Interface Access and System Information

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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 3, “Using the Menu Interface”
- Chapter 4, “Using the Command Line Interface (CLI)”
- Chapter 5, Using the ProCurve 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 Inbound 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 installing the switch in a locked environment.
Menu: Modifying the Interface Access

The menu interface enables you to modify these parameters:
- Inactivity Timeout
- Inbound Telnet Enabled
- Web Agent Enabled

To Access the Interface Access Parameters:
1. From the Main Menu, Select...
   2. Switch Configuration...
      1. System Information

![Interface Access Parameters](image-url)

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>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show console</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] telnet-server</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[no] web-management</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>page 7-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Syntax:** show console

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

```
ProCurve> show console
Console/Serial Link...
  Inbound Telnet Enabled: Yes
  Web Agent Enabled: Yes
  Terminal Type: VT100
  Screen Refresh Interval (sec): 3
  Displayed Events: All
  Baud Rate: speed-sense
  Flow Control: XON/XOFF
  Session Inactivity Time (min): 0
```

Figure 7-2. Listing of Show Console Command

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:** console

[terminal < vt100 | ansi | none >]
[screen-refresh < 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 60 >]
[baud-rate
  < speed-sense | 1200 | 2400 | 4800 | 9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600 | 1155200 >]
[flow-control < xon/xoff | none >]
[inactivity-timer < 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 120 >]
[events < none | all | non-info | critical | debug]
[local-terminal < vt 100 | none | ansi >]
**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.

All console parameter changes except *events* require that you save the configuration with **write memory** and then execute **boot** before the new console configuration will take effect.

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
```

**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)# console 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**

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)# console inactivity-timer 0
Command will take effect after saving configuration and reboot

ProCurve(config)# write memory

ProCurve(config)# reload
```

**Figure 7-5. Example of Executing a Series of Console Commands**
CLI Local Terminal Mode. 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:** `kill [< session-number >]`

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

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

```
ProCurve(config)# kill 2
```

```
ProCurve(config)# show ip ssh
SSH Enabled : Yes
IP Port Number : 22
Timeout (sec) : 120
Server Key Size (bits) : 512

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

*Figure 7-6. 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</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Contact</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-14</td>
<td>7-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-14</td>
<td>7-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Age Time</td>
<td>300 seconds</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-15</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Sync Method</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Chapter 9, “Time Protocols”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Zone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-15</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylight Time Rule</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>page</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>7-15</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</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 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 Time**: 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”.


**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, the time zone for Berlin, Germany is + 60 (minutes) and the time zone for Vancouver, Canada is - 480 (minutes).

**Daylight Time Rule**: Specifies the daylight savings time rule to apply for your location. The default is **None**. (For more on this topic, refer to appendix D, “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**

---

**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>Action</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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-age-time</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timezone</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daylight-time-rule</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>page 7-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td></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
    System Contact    :
    System Location   :
    MAC Age Time (sec): 300
    Time Zone         : 0
    Daylight Time Rule: None
```

**Figure 7-8. 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 “Next-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
Blue(config)# show system-information

Status and Counters - General System Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Name</th>
<th>Blue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Contact</td>
<td>Ext-4474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Location</td>
<td>North-Data-Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAC Age Time (sec) : 300
Time Zone : 0
Daylight Time Rule : None

Firmware revision : T.11.XX  Base MAC Addr : 0001e7-a0ec00
ROM Version : T.11.XX  Serial Number : 0000394041

Up Time : 14 mins  Memory - Total : 25,038,312
CPU Util (%) : 1  Memory - Free : 20,087,448

IP Mgmt - Pkts Rx : 0  Packet - Total : 832
IP Mgmt - Pkts Tx : 0  Buffers - Free : 783
Lowest : 768

--- MORE --, next page: Space, next line: Enter, quit: Control-C
```

*Figure 7-9. System Information Listing After Executing the Preceding Commands*
Reconfigure the MAC 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/[ yy yy ]]`

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.