Interface Access and System Information

Contents

Overview ......................................................... 7-2
Interface Access: Console/Serial Link, Web, and Telnet .......... 7-3
  Menu: Modifying the Interface Access ....................... 7-4
  CLI: Modifying the Interface Access ....................... 7-5
Denying Access by Terminating Remote Management Sessions .... 7-9
System Information ............................................ 7-10
  Menu: Viewing and Configuring System Information .......... 7-11
  CLI: Viewing and Configuring System Information .......... 7-12
  Web: Configuring System Parameters ........................ 7-15
Overview

This chapter describes how to:

- View and modify the configuration for switch interface access
- Use the CLI `kill` command to terminate a remote session
- View and modify switch system information

For help on how to actually use the interfaces built into the switch, refer to:

- Chapter 2, “Using the Menu Interface”
- Chapter 4, “Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)”
- Chapter 5, “Using the Web Browser Interface”

**Why Configure Interface Access and System Information?** The interface access features in the switch operate properly by default. However, you can modify or disable access features to suit your particular needs. Similarly, you can choose to leave the system information parameters at their default settings. However, modifying these parameters can help you to more easily distinguish one device from another in your network.
Interface Access: Console/Serial Link, Web, and Telnet

Interface Access Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>CLI</th>
<th>Web</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity Time</td>
<td>0 Minutes (disabled)</td>
<td>page 7-4</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound Telnet Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>page 7-4</td>
<td>page 7-5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound Telnet Access</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Browser Interface Access</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>page 7-4</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal type</td>
<td>VT-100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Log event types to list (Displayed Events)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>Speed Sense</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow Control</td>
<td>XON/XOFF</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In most cases, the default configuration is acceptable for standard operation.

**Note**

Basic switch security is through passwords. You can gain additional security by using the security features described in the Access Security Guide for your switch. You can also simply block unauthorized access via the web browser interface or Telnet (as described in this section) and install the switch in a locked environment.
Menu: Modifying the Interface Access

The menu interface enables you to modify these parameters:

■ Inactivity Time-out
■ Inbound Telnet Enabled
■ Web Agent Enabled

To Access the Interface Access Parameters:

1. From the Main Menu, Select...

   2. Switch Configuration...

      1. System Information

---

Figure 7-1. The Default Interface Access Parameters Available in the Menu Interface

2. Press [E] (for Edit). The cursor moves to the System Name field.

3. Use the arrow keys (↑, ↓, ←, →) to move to the parameters you want to change.

   Refer to the online help provided with this screen for further information on configuration options for these features.

4. When you have finished making changes to the above parameters, press [Enter], then press [S] (for Save).
CLI: Modifying the Interface Access

**Interface Access Commands Used in This Section**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show console</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] telnet-server</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] web-management</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local terminal mode</td>
<td>page 7-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Listing the Current Console/Serial Link Configuration.** The following command lists the current interface access parameter settings.

**Syntax:**

```
show console
```

This example shows the switch’s default console/serial configuration.

---

**Reconfigure Inbound Telnet Access.** In the default configuration, inbound Telnet access is enabled.

**Syntax:**

```
[no] telnet-server
```

To disable inbound Telnet access:

```
ProCurve(config)# no telnet-server
```

To re-enable inbound Telnet access:

```
ProCurve(config)# telnet-server
```
**Outbound Telnet to Another Device.** This feature operates independently of the telnet-server status and enables you to Telnet to another device that has an IP address.

**Syntax:** telnet <ip-address>

For example:

ProCurve# telnet 10.28.27.204

**Reconfigure Web Browser Access.** In the default configuration, web browser access is enabled.

**Syntax:** [no] web-management

To disable web browser access:

ProCurve(config)# no web-management

To re-enable web browser access:

ProCurve(config)# web-management

**Reconfigure the Console/Serial Link Settings.** You can reconfigure one or more console parameters with one console command.

**Syntax:**

```bash
console
[terminal <vt100 | ansi>]
[screen-refresh <1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60>]
[baud-rate
  <speed-sense | 1200 | 2400 | 4800 | 9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600>]
[flow-control <xon/xoff | none>]
[inactivity-timer <0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 120>]
[events <none | all | non-info | critical | debug>]
```

**Note**

If you change the Baud Rate or Flow Control settings for the switch, you should make the corresponding changes in your console access device. Otherwise, you may lose connectivity between the switch and your terminal emulator due to differences between the terminal and switch settings for these two parameters.

Changes to console parameters require that you perform a `write memory` and then execute `boot` before the new console configuration will take effect. To enable temporary and non-disruptive changes to the terminal mode without requiring a reboot, use the `console local terminal` command (see page 7-8).
Interface Access and System Information
Interface Access: Console/Serial Link, Web, and Telnet

For example, to use one command to configure the switch with the following:

- VT100 operation
- 19,200 baud
- No flow control
- 10-minute inactivity time
- Critical log events

you would use the following command sequence:

```
ProCurve(config)# console terminal vt100 baud-rate 19200 flow-control none inactivity-timer 10 events critical
Command will take effect after saving configuration and reboot.
ProCurve(config)# write memory
ProCurve(config)# reload
```

The switch implements the Event Log change immediately. The switch implements the other console changes after executing `write memory` and `reload`.

Figure 7-3. Example of Executing the Console Command with Multiple Parameters

You can also execute a series of console commands and then save the configuration and boot the switch. For example:

```
ProCurve(config)# console baud-rate speed-sense
Command will take effect after saving configuration and reboot
ProCurve(config)# console flow-control xon/xoff
Command will take effect after saving configuration and reboot
ProCurve(config)# inactivity-timer 0
Command will take effect after saving configuration and reboot
ProCurve(config)# write memory
ProCurve(config)# reload
```

Figure 7-4. Example of Executing a Series of Console Commands
CLI Local Terminal Mode (Series 2800 switches). To enable temporary and non-disruptive changes to the terminal mode without forcing a change in the switch’s terminal mode configuration, use the `console local-terminal` command. This command dynamically changes only the console session from which it is executed. Unlike the `console terminal` command, it does not require write memory and a reboot, and does not persist across a reboot.

**Syntax:**  
```
console local-terminal < vt100 | none | ansi >
```

Dynamically converts the terminal mode of a console session to the selected mode. Executing `console local-terminal` affects only the console session from which it is executed. Rebooting the switch returns the terminal mode for the affected console session to the configured terminal mode. This command does not change the configured console terminal mode configuration. (To change the configured terminal mode, use the `console terminal < vt100 | none | ansi >` command, which requires execution of write memory, followed by a switch reboot, to take effect.)

- **vt100**  
  When invoked in a console session, changes the terminal mode to VT-100 for that console session. Use this option when the configured terminal mode is either `none` (scripting mode) or `ansi`, and you want to temporarily use the VT-100 mode. (VT-100 is the default terminal mode configuration setting.)

- **none**  
  When invoked in a console session, changes the terminal mode to “raw” (scripting mode) for that console session. (Scripting mode eliminates unwanted control characters that may appear in some scripting languages.) Use this option when the configured terminal mode is either `vt100` or `ansi`, and you want to temporarily use the scripting mode.

- **ansi**  
  When invoked in a console session, changes the terminal mode to ANSI for that console session. Use this option when the configured terminal mode is either `vt100` (scripting mode) or `none`, and you want to temporarily use the ANSI mode.
Denying Interface Access by Terminating Remote Management Sessions

The switch supports up to four management sessions. You can use `show ip ssh` to list the current management sessions, and `kill` to terminate a currently running remote session. (*Kill* does not terminate a Console session on the serial port, either through a direct connection or via a modem.)

**Syntax:** \texttt{kill [<session-number>]}\texttt{\textbackslash n}

For example, if you are using the switch’s serial port for a console session and want to terminate a currently active Telnet session, you would do the following:

```
ProCurve(config)# show ip ssh
SSH Enabled : Yes

IP Port Number : 22
Timeout (sec) : 120
Server Key Size (bits) : 512

Seq Type Source IP and Port
--- -------- ---------------
1 console
2 telnet
3 ssh 15.30.252.195:1531
4 inactive
```

```
ProCurve(config)# kill
ProCurve(config)# show ip ssh
SSH Enabled : Yes

IP Port Number : 22
Timeout (sec) : 120
Server Key Size (bits) : 512

Seq Type Source IP and Port
--- -------- ---------------
1 console
2 inactive
3 ssh 15.30.252.195:1531
4 inactive
```

Figure 7-5. Example of Using the "Kill" Command To Terminate a Remote Session
System Information

System Information Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>CLI</th>
<th>Web</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Name</td>
<td>switch product name</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-13</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Contact</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-13</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-13</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Age Time</td>
<td>300 seconds</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Sync Method</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>See Chapter 9, “Time Protocols”.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Zone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylight Time Rule</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>page 7-11</td>
<td>page 7-14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>January 1, 1990 at 00:00:00 at last power reset</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>page 7-14</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring system information is optional, but recommended.

**System Name:** Using a unique name helps you to identify individual devices in stacking environments and where you are using an SNMP network management tool such as ProCurve Manager.

**System Contact and Location:** This information is helpful for identifying the person administratively responsible for the switch and for identifying the locations of individual switches.

**MAC Age Interval:** The number of seconds a MAC address the switch has learned remains in the switch’s address table before being aged out (deleted). Aging out occurs when there has been no traffic from the device belonging to that MAC address for the configured interval.

**Time Sync Method:** Selects the method (TimeP or SNTP) the switch will use for time synchronization. For more on this topic, refer to Chapter 9, “Time Protocols”.

7-10
**Time Zone**: The number of minutes your time zone location is to the West (-) or East (+) of Coordinated Universal Time (formerly GMT). The default 0 means no time zone is configured. For example, Berlin, Germany is in the +1 zone, while Vancouver, Canada is in the -8 zone.

**Daylight Time Rule**: Specifies the daylight savings time rule to apply for your location. The default is **None**. (For more on this topic, see Appendix E, “Daylight Savings Time on ProCurve Switches.”)

**Time**: Used in the CLI to specify the time of day, the date, and other system parameters.

### Menu: Viewing and Configuring System Information

To access the system information parameters:

1. From the Main Menu, Select...
   2. **Switch Configuration**...
      1. **System Information**

---

**Figure 7-6. The System Information Configuration Screen (Default Values)**

**Note**

To help simplify administration, it is recommended that you configure **System Name** to a character string that is meaningful within your system.

2. Press [E] (for **Edit**). The cursor moves to the **System Name** field.
3. Refer to the online help provided with this screen for further information on configuration options for these features.

4. When you have finished making changes to the above parameters, press [Enter], then press [S] (for Save) and return to the Main Menu.

CLI: Viewing and Configuring System Information

System Information Commands Used in This Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show system-information</td>
<td>Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp-server</td>
<td>Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[contact] [location]</td>
<td>Mac-age-time on page 7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-age-time</td>
<td>Time on page 7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Time zone on page 7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daytime-time-rule</td>
<td>Date on page 7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>Time on page 7-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listing the Current System Information. This command lists the current system information settings.

Syntax: show system-information

This example shows the switch's default console configuration.

```
ProCurve> show system-information
Status and Counters - General System Information
System Name : ProCurve Switch 4104GL
System Contact :
System Location :
MAC Age Interval (sec) : 300
Time Zone : 0
Daylight Time Rule : None
```

Figure 7-7. Example of CLI System Information Listing
Configure a System Name, Contact, and Location for the Switch. To help distinguish one switch from another, configure a plain-language identity for the switch.

**Syntax:**

```
hostname <name-string>
```

```
snmp-server [contact <system contact>] [location <system location>]
```

Both fields allow up to 48 characters. *Blank spaces* are not allowed in the variables for these commands.

For example, to name the switch “Blue” with “Ext-4474” as the system contact, and “North-Data-Room” as the location:

```
ProCurve(config)# hostname Blue
Blue(config)# snmp-server contact Ext-4474 location North-Data-Room
```

```
System Name : Blue
System Contact : Ext-4474
System Location : North-Data-Room
```

Figure 7-8. System Information Listing After Executing the Preceding Commands
Reconfigure the Age Time for Learned MAC Addresses. This command corresponds to the MAC Age Interval in the menu interface, and is expressed in seconds.

**Syntax:**  
mac-age-time <10 . . 1000000> (seconds)

For example, to configure the age time to seven minutes:

ProCurve(config)# mac-age-time 420

Configure the Time Zone and Daylight Time Rule. These commands:

- Set the time zone you want to use
- Define the daylight time rule for keeping the correct time when daylight-saving-time shifts occur.

**Syntax:**

```
time timezone <-720 . . 840>
time daylight-time-rule <none | alaska | continental-us-and-canada | middle-europe-and-portugal | southern-hemisphere | western-europe | user-defined>
```

East of the 0 meridian, the sign is “+”. West of the 0 meridian, the sign is “-”.

For example, the time zone setting for Berlin, Germany is +60 (zone +1, or 60 minutes), and the time zone setting for Vancouver, Canada is -480 (zone -8, or -480 minutes). To configure the time zone and daylight time rule for Vancouver, Canada:

ProCurve(config)# time timezone -480 daylight-time-rule continental-us-and-canada

Configure the Time and Date. The switch uses the time command to configure both the time of day and the date. Also, executing time without parameters lists the switch’s time of day and date. Note that the CLI uses a 24-hour clock scheme; that is, hour (hh) values from 1 p.m. to midnight are input as 13 - 24, respectively.

**Syntax:**

```
time [hh:mm[ss]] [mm/dd/yyyy]
```

For example, to set the switch to 9:45 a.m. on November 17, 2002:

ProCurve(config)# time 9:45 11/17/02

**Note**  
Executing `reload` or `boot` resets the time and date to their default startup values.
Web: Configuring System Parameters

In the web browser interface, you can enter the following system information:

- System Name
- System Location
- System Contact

For access to the MAC Age Interval and the Time parameters, use the menu interface or the CLI.

**Configure System Parameters in the Web Browser Interface.**

1. Click on the Configuration tab.
2. Click on System Info.
3. Enter the data you want in the displayed fields.
4. Implement your new data by clicking on Apply Changes.

To access the web-based help provided for the switch, click on [?] in the web browser screen.