the current VID, if no corresponding translation is configured, the packet will not be dropped by default, but checking failure will drop the tag message after use this command, this command is of no effect for untag message.

Example: Set ingress packet dropped on port1 when translation failure.

Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#vlan-translation miss drop in

1.2 Commands for Dynamic VLAN Configuration

1.2.1 dynamic-vlan mac-vlan prefer

Command: dynamic-vlan mac-vlan prefer

Function: Set the MAC-based VLAN preferred.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: MAC-based VLAN is preferred by default.

Usage Guide: Configure the preference of dynamic-vlan on switch. The default priority sequence is MAC-based VLAN、IP-subnet-based VLAN、Protocol-based VLAN, namely the preferred order when several dynamic VLAN is available. After the IP-subnet-based VLAN is set to be preferred and the user wish to restore to preferring the MAC-based VLAN, please use this command.

Example: Set the MAC-based VLAN preferred.

Switch#config

Switch(config)#dynamic-vlan mac-vlan prefer

1.2.2 dynamic-vlan subnet-vlan prefer

Command: dynamic-vlan subnet-vlan prefer

Function: Set the IP-subnet-based VLAN preferred.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: MAC-based VLAN is preferred by default.

Usage Guide: Configure the preference of dynamic-vlan on switch. The default priority sequence is MAC-based VLAN、IP-subnet-based VLAN、Protocol-based VLAN, namely the preferred order when several dynamic VLAN is available. This command is used to set to preferring the IP-subnet-based VLAN.

Example: Set the IP-subnet-based VLAN preferred.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#dynamic-vlan subnet-vlan prefer
```

1.2.3 mac-vlan

Command: `mac-vlan mac <mac-addrss> <mac-mask> vlan <vlan-id> priority <priority-id>`

`no mac-vlan {mac <mac-addrss> <mac-mask>|all}`

Function: Add the correspondence between MAC address and VLAN, it means to make the specified MAC address join the specified VLAN. The no form of this command deletes all/the correspondence.

Parameter: mac-address is the MAC address which is shown in the form of XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, mac-mask is the MAC address mask which is shown in the form of 为 XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, vlan-id is the ID of the VLAN with a valid range of 1~4094; priority-id is the level of priority and is used in the VLAN tag with a valid range of 0~7; all refers to all the MAC addresses.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: No MAC address joins the VLAN by default.

Usage Guide: With this command user can add specified MAC address to specified VLAN. If there is a non VLAN label data packet enters from the switch port from the specified MAC address, it will be assigned with specified VLAN ID so sent enter specified VLAN. Their belonging VLAN are the same no matter which port did they enter through. The command does not have any interfere on the VLAN label data packet.

Example: Add network device of MAC address as 00-03-0f-11-22-33 to VLAN 100.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#mac-vlan mac 00-03-0f-11-22-33 ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff vlan 100 priority 0
```

1.2.4 mac-vlan vlan

Command: `mac-vlan vlan <vlan-id>`

`no mac-vlan vlan <vlan-id>`

Function: Configure the specified VLAN to MAC VLAN; the “`no mac-vlan vlan <vlan-id>`” command cancels the MAC VLAN configuration of this VLAN.

Parameter: *<vlan-id>* is the number of the specified VLAN.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: No MAC VLAN is configured by default.

Usage Guide: Set specified VLAN for MAC VLAN.

Example: Set VLAN100 to MAC VLAN.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#mac-vlan vlan 100
```

1.2.5 protocol-vlan

Command: `protocol-vlan mode {ethernetii etype <etype-id> | llc {dsap <dsap-id> ssap <ssap-id>} | snap etype <etype-id>} vlan <vlan-id> priority <priority-id>`

`no protocol-vlan {mode {ethernetii etype <etype-id> | llc {dsap <dsap-id> ssap <ssap-id>} | snap etype <etype-id>} | all}`

Function: Add the correspondence between the protocol and the VLAN namely specify the protocol to join specified VLAN. The **no** form of this command deletes all/the correspondence.

Parameter: **mode** is the encapsulate type of the configuration which is ethernetii, llc, snap; the encapsulate **type** of the ethernetii is EthernetII; **etype-id** is the type of the packet protocol, with a valid range of 1536~65535; **llc** is LLC encapsulate format; **dsap-id** is the access point of the destination service, the valid range is 0~255; **ssap-id** is the access point of the source service with a valid range of 0~255; **snap** is SNAP encapsulate format; **etype-id** is the type of the packet protocol, the valid range is 1536~65535; **vlan-id** is the ID of VLAN, the valid range is 1~4094; **priority** is the priority, the range is 0~7; **all** indicates all the encapsulate protocols.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: No protocol joined the VLAN by default.

Usage Guide: The command adds specified protocol into specified VLAN. If there is any non VLAN label packet from specified protocol enters through the switch port, it will be assigned with specified VLAN ID and enter the specified VLAN. No matter which port the packets go through, their belonging VLAN is the same. The command will not interfere with VLAN labeled data packets. It is recommended to configure ARP protocol together with the IP protocol or else some application may be affected.

Example: Assign the IP protocol data packet encapsulated by the EthernetII to VLAN200.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#protocol-vlan mode ethernetii etype 2048 vlan 200
```

1.2.6 show dynamic-vlan prefer

Command: show dynamic-vlan prefer

Function: Display the preference of the dynamic VLAN.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display the dynamic VLAN preference.

Example: Display current dynamic VLAN preference.

```
Switch#show dynamic-vlan prefer
```

```
Mac Vlan/Voice Vlan
```

```
IP Subnet Vlan
```

```
Protocol Vlan
```

1.2.7 show mac-vlan

Command: show mac-vlan

Function: Display the configuration of MAC-based VLAN on the switch.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and other configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display the configuration of MAC-based VLAN on the switch.

Example: Display the configuration of the current MAC-based VLAN.

```
Switch#show mac-vlan
```

MAC-Address	VLAN_ID	Priority
-----	-----	-----
00-e0-4c-77-ab-9d	2	2
00-0a-eb-26-8d-f3	2	2
00-03-0f-11-22-33	5	5

1.2.8 show mac-vlan interface

Command: show mac-vlan interface

Function: Display the ports at MAC-based VLAN.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and other configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display the ports of enabling MAC-based VLAN, the character in the bracket indicate the ports mode, A means Access port, T means Trunk port, H means Hybrid port.

Example: Display the ports of enabling MAC-based VLAN currently.

```
Switch#show mac-vlan interface
```

```
Ethernet1/0/1(A)      Ethernet1/0/2(A)
```

```
Ethernet1/0/3(A)      Ethernet1/0/4(A)
```

Ethernet1/0/5(H)

Ethernet1/0/6(T)

1.2.9 show protocol-vlan

Command: show portocol-vlan

Function: Display the configuration of Protocol-based VLAN on the switch.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and Configuration Mode

Usage Guide: Display the configuration of Protocol-based VLAN on the switch.

Example: Display the configuration of the current Protocol-based VLAN.

Switch#show protocol-vlan

Protocol_Type	VLAN_ID	Priority
-----	-----	-----
mode ethernetii etype 0x800	200	4
mode ethernetii etype 0x860	200	4
mode snap etype 0xabc	100	5
mode llc dsap 0xac ssap 0xbd	100	5

1.2.10 show subnet-vlan

Command: show subnet-vlan

Function: Display the configuration of the IP-subnet-based VLAN on the switch.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and other Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display the configuration of the IP-subnet-based VLAN on the switch.

Example: Display the configuration of the current IP-subnet-based VLAN.

Switch#show subnet-vlan

IP-Address	Mask	VLAN_ID
-----	-----	-----
192.168.1.165	255.255.255.0	2
202.200.121.21	255.255.0.0	2
10.0.0.1	255.248.0.0	5

1.2.11 show subnet-vlan interface

Command: show subnet-vlan interface

Function: Display the port at IP-subnet-based VLAN.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and other Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display the port of enabling IP-subnet-based VLAN, the character in the bracket indicate the ports mode, A means Access port, T means Trunk port, H means Hybrid port.

Example: Display the port of enabling IP-subnet-based VLAN currently.

Switch#show subnet-vlan interface

Ethernet1/0/1(A) Ethernet1/0/2(A)

Ethernet1/0/3(A) Ethernet1/0/4(A)

Ethernet1/0/5(H) Ethernet1/0/6(T)

1.2.12 subnet-vlan

Command: `subnet-vlan ip-address <ipv4-addrss> mask <subnet-mask> vlan <vlan-id> priority <priority-id>`

`no subnet-vlan {ip-address <ipv4-addrss> mask <subnet-mask> | all}`

Function: Add a correspondence between the IP subnet and the VLAN, namely add specified IP subnet into specified VLAN; the no form of this command deletes all/the correspondence.

Parameter: ipv4-address is the IPv4 address shown in dotted decimal notation; the valid range of each section is 0~255; subnet-mask is the subnet mask code shown in dotted decimal notation; the valid range of each section is 0~255; priority-id is the priority applied in the VLAN tag with a valid range of 0~7; vlan-id is the VLAN ID with a valid range of 1~4094;all indicates all the subnets.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: No IP subnet joined the VLAN by default.

Usage Guide: This command is used for adding specified IP subnet to specified VLAN. When packet without VLAN label and from the specified IP subnet enters through the switch port, it will be matched with specified VLAN id and enters specified VLAN. These packets will always come to the same VLAN no matter through which port did they enter. This command will not interfere with VLAN labeled data packets.

Example: Add the network equipment with IP subnet of 192.168.1.0/24 to VLAN 300.

Switch#config

Switch(config)#subnet-vlan ip-address 192.168.1.1 mask 255.255.255.0 vlan 300 priority 0

1.2.13 switchport mac-vlan enable

Command: `switchport mac-vlan enable`

`no switchport mac-vlan enable`

Function: Enable the MAC-based VLAN function on the port; the no form of this

command will disable the MAC-based VLAN function on the port.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: The MAC-base VLAN function is enabled on the port by default.

Usage Guide: After adding a MAC address to specified VLAN, the MAC-based VLAN function will be globally enabled. This command can disable the MAC-based VLAN function on specified port to meet special user applications.

Example: Disable the MAC-based VLAN function on port1.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#no switchport mac-vlan enable
```

1.2.14 switchport subnet-vlan enable

Command: **switchport subnet-vlan enable**

no switchport subnet-vlan enable

Function: Enable the IP-subnet-based VLAN on the port; the **no** form of this command disables the IP-subnet-based VLAN function on the port.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: The IP-subnet-based VLAN is enabled on the port by default.

Usage Guide: After adding the IP subnet to specified VLAN, the IP-subnet-based VLAN function will be globally enabled. This command can disable the IP-subnet-based VLAN function on specified port to meet special user applications.

Example: Disable the IP-subnet-based VLAN function on port1.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

```
Switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/1)#no switchport subnet-vlan enable
```

1.3 Commands for Voice VLAN Configuration

1.3.1 show voice-vlan

Command: **show voice-vlan**

Function: Display the configuration status of the Voice VLAN on the switch.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Admin Mode and other Configuration Mode.

Usage Guide: Display Voice VLAN Configuration.

Example: Display the Current Voice VLAN Configuration.

```
Switch#show voice-vlan
```

```
Voice VLAN ID:2
```

```
Ports:ethernet1/0/1;ethernet1/0/3
```

Voice name	MAC-Address	Mask	Priority
-----	-----	----	-----
financePhone	00-e0-4c-77-ab-9d	0xff	5
manager	00-0a-eb-26-8d-f3	0xfe	6
Mr_Lee	00-03-0f-11-22-33	0x80	5
NULL	00-03-0f-11-22-33	0x0	5

1.3.2 switchport voice-vlan enable

Command: **switchport voice-vlan enable**

no switchport voice-vlan enable

Function: Enable the Voice VLAN function on the port; the “no” form of this command disables Voice VLAN function on the port.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: Port Mode.

Default: Voice VLAN is enabled by default.

Usage Guide: When voice equipment is added to the Voice VLAN, the Voice VLAN is enabled globally by default. This command disables Voice VLAN on specified port to meet specified application of the user.

Example: Disable the Voice VLAN function on port3.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface ethernet1/0/3
```

```
switch(Config-If-Ethernet1/0/3)#no switchport voice-vlan enable
```

1.3.3 voice-vlan

Command: **voice-vlan mac <mac-address> mask <mac-mask> priority <priority-id>**

[name <voice-name>]

no voice-vlan {mac <mac-address> mask <mac-mask> | name <voice-name> | all}

Function: Specify certain voice equipment to join in Voice VLAN; the no form of this command will let the equipment leave the Voice VLAN.

Parameter: Mac-address is the voice equipment MAC address, shown in “xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx” format; mac-mask is the last eight digit of the mask code of the MAC

address, the valid values are: 0xff, 0xfe, 0xfc, 0xf8, 0xf0, 0xe0, 0xc0, 0x80, 0x0; priority-id is the priority of the voice traffic, the valid range is 0–7; the voice-name is the name of the voice equipment, which is to facilitate the equipment management; all indicates all the MAC addresses of the voice equipments.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: This command will add a specified voice equipment into the Voice VLAN, if a non VLAN labeled data packet from the specified voice equipment enters through the switch port, then no matter through which port the packet enters, it will belongs to Voice VLAN. The command will not interfere with the packets of VLAN labels.

Example: Add the 256 sets of voice equipments of the R&D department with MAC address ranging from 00-03-0f-11-22-00 to 00-03-0f-11-22-ff to the Voice VLAN.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#voice-vlan vlan 100
```

```
Switch(config)#voice-vlan mac 00-03-0f-11-22-00 mask 0 priority 5 name test
```

1.3.4 voice-vlan vlan

Command: **voice-vlan vlan <vlan-id>**

no voice-vlan

Function: Configure the specified VLAN to Voice VLAN; the “**no voice-vlan**” command cancels the Voice VLAN configuration of this VLAN.

Parameter: Vlan id is the number of the specified VLAN.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: No Voice VLAN is configured by default.

Usage Guide: Set specified VLAN for Voice VLAN, There can be only one Voice VLAN at the same time. The voice VLAN can not be applied concurrently with MAC-based VLAN.

Example: Set VLAN100 to Voice VLAN.

```
Switch#config
```

1.4 Commands for Super VLAN

1.4.1 supervlan

Command: **supervlan**

no supervlan

Function: Set VLAN as super vlan, the no command restores the default configuration.

Parameter: None.

Command Mode: VLAN Configuration Mode.

Default: No configuration.

Usage Guide: Set VLAN (except SUB VLAN) as super vlan. Super vlan will be filtered automatically when setting trunk port and any port can not belong to it.

Example: Set vlan2 as supervlan.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#vlan 2
```

```
Switch (config-vlan2)#supervlan
```

1.4.2 subvlan

Command: subvlan WORD

no subvlan {WORD | all}

Function: Set VLAN as subvlan, the no command restores the default configuration.

Parameter: **WORD:** VLAN ID, use "-" and "," to connect VLANs.

all: all subvlans.

Command Mode: VLAN Configuration Mode.

Default: No configuration.

Usage Guide: Set VLAN (it must exist and must be common VLAN, at the same time, it should not be sub vlan of other super vlan and should not be super vlan) as sub vlan. Each super vlan can establish mapping relation with 127 Sub VLANs, and switch can set 1024 Super VLANs at most.

Example: Set vlan3 as subvlan.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#vlan 2-3
```

```
Switch(config)#vlan 2
```

```
Switch (config-vlan2)#supervlan
```

```
Switch (config-vlan2)#subvlan 3
```

1.4.3 arp-proxy subvlan

Command: arp-proxy subvlan {WORD | all}

no arp-proxy subvlan {WORD | all}

Function: Enable arp proxy function of subvlan, the flow received by this VLAN can be forwarded to other subvlan. The no command restores the default configuration.

Parameter: **WORD:** VLAN ID, use "-" and "," to connect VLANs.

all: all subvlans.

Command Mode: Interface Configuration Mode.

Default: No Configuration.

Usage Guide: Interface of VLAN must be supervlan's interface, the flow received by this

VLAN can be forwarded to other subvlan. When switch receives ARP REQUEST from this VLAN, it uses its MAC to reply ARP REPLY, so as to forward flows by switch.

Example: Enable arp-proxy function of all subvlans on vlan2.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface vlan 2
```

```
Switch (config-if-vlan2)#arp-proxy subvlan all
```

1.4.4 ip-addr-range subvlan

Command: `ip-addr-range subvlan <vlan-id> <ipv4-address> to <ipv4-address>`
no ip-addr-range subvlan <vlan-id>

Function: Configure the specified address range for a subvlan. After switch received flows, it needs to check whether destination IP address of package is within the address range when sending ARP REQUEST. If not, switch will not send ARP REQUEST. The no command restores the default configuration.

Parameter: **<vlan-id>**: VLAN ID, its range between 1 and 4094.

<ipv4-address>: IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation, the value range from 0 to 255.

Command Mode: Interface Configuration Mode.

Default: No address range.

Usage Guide: After switch received flows from sub vlan with address range, it needs to check whether destination IP address of package is within the address range when sending ARP REQUEST. If not, switch will not send ARP REQUEST.

Example: Set address range of subvlan3.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface vlan 2
```

```
Switch (config-if-vlan2)#ip-addr-range subvlan 3 1.1.1.1 to 1.1.1.10
```

1.4.5 ip-addr-range

Command: `ip-addr-range <ipv4-address> to <ipv4-address>`
no ip-addr-range

Function: Configure the specified address range for an interface. After switch received flows, it needs to check whether the destination IP address of package is within the address range when sending ARP REQUEST. If not, switch will not send ARP REQUEST. The no command restores the default configuration.

Parameter: **<ipv4-address>**: IPv4 address in dotted decimal notation, the value range from 0 to 255.

Command Mode: Interface Configuration Mode.

Default: No address range.

Usage Guide: After switch received flows from the interface with the address range, it needs to check whether the destination IP address of package is within the address range when sending ARP REQUEST. If not, switch will not send ARP REQUEST. If the interface is supervlan's interface, but the requested IP address is not within the address range when this interface received ARP REQUEST, it will not forward this ARP REQUEST.

Example: Set address range for interface vlan2.

```
Switch#config
```

```
Switch(config)#interface vlan 2
```

```
Switch (config-if-vlan2)#ip-addr-range 1.1.1.1 to 1.1.1.10
```

1.4.6 show supervlan

Command: show supervlan [*<vlan-id>*]

Function: Show super vlan configuration.

Parameter: *<vlan-id>*: VLAN ID, its range between 1 and 4094.

Command Mode: Admin Mode.

Usage Guide: Show all supervlan configurations if VLAN ID is not specified.

Example: Show the current supervlan configuration.

```
Switch#show supervlan
```

VLAN Name	Type	sub VLAN	Ports

2	VLAN0002	Universal	3 Ethernet1/0/2
			4 Ethernet1/0/3

Chapter 2 Commands for MAC Address Table Configuration

2.1 Commands for MAC Address Table Configuration

2.1.1 mac-address-table avoid-collision

This command is not supported by switch.

2.1.2 clear collision-mac-address-table

Command: clear collision-mac-address-table

Function: Clear the hash collision mac table.

Parameter: None.

Command mode: Admin Mode.

Usage Guide: If enable the function of the hash collision mac table that issued ffp (**mac-address-table avoid-collision**), the mac cannot be cleared.

Example: Clear the hash collision mac table.

Switch# clear collision-mac-address-table

2.1.3 clear mac-address-table dynamic

Command: clear mac-address-table dynamic [address <mac-addr>] [vlan <vlan-id>]
[interface [ethernet | portchannel] <interface-name>]

Function: Clear the dynamic address table.

Parameter: <mac-addr>: MAC address will be deleted; <interface-name> the port name for forwarding the MAC packets; <vlan-id> VLAN ID.

Command mode: Admin mode.

Usage Guide: Delete all dynamic address entries which exist in MAC address table, except application, system entries. MAC address entries can be classified according to different sources, the types are as follows: DYNAMIC, STATIC, APPLICATION, SYSTEM. DYNAMIC is the dynamic MAC address entries learned by switch, it can be aged by switch automatically.

Example: Delete all dynamic MAC.

Switch#clear mac-address-table dynamic

2.1.4 mac-address-learning cpu-control

This command is not supported by switch.

2.1.5 mac-address-table aging-time

Command: `mac-address-table aging-time <0 / aging-time>`

`no mac-address-table aging-time`

Function: Sets the aging-time for the dynamic entries of MAC address table.

Parameter: `<aging-time>` is the aging-time seconds, range from 10 to 1000000; 0 to disable aging.

Command Mode: Global Mode.

Default: Default aging-time is 300 seconds.

Usage Guide: If no destination address of the packets is same with the address entry in aging-time, the address entry will get aged. The user had better set the aging-time according to the network condition, it usually use the default value.

Example: Set the aging-time to 600 seconds.

Switch(config)#mac-address-table aging-time 600

2.1.6 mac-address-table static | static-multicast | blackhole

Command: `mac-address-table {static | static-multicast | blackhole} address <mac-addr> vlan <vlan-id> [interface [ethernet | portchannel] <interface-name>] | [source | destination | both]`

`no mac-address-table {static | static-multicast | blackhole | dynamic} [address <mac-addr>] [vlan <vlan-id>] [interface [ethernet | portchannel] <interface-name>]`

Function: Add or modify static address entries, static multicast entries and filter address entries. The no command deletes the three entries.

Parameter: **static** is the static entries; **static-multicast** is the static multicast entries; **blackhole** is filter entries, which is for discarding frames from specific MAC address, it can filter source address, destination address or the both. When choose the filter entries, blackhole address can't based on port, and not configure to interface; **dynamic** is dynamic address entries; `<mac-addr>` MAC address to be added or deleted; `<interface-name>` name of the port transmitting the MAC data packet; `<vlan-id>` is the vlan number. **source** is based on source address filter; **destination** is based on destination address filter; **both** is based on source address and destination address filter,

the default is both.

Command Mode: Global Mode

Default: When VLAN interface is configured and is up, the system will generate a static address mapping entry of which the inherent MAC address corresponds to the VLAN number.

Usage Guide: In certain special applications or when the switch is unable to dynamically learn the MAC address, users can use this command to manually establish mapping relation between the MAC address and port and VLAN.

no mac-address-table command is for deleting all dynamic, static, filter MAC address entries existing in the switch MAC address list, except application, system entries. MAC address entries can be classified according to the different source, the types are as follows: DYNAMIC, STATIC, APPLICATION, SYSTEM. DYNAMIC is the dynamic MAC address entries learned by switch, it can be aged by switch automatically. STATIC is the static MAC address entries (including blackhole entries) added by user. APPLICATION is the static MAC address entries added by application protocol (such as dot1x, security port...). SYSTEM is the additive static MAC address entries according to VLAN interface. When adding STATIC entries, it can cover the conflictive DYNAMIC, except APPLICATION, SYSTEM entries.

After configure the static multicast MAC by this command, the multicast MAC traffic will be forwarded to the specified port of the specified VLAN.

Example: Port 1/0/1 belongs to VLAN200, and establishes address mapping with MAC address 00-03-0f-f0-00-18.

```
Switch(config)#mac-address-table static address 00-03-0f-f0-00-18 vlan 200 interface ethernet 1/0/1
```

Configure a static multicast MAC 01-00-5e-00-00-01, the egress is ethernet 1/0/1.

```
Switch(config)#mac-address-table static-multicast address 01-00-5e-00-00-01 vlan 1 interface ethernet1/0/1
```

2.1.7 show collision-mac-address-table

Command: **show collision-mac-address-table**

Function: Show the hash collision mac table.

Parameter: None.

Command mode: Global Mode.

Usage Guide: If enable the function of the hash collision mac table that issued ffp (**mac-address-table avoid-collision**), the collision mac which issued ffp use

2.1.8 show mac-address-table

Command: `show mac-address-table [static | blackhole | multicast | aging-time <aging-time> | count] [address <mac-addr>] [vlan <vlan-id>] [count] [interface <interface-name>]`

Function: Show the current MAC table.

Parameter: **static** static entries; **blackhole** filter entries; **aging-time <aging-time>** address aging time; **count** entry's number, **multicast** multicast entries; **<mac-addr>** entry's MAC address; **<vlan-id>** entry's VLAN number; **<interface-name>** entry's interface name.

Command mode: Admin and Configuration Mode.

Default: MAC address table is not displayed by default.

Usage guide: This command can display various classes of MAC address entries. Users can also use `show mac-address-table` to display all the MAC address entries.

Example: Display all the filter MAC address entries.

Switch#show mac-address-table blackhole