

FortiSwitchOS 3.x Administration Guide

Standalone Mode

Version 3.2.0

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FortiSwitchOS-3.2.0 Administration Guide Standalone Mode

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Change Log

Date	Change Description
Oct 24, 2014	Added content for initial 3.0.0 release.
Nov 21, 2014	Added chapter to describe Private VLANs.
Dec 4, 2014	Added content for release 3.0.1
Dec 22, 2014	Added a step in "Configuring a Port Mirror" to enable the Packet Switching option if the mirror destination is not a dedicated port. Added an explanation and examples to clarify the hardware restrictions when configuring multiple mirror destination ports.
Feb 17, 2015	Added content for release 3.2.0
Mar 6, 2015	Added new chapter for MSTP
Mar 25, 2015	Added MSTP diagnostic commands. Added chapter to describe VLAN Tagging.

Introduction

This guide contains information about the administration of a FortiSwitch unit in standalone mode. In standalone mode, you manage the FortiSwitch by connecting directly to the unit, either using the web-based manager (also known as the GUI) or the CLI.

If you will be managing your FortiSwitch unit using a FortiGate, please see the guide *Managing a FortiSwitch unit with a FortiGate*, available at the following location:

<http://docs.fortinet.com/d/fortiswitch-1u-2u-managing-a-fortiswitch-with-a-fortigate-fortios-5.2>.

Supported Models

This guide is for all FortiSwitch models that are supported by FortiSwitchOS. This includes the following models: FS-108D-POE, FS-224D-POE, FS-1024D, FS-1048D, and FS-3032D.

FortiSwitch Rugged model FSR-112D-POE is also supported.

Note: FS-124D is also supported, using special build 6122.

Supported Features

Release 3.0.0

Release 3.0.0 includes the following new features, which are available on all of the FortiSwitchOS models:

- CLI bios upgrade
- CPU-based static routing
- DMI module reading (for select modules)
- Fan/Temp/PSU monitoring
- Multi-port mirroring

In addition, FS-1024D, FS-1048D, and FS-3032D support Link Aggregation Groups with up to 24 ports.

Release 3.0.1

The following enhancements are included in FortiSwitchOS v3.0.1:

- Support FS-224D-POE FortiLink remote management mode (see Release Notes for supported FortiGate models).
- Added delay internals between PoE ports when they are enabled during bootup.

Release 3.2.0

The following table lists the new features in Release 3.2.0. and the switch models that support each feature.

Feature	FS-108D-POE FSR-112D-POE FS-224D-POE	FS-1024D	FS-1048D	FS-3032D
802.1x MAC-based security mode	✓	✓	✓	✓
LLDP transmit	✓	✓	✓	✓
Loop guard	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flap guard	✓	✓	✓	✓
LAG min-max bundle	✓	✓	✓	✓
Auto-module max speed detection		✓	✓	
IP conflict detection and notification	✓	✓	✓	✓
Layer 3 routing in Hardware		✓	✓	✓
MAC-IP Binding		✓	✓	✓
Static BFD		✓	✓	✓
Hardware-based ECMP		✓	✓	✓
48 port LAG support			✓	

Release 3.2.0 supports FortiLink remote management mode for FS-108D-POE, FSR-112D-POE, and FS-224D-POE (see Release Notes for supported FortiGate models).

Before You Begin

Before you start administrating your FortiSwitch unit, it is assumed that you have completed the initial configuration of the FortiSwitch unit, as outlined in the QuickStart Guide for your FortiSwitch model and have administrative access to the FortiSwitch unit's web-based manager and CLI.

How this Guide is Organized

This guide is organized into the following chapters:

- [System Settings](#) contains information about the initial configuration of your FortiSwitch unit.
- [Management Ports](#) contains information about configuring the management ports.
- [Physical Port Settings](#) contains information about configuring the physical ports.
- [Layer 2 Interfaces](#) contains information on configuring Layer 2 interfaces.

- [Link Aggregation Groups](#) contains information on configuring Link Aggregation Groups.
- [Port Mirroring](#) contains information on configuring Port Mirroring.
- [Private VLANs](#) contains information on the creation and management of private virtual local area networks (VLANs).
- [Layer 3 Interfaces](#) contains information on configuring routed ports, routed VLAN interfaces, switch virtual interfaces, and features related to these interfaces.
- [802.1x Authentication](#) contains information on configuring 802.1x authentication.
- [TACACS](#) contains information on using TACACS authentication.

System Settings

IP Conflict Detection

IP conflicts can occur when two systems on the same network are using the same IP. FortiSwitch monitors the network for conflicts and raises a system log message and an SNMP trap when it detects a conflict.

Description

The IP Conflict Detection feature provides two methods to detect a conflict. The first method relies on a remote device to send a broadcast ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) packet claiming ownership of a particular IP address. If the IP address in the source field of that ARP packet matches any of the system interfaces associated with the receiving FortiSwitch system, the system logs a message and raises an SNMP trap.

For the second method, the FortiSwitch actively broadcasts gratuitous ARP packets when any of the following events occurs:

- System boot-up
- Interface status changes from down to up
- MAC address change
- IP address change

If a system is using the same IP address, the FortiSwitch will receive a reply to the gratuitous ARP. If it receives a reply, the system logs a message.

Configuring IP Conflict Detection

IP conflict detection is enabled on a global basis. The default setting is enabled.

Using the CLI:

```
config system global
    set detect-ip-conflict <enable|disable>
```

Viewing IP Conflict Detection

If the system detects an IP Conflict, the system generates the following log message:

```
IP Conflict: conflict detected on system interface mgmt for IP address 10.10.10.1
```

Port Flap Guard

A flapping port can create instability in protocols such as STP. If a port is flapping, STP must continually recalculate the role for each port.

The port flap guard feature will detect a flapping port and the system will shut down the port if necessary. You can manually reset the port and restore it to the enabled state.

Configuring Port Flap Guard

Port flap-guard is configured and enabled on a global basis. The default setting is disabled.

Flap duration range is 5 to 300

Flap rate range is 5 to 300

Using the CLI:

```
config switch flapguard settings
  set status [ disable | enable ]
  set flap-rate <integer>
  set flap-duration <integer>
```

Use the following command to reset a port and restore it to service:

```
execute flapguard reset <port>
```

Viewing Port Flap Guard Configuration

Display the status of Port Flap Guard configuration using following commands

```
show switch flapguard settings
```

Display the Port Flap Guard information for each port using the following command:

```
diagnose flapguard instance status
```

Management Ports

This chapter contains information about the initial configuration of your FortiSwitch unit.

Configuring the Management Ports

Using the web-based manager:

First start by editing the default **internal** interface's configuration.

1. Go to **System > Network > Interface** and edit the **internal** interface.
2. Assign an **IP/Netmask**.
3. Set **Administrative Access** to use the desired protocols to connect to the interface.
4. Select **OK**.

Next, create a new interface to be used for management.

1. Go to **System > Network > Interface** and select **Create New** to create a management VLAN.
2. Give the interface an appropriate name.
3. Set **Interface** to **internal**.
4. Set a **VLAN ID**.
5. Assign an **IP/Netmask**.
6. Set **Administrative Access** to use the desired protocols to connect to the interface.
7. Select **OK**.

Using the CLI:

```
config system interface
  edit internal
    set ip <address>
    set allowaccess <access_types>
    set type physical
  next
  edit <name>
    set ip <address>
    set allowaccess <access_types>
    set interface internal
    set vlanid 10
  end
end
```

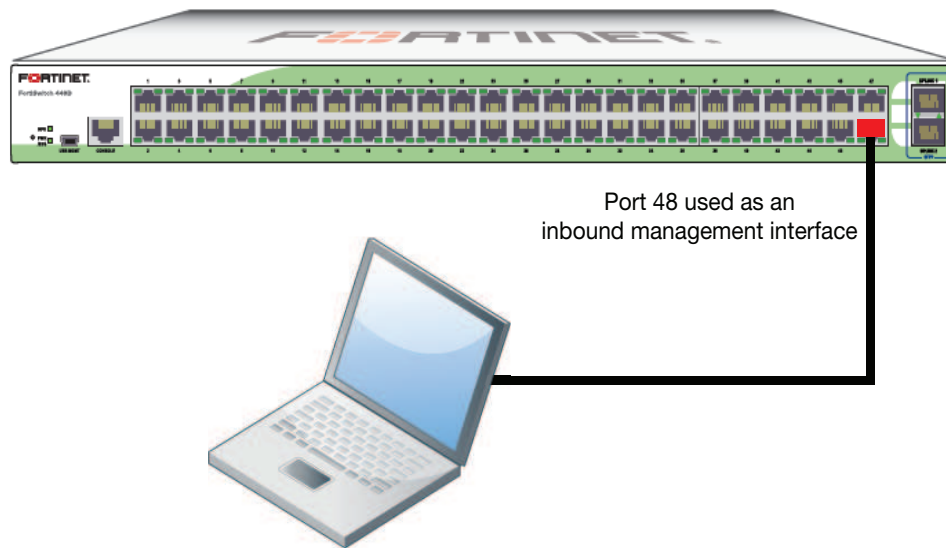
Example Configurations

The following are four example configurations for management ports, with the CLI syntax shown to create them.

Example 1: Port 48 as an inbound management interface

In this example, a physical port is used as an inbound management interface. Also, the FortiSwitch in the example has no default VLAN configured to connect its **internal** interface to any physical port.

Using Port 48 of a FortiSwitch-448B unit



Syntax

```

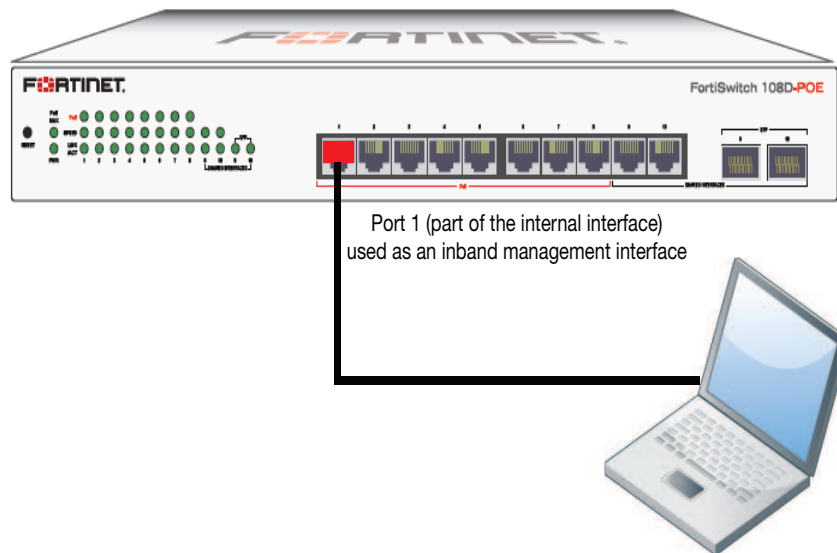
config system interface
  edit internal
    set type physical
  next
  edit mgmt-vlan
    set ip 10.105.142.22 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https ssh
    set interface "internal"
    set vlanid 4090
  next
end
config switch interface
  edit port48
    set native-vlan 4090
    set stp-state disabled
  next
  edit uplink1
  next
  edit uplink2
  next
  edit internal
    set native-vlan 4095
    set allowed-vlans 4090
    set stp-state disabled
  end
end

```

Example 2: Internal interface as an inbound management interface

In this example, the **internal** interface is used as an inbound management interface. Also, the FortiSwitch has a default VLAN across all physical ports and its internal port.

Using the internal interface of a FortiSwitch-108D-POE



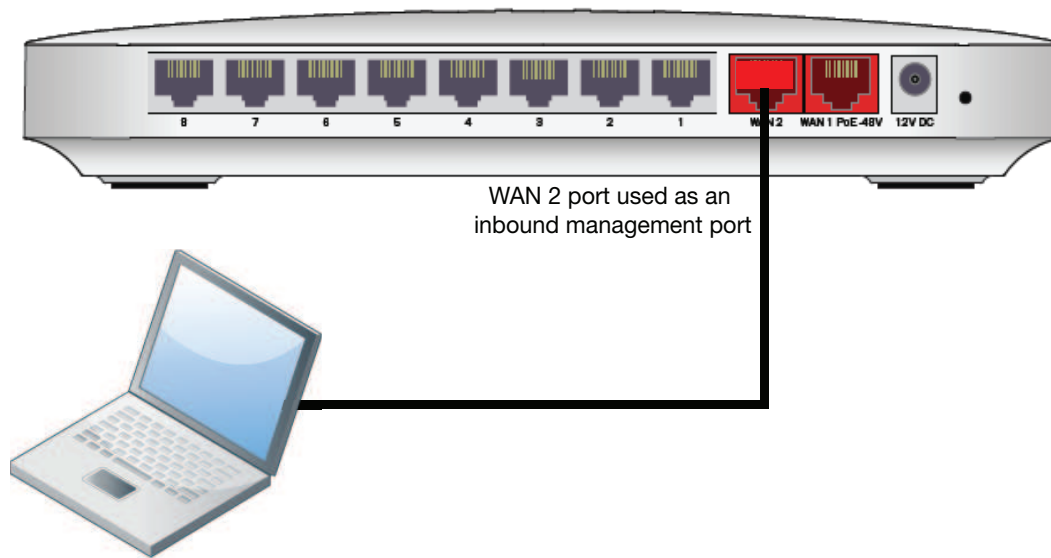
Syntax

```
config system interface
  edit internal
    set ip 192.168.1.99 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https http ssh
    set type physical
  end
end
```

Example 3: WAN interface as an inbound management port

In this example, the WAN interface is used as an inbound management port.

WAN interface of a FortiSwitch-28C



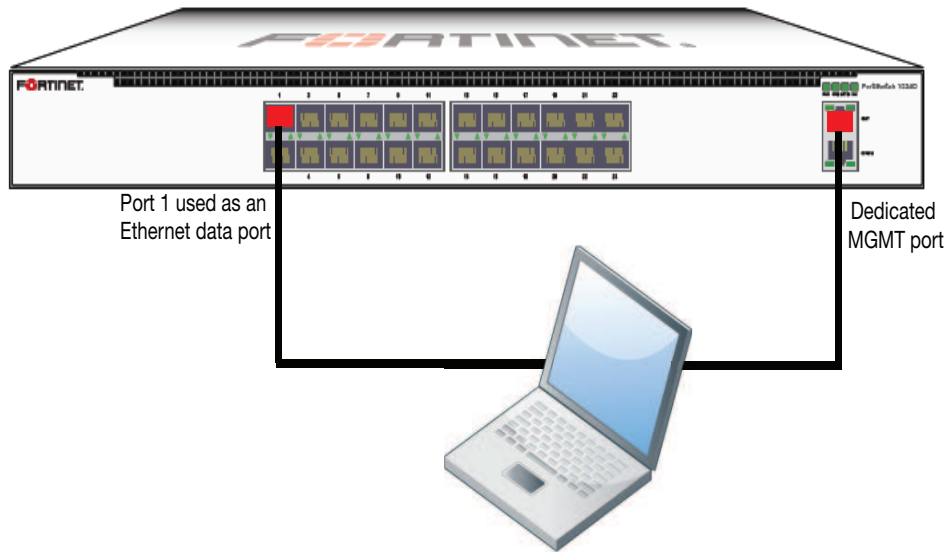
Syntax

```
config system interface
  edit wan2
    set ip 10.105.142.10 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https ssh
    set type physical
  next
  edit wan1
    set mode dhcp
    set allowaccess ping https ssh
    set type physical
    set defaultgw enable
  next
  edit internal
    set type physical
  end
end
```

Example 4: Out of band management interface

In the example, an out of band management interface is used as the dedicated management port.

Out of band management on a FortiSwitch-1024D



Syntax

```
config system interface
  edit mgmt
    set ip 10.105.142.19 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping https http ssh snmp telnet
    set type physical
  next
  edit internal
    set type physical
  end
end
```

Configuring Static Routing for the Internal Management Port

Using the CLI:

```
config router static
  edit 1
    set device <internal>
    set default gateway
    set gateway 192.168.0.10
  end
end
```


Physical Port Settings

This chapter covers features that are associated with FortiSwitch physical ports.

Diagnostic Monitoring Interface (DMI) Module Status



DMI is only supported on the following models: FortiSwitch-1024D, FortiSwitch-1048D, and FortiSwitch-3032D.

The FortiSwitch-3032D also supports a 40G DMI.

DMI module status can be viewed using the command **get switch modules**. This allows you to display one of the following:

- Module details (detail)
- Eeprom contents (eeprom)
- Module limits (limit)
- Module status (status)
- Summary information of all a port's modules (summary)

Below is an example output for the command switch modules detail:

```

Port (port38)
  identifier      SFP/SFP+
  connector       LC
  transceiver     10G Base-SR
  encoding        64B/66B
  Length Decode Common
  length_smf_1km  N/A
  length_cable    N/A
  SFP Specific
  length_smf_100m N/A
  length_50um_om2 80 meter
  length_62um_om1 30 meter
  length_50um_om3 150 meter
  vendor          FINISAR CORP.
  vendor_oid      0x009065
  vendor_pn       FTLX8572D3BCL
  vendor_rev      A
  vendor_sn       UDK050K
  manuf_date      02/20/2009

```

Auto-Module Speed Detection

When you enable auto-module speed detection, the system reads information from the module, and sets the port speed to the maximum speed that is advertised by the module. If there is a problem reading from the module, the system sets the default speed (the default value is platform-specific).

When auto-module sets the speed, the system creates a log entry noting the speed that was set.

Enabling Auto-Module speed detection on a Port

```
config switch physical-port
  edit <port>
    set speed auto-module
  end
end
```

Viewing Auto-Module Configuration

Display the status of Auto-Module using following commands

```
FS # config switch physical-port
FS (physical-port) # edit port47
FS(port47) # show
config switch physical-port
  edit "port47"
    set max-frame-size 16360
    set speed 10000full
  next
end
FS(port47) # get
name : port47
description : (null)
flow-control : both
link-status : down
max-frame-size : 16360
port-index : 47
speed : 10000full
status : up
```

Link-Layer Discovery Protocol

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a vendor-neutral Layer 2 protocol that enables devices on a Layer 2 segment to discover information about each other.

The switch will multicast LLDP packets to advertise its identity and capabilities, and the switch receives the equivalent information from adjacent layer 2 peers.

LLDP transmission is configured per port. By default LLDP transmission is disabled.

Enabling LLDP on a Port

```
config switch physical-port
  edit <port>
    set lldp-transmit [ enable | disable ]
  next
end
```

Viewing LLDP Configuration

Use the following command to display the LLDP errors:

```
get switch lldp errors

LLDP errors:
Total memory allocation failures: 0
Total unrecognized TLVs: 0
```

Use the following commands to display the LLDP information about the Layer 2 peers for a specified port:

```
get switch lldp (neighbors-summary | neighbors-detail) <port>
```

Power over Ethernet

This section contains information on using Power over Ethernet (PoE) with your FortiSwitch.



Power over Ethernet is only available on the following models:

FS-108D-POE, FS-224D-POE, FSR-112D-POE,

FortiSwitch-108D-POE, FortiSwitch-124D-POE, FortiSwitch-224D-POE, and FortiSwitch-324B-POE.

Enabling PoE on a Port

```
config switch physical-port
  edit <port>
    set poe-status enable
  end
end
```

Determining the PoE Power Capacity

To determine the PoE power capacity, use the following command:

```
get switch poe inline
```

Reset the PoE Power on a Port

To reset the PoE power on a port, use the following command:

```
execute poe-reset <port>
```

Spanning Tree Protocol

Spanning tree protocol is a link-management protocol that ensures a loop-free Layer 2 network topology.

FortiSwitch supports the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), which is defined in the IEEE 802.1Q standard.

MSTP Overview and terminology

MSTP supports multiple spanning tree instances, where each instance carries traffic for one or more VLANs (the mapping of VLANs to instances is configurable).

MSTP is backward-compatible with STP and RSTP. A given Layer 2 network may contain switches that are running MSTP, STP or RSTP.

MSTP is built on RSTP, so it provides fast recovery from network faults and fast convergence times.

Regions

A region is a set of interconnected switches that have the same MST configuration (region name, MST revision number and VLAN-to-instance mapping). A network may have any number of regions. Regions are independent of each other (VLAN-to-instance mapping is different in each region).

FortiSwitch supports 15 MST instances in a region. Multiple VLANs can be mapped to each MST instance. Each switch in the region must have the identical mapping of VLANs to instances.

The MST region acts like a single bridge to adjacent MST regions and to non-MST STP protocols.

IST

Instance 0 is a special instance, called the IST. IST is a spanning tree that connects all of the MST switches in a region. All VLANs are assigned to the IST.

IST is the only instance that exchanges BPDUs. The MSTP BPDU contains information for each MSTP instance (captured in an M-record). The M-records are added to the end of a regular RSTP BPDU. This allows MSTP region to inter-operate with an RSTP switch.

CST

The Common Spanning Tree (CST) interconnects the MST regions and all instances of STP or RSTP that are running in the network.

Hop Count and Message Age

MST does not use the BPDU message age within a region. The message-age and maximum-age fields in the BPDU are propagated unchanged within the region.

Within the region, a hop-count mechanism is used to age out the BPDU. The IST root sends out BPDUs with hop count set to Maximum hops. The hop count is decremented each time the BPDU is forwarded. If the hop count reaches zero, the switch discards the BPDU and ages out the information on the receiving port.

MSTP configuration

Configuration consist of two steps:

- configure STP settings that are common to all MST instances.
- configure settings that are specific to each MST instance.

Configuring STP settings

Some STP settings (region name and MST revision number) are common to all MST instances. Also, protocol timers are common to all instances, because only the IST sends out BPDUs.

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to Switch > STP > Settings
2. Update the settings as described in the following table
3. Click Apply to save the settings.

Settings	Guidelines
Enable	Enables MSTP for this switch.
Name	Region name. All switches in the MST region must have the identical name.
Revision	The MSTP revision number. All switches in the region must have the same revision number. Range of values is 0 - 65535 Default value is 0.
Hello-Time	Hello time is how often (in seconds) that the switch sends out a BPDU. Range of values is 1 to 10. Default value is 2.
Forward-Time	Forward time is how long (in seconds) a port will spend in listening and learning state before transitioning to forwarding state. Range of values is 4 to 30. Default value is 15.

Settings	Guidelines
Max-Age	The maximum age before the switch considers the received BPDU information on a port to be expired. Max-age is used when interworking with switches outside the region. Range of values is 6 to 40. Default value is 20.
Max-Hops	Maximum hops is used inside the MST region. Hop count is decremented each time the BPDU is forwarded. If max-hops reaches zero, the switch discards the BPDU and ages out the information on the receiving port. Range of values is 1 to 40. Default value is 20.

Using the CLI:

```

config switch stp settings
  set forward-time <4 - 30>
  set hello-time <1 - 10>
  set max-age <6 - 40>
  set max-hops <1 - 40>
  set name <region name>
  set revision <0 - x>
  set status {enable | disable}
end

```

Configuring an MST instance

STP topology is unique for each MST instance in the region. You can configure a different bridge priority and port parameters for each instance.

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to Switch > STP > Instance
2. Create a new MST instance, or select an existing instance to edit.
3. Update the instance parameters as described in the following table.
4. Click Apply to save the settings.

Settings	Guidelines
ID	Instance ID. Range is 1 - 15.
Priority	Priority is a component of bridge ID. The switch with the lowest bridge ID becomes the root switch for this MST instance. Allowed values: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440 Default value is 32768
VLAN Range	The VLANs that map to this MST instance. You can specify individual VLAN numbers, or a range of numbers. Note: do not assign any VLAN to more than one MST instance. Each VLAN number is in the range 1-4094
Port Configuration	
Name	Port that will participate in this MST instance.
Cost	The switch uses port cost to select designated ports. Port cost is added to the received PBDU root cost in any BPDU sent on this port. A lower value is preferred. The range of values is 1 to 200,000,000. Default value depends on the interface speed: - 10 Gigabit Ethernet: 2,000 - Gigabit Ethernet: 20,000 - Fast Ethernet: 200,000 - Ethernet: 2,000,000
Priority	The switch uses port priority to choose among ports of the same cost. The port with the lowest priority is put into forwarding state. The valid values are: 0, 32, 64, 96, 128, 160, 192, and 224. Default value : 128

Using the CLI:

```

config switch stp instance
  edit <instance number>
    set priority <>
  config stp-port
    edit <port name>
      set cost <>
      set priority <>
    next
  set vlan-range <vlan range>
end

```


Example:

```
config switch stp instance
  edit "1"
    set priority 8192
  config stp-port
    edit "port18"
      set cost 0
      set priority 128
    next
    edit "port19"
      set cost 0
      set priority 128
    next
  end
  set vlan-range 5 7 11-20
end
```

Interactions outside of the MSTP Region

A boundary port on an MST switch is a port that receives an STP (version 0) BPDU or an RSTP (version 2) BPDU, or a PBDU from a different MST region.

If the port receives a version 0 BPDU, it will only send version 0 BPDUs on that port. Otherwise, it will send version 3 (MST) BPDUs, since the RSTP switch will read this as an RSTP BPDU.

Viewing the MSTP Configuration

In order to view the MSTP configuration details, use the following commands:

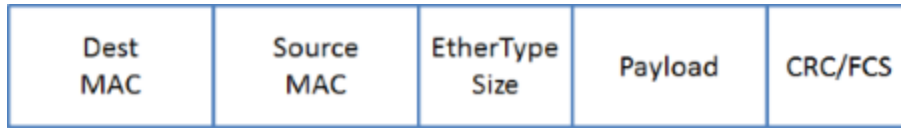
```
get switch stp instance
get switch stp settings
```

Use the following commands to display information about the MSTP instances in the network:

```
diagnose stp instance list
diagnose stp vlan list
diagnose stp mst-config list
```

VLAN Tagging

FortiSwitch ports will process tagged and untagged Ethernet frames. Untagged frames do not carry any VLAN information.



Tagged frames include an additional header (the 802.1Q header) after the Source MAC address. This header includes a VLAN ID. This allows the VLAN value to be transmitted between switches.



The FortiSwitch provides port parameters to configure and manage VLAN tagging.

Native VLAN

You can configure a native VLAN for each port. The native VLAN is like a default VLAN for untagged incoming packets. Outgoing packets for the native VLAN are sent as untagged frames.

The native VLAN is assigned to any untagged packet arriving at an ingress port.

At an egress port, if the packet tag matches the native VLAN, the packet is sent out without the VLAN header.

Allowed VLAN List

The Allowed VLAN list for each port specifies the VLAN tag values for which the port can transmit or receive packets.

For a tagged packet arriving at an ingress port, the tag value must match a VLAN on the Allowed VLAN list. The native VLAN is NOT an allowed value for an incoming tagged packet.

At an egress port, the packet tag must match the native VLAN or a VLAN on the Allowed VLAN list.

Packet Processing

Ingress processing ensures that the port accepts only packets with allowed VLAN values (untagged packets are assigned the native VLAN, which is implicitly allowed). At this point, all packets are now tagged with a valid VLAN.

The packet is sent to each egress port that can send the packet (because the packet tag value matches the native VLAN or an Allowed VLAN on the port).

Ingress Port

Untagged packet

- packet is tagged with the native VLAN and allowed to proceed
- the Allowed VLAN list is ignored

Tagged packet

- tag VLAN value must match an Allowed VLAN (which excludes the native VLAN)
- packet keeps the VLAN tag and is allowed to proceed

Egress Port

All packets that arrive at an egress port are tagged packets.

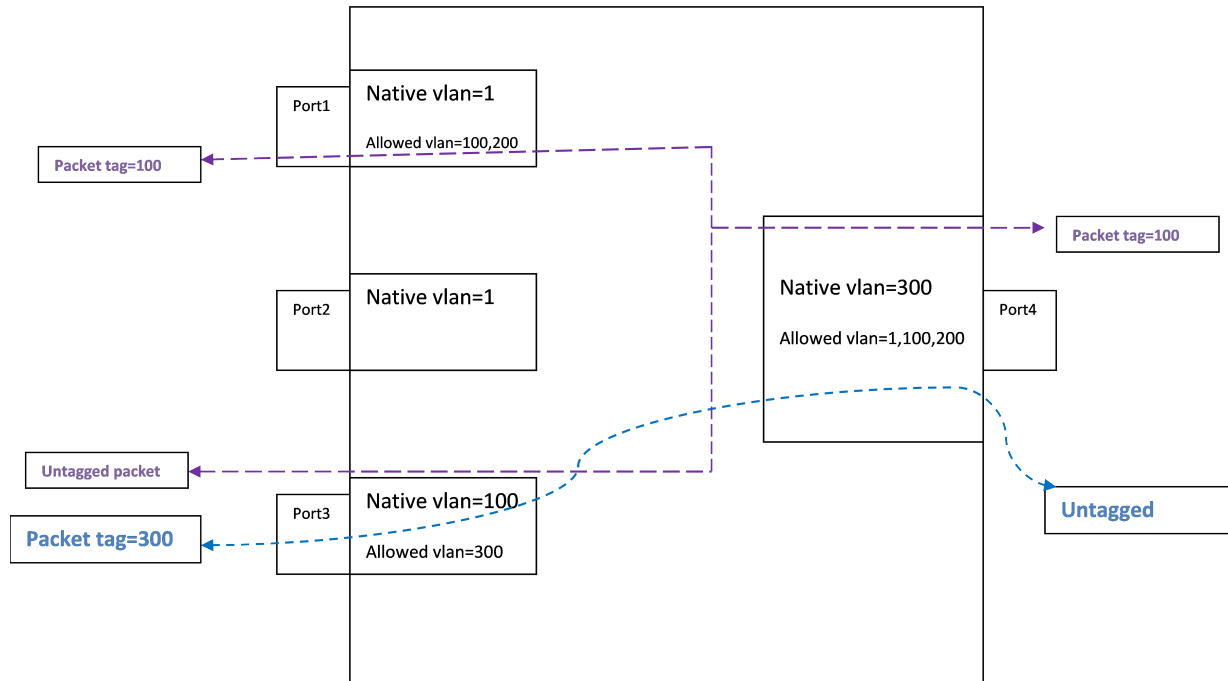
If the packet tag value is on the Allowed VLAN list, the packet is sent out with the existing tag.

if the packet tag value is the native VLAN, the tag is stripped and then the packet is sent out.

Otherwise the packet is dropped.

Example 1

Example flows for tagged and untagged packets.



Purple flow:

An untagged packet arriving at Port3 is assigned VLAN 100 (the native VLAN), and flows to all egress ports that will send VLAN 100 (Port1 and Port4).

A tagged packet (VLAN 100) arriving at Port4 is allowed (VLAN 100 is allowed). The packet is sent out from Port1 and Port3. On Port3, VLAN 100 is the native VLAN, so the packet is sent without a VLAN tag.

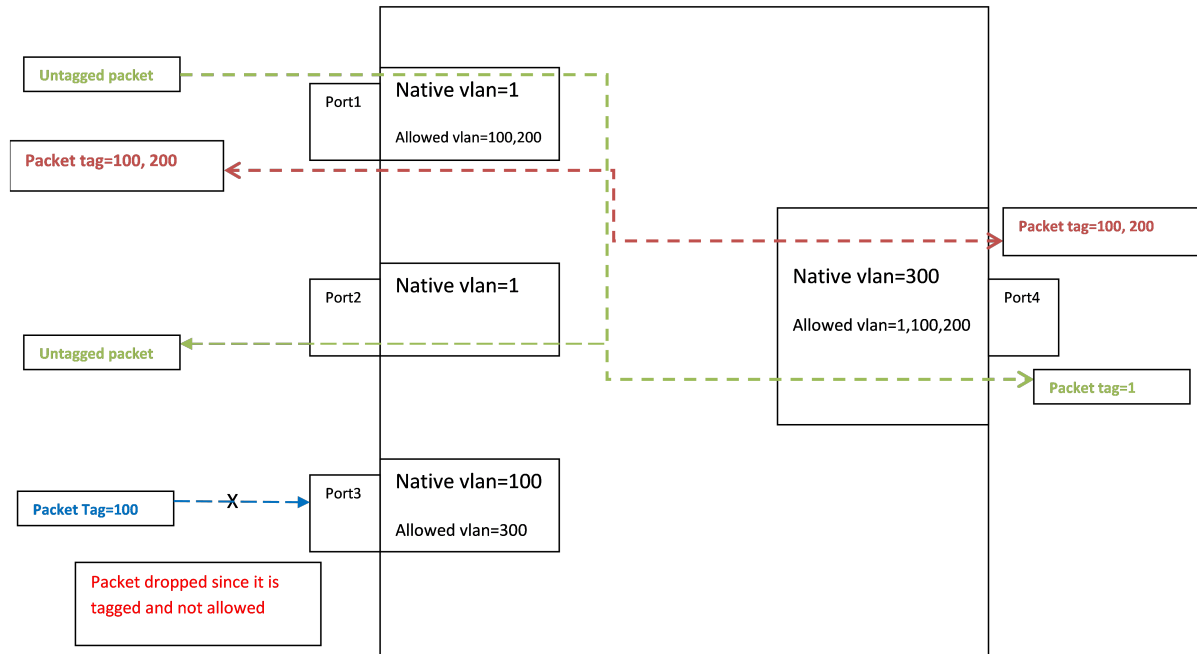
Blue flow:

An untagged packet arriving at Port 4 is assigned VLAN 300 (the native VLAN). Then it flows out all ports that will send Vlan300 (Port 3).

A tagged packet (VLAN 300) arriving at Port3 is allowed. The packet is sent to egress from Port4. VLAN 300 is the native VLAN on Port4, so the packet is sent without a VLAN tag.

Example 2

Example of invalid tagged VLAN.



Green flow:

Between Port1 and Port2, packets are assigned to VLAN 1 at ingress, and then the tag is removed at egress.

Blue flow:

Incoming on Port 3, a tagged packet with VLAN value 100 is not allowed, because 100 is the native VLAN.

Layer 2 Interfaces

This chapter provides information about configuring FortiSwitch layer 2 interfaces.

Configuring Switched Interfaces

Default configuration will suffice for regular switch ports. The default VLAN is set to 1, STP is enabled, and all other optional capabilities are disabled.

You can configure optional capabilities such as Loop Guard, IEEE 802.1x authentication, and Private VLAN. These capabilities are covered in subsequent sections of this document.

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to Switch > Interface > Interface
2. Select the port to update and click Edit.
3. Enter a new value for native VLAN.

Using the CLI:

```
config switch interface
edit <port>
set native-vlan <vlan>
set allowed-vlans <vlan> [<vlan>] [<vlan> - <vlan>]
set stp-state {enabled | disabled}
set edge-port {enabled | disabled}
```

Viewing Interface Configuration

Display port configuration using following command:

```
show switch interface <port>
```

Display port settings using following command:

```
config switch interface
edit <port>
get
```

Fortinet Loop Guard

A loop in a layer 2 network results in broadcast storms that have far-reaching and unwanted effects. Fortinet Loop Guard helps to prevent loops. When Loop Guard is enabled on a switch port, the port monitors its subtending network for any downstream loops. If a port detects a loop, the system takes the port out of service to protect the overall network.

The loop guard feature is designed to work in concert with STP rather than as a replacement for STP. Each port that has loop guard enabled will periodically broadcast Loop Guard Data Packets (LGDP) packets to its network. If a broadcast packet sent out on a port is subsequently received by the same port, a loop exists downstream.

The system takes the port out of service. The port returns to service after a configured timeout duration. If the timeout value is zero, you must manually reset the port.

By default, Loop Guard is disabled on all ports, and the timeout is set to Zero.

Configuring Loop Guard

Using the CLI:

```
config switch interface
  edit port <number>
    set loop-guard <enabled|disabled>
    set loop-guard-timeout <integer>
```

Use the following command to reset a port that detected a loop:

```
execute loop-guard reset <port>
```

Viewing Loop Guard Configuration

Display the Loop Guard configuration for a port using following command:

```
config switch interface <port>
  show
```

Link Aggregation Groups

This chapter provides information on how to configure a Link Aggregation Group (LAG). For LAG control, FortiSwitch supports the industry-standard Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

FortiSwitch supports LACP protocol in active and passive modes.

In active mode, you can optionally specify the minimum and maximum number of active members in a trunk group.

FortiSwitch supports flap guard protection for switch ports in a LAG.

Configuring the Trunk and LAG Ports



It is important to configure the trunk to prevent loops.

Using the web-based manager:

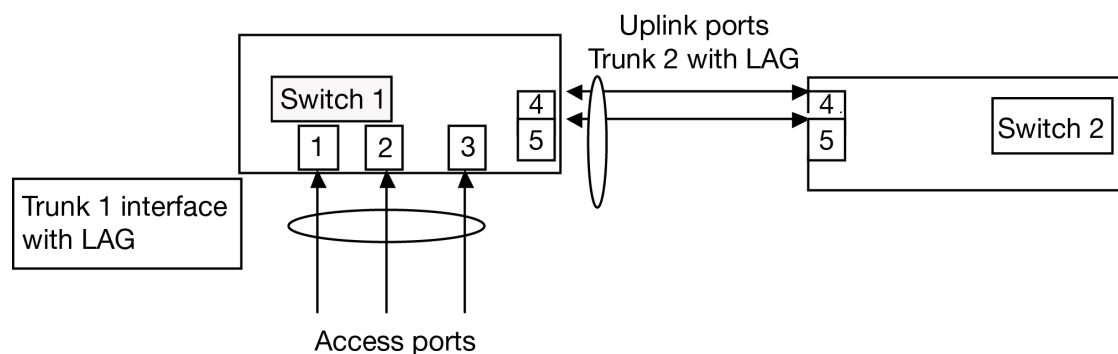
1. Go to **Switch > Port > Trunk** and select **Create Trunk**.
2. Give the trunk an appropriate name.
3. Set **Mode** to either **static**, **lACP-active** or **lACP-passive**.
4. Add the required ports to the **Members** list.
5. Select **OK**.

Using the CLI:

```
config switch trunk
  edit <trunk name>
    set description <description_string>
    set members <ports>
    set mode {lACP-active | lACP-passive | static}
    set member-withdrawal-behaviour {block | forward}
    set lACP-speed {fast | slow}
    set bundle [enable|disable]
      set min_bundle <integer>
      set max_bundle <integer>
    set port-selection-criteria
      {src-ip | src-mac | dst-ip |dst-mac | src-dst-ip |src-dst-mac}
  end
end
```

Example Configuration

The following is an example CLI configurations for trunk/LAG ports:

Trunk/LAG ports

1. Configure the trunk 1 interface and assign member ports as a LAG group:

```

config switch trunk
  edit trunk1
    set members "port1" "port2" "port3"
    set description test
    set mode lacp-passive
    set port-selection criteria src-dst-ip
  end
end

```

2. Configure the switch ports to have native vlan assignments and allow those vlans on the port that will be the uplink port:

```

config switch interface
  edit port 1
    set native-vlan 1
  next
  edit port 2
    set native-vlan 2
  next
  edit port 3
    set native-vlan 3
  next
  edit port 4
    set native-vlan 4
    set allowed vlans 1 2 3
  next
  edit port 5
    set native-vlan 5
    set allowed-vlans 1 2 3
  end
end

```

3. Configure the trunk 2 interface and assign member ports as a LAG group:

```

config switch trunk
  edit trunk2
    set members "port4" "port5"
    set description test
    set mode lacp-passive
    set port-selection criteria src-dst-ip
  end

```

end

Viewing the Configured Trunk

In order to see the details of a configured trunk, use the following command:

```
diagnose switch trunk list
```

Port Mirroring

This chapter contains information on how to configure layer 2 port mirroring.

Configuring a Port Mirror

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to **Switch > Port > Mirror**.
2. Enter a name for the mirror.
3. Set the **Status Enable** check box to set the mirror to active.
4. Select a Destination Port.
5. Select available ports to be used for Ingress Monitoring and Egress Monitoring.
6. Enable the **Packet switching functionality when mirroring** option if the destination port is not a dedicated port. For example, enable this option if you connect a laptop to the switch and you are running a packet sniffer along with the management GUI on the laptop.

Using the CLI:

```
config switch mirror
  edit "m1"
    set dst "port5"
    set src-egress "port2" "port3"
    set src-ingress "port2" "port4"
    set status active
    set switching-packet enable
end
```

Multiple Mirror Destination Ports (MTP)

With some FortiSwitch models, you can configure multiple mirror destination ports. However, note the following guidelines and restrictions:

- Always set the destination port before setting the src-ingress or src-egress ports
- Any port configured as a src-ingress or src-egress port in one mirror cannot be configured as a destination port in another mirror.
- For switch models FS-1024D, FS-1048D, and FS--3032D:
 - You can configure a maximum of four mirror destination ports.
 - You can configure a maximum of four ingress/egress ports.
 - The same ingress/egress port can be mirrored to more than one destination port.
- For switch models FS-108D-POE and FS-224D-POE:
 - You can configure up to seven port mirrors, each with a different destination port.

- There is no limit on the number of ingress or egress ports.
- An ingress or egress port cannot be mirrored to more than one destination port.

The above restrictions apply to active port mirrors. If you try to activate an invalid port mirror configuration, the system will display the `Insufficient resources!!` error message.

The following example configuration is valid for FortiSwitch-3032D:

```
config switch mirror
  edit "m1"
    set dst "port16"
    set status active
    set src-ingress "port3" "port5" "port7"
  next
  edit "m2"
    set dst "port22"
    set status active
    set src-ingress "port3" "port5"
  next
  edit "m3"
    set dst "port1"
    set status active
    set src-egress "port3"
  next
  edit "m4"
    set dst "port2"
    set status active
    set src-egress "port3"
end
```

(The above configuration includes three ingress ports, one egress port, and four destination ports. The port3 ingress and egress ports are mirrored to multiple destinations).

The following example configuration is valid for FortiSwitch-224D-POE:

```
config switch mirror
  edit "m1"
    set dst "port1"
    set status active
    set src-ingress "port2" "port7"
  next
  edit "m2"
    set dst "port5"
    set status active
    set src-egress "port2"
  next
  edit "m3"
    set dst "port3"
    set status active
    set src-ingress "port6"
  next
  edit "m4"
    set dst "port4"
    set status active
    set src-egress "port6" "port8"
end
```

(The above configuration includes three ingress ports, three egress ports and four destination ports. Each ingress and egress port is mirrored to only one destination port).

Private VLANs

This chapter contains information on the creation and management of private virtual local area networks (VLANs).

About Private VLANs

A Private VLAN divides the original VLAN, now called the Primary VLAN, into sub-VLANs (Secondary VLANs), while keeping the existing IP subnet and layer 3 configuration. Unlike a regular VLAN, which is a single broadcast domain, private VLANs partitions one broadcast domain into multiple smaller broadcast subdomains.

After a Private VLAN is configured, the Primary VLAN is used to forward frames downstream to all Secondary VLANs.

There are two main types of Secondary VLAN:

- **Isolated:** Any switch ports associated with an Isolated VLAN can reach the primary VLAN, but not any other Secondary VLAN. In addition, hosts associated with the same Isolated VLAN cannot reach each other. Only one Isolated VLAN is allowed in one Private VLAN domain.
- **Community:** Any switch ports associated with a common community VLAN can communicate with each other and with the primary VLAN but not with any other secondary VLAN. There can be multiple distinct community VLANs within one Private VLAN domain.

There are mainly two types of ports in a Private VLAN: Promiscuous port (P-Port) and Host port.

- **Promiscuous port (P-Port):** The switch port connects to a router, firewall or other common gateway device. This port can communicate with anything else connected to the primary or any secondary VLAN. In other words, it is a type of a port that is allowed to send and receive frames from any other port on the VLAN.
- **Host Ports** further divides in two types – Isolated port (I-Port) and Community port (C-port).
 - **Isolated Port (I-Port):** Connects to the regular host that resides on isolated VLAN. This port communicates only with P-Ports.
 - **Community Port (C-Port):** Connects to the regular host that resides on community VLAN. This port communicates with P-Ports and ports on the same community VLAN.

Private VLAN Example

1. Enabling a Private VLAN:

```
config switch vlan
edit 1000
    set private-vlan enable
    set isolated-vlan 101
    set community-vlans 200-210
end
end
```

2. Configuring the Private VLAN ports:

```
config switch interface
edit "port2"
    set private-vlan promiscuous
```

```

        set primary-vlan 1000
    next
    edit "port3"
        set private-vlan sub-vlan
        set primary-vlan 1000
        set sub-vlan 200
    next
    edit "port7"
        set private-vlan sub-vlan
        set primary-vlan 1000
        set sub-vlan 101
    next
    edit "port19"
        set private-vlan promiscuous
        set primary-vlan 1000
    next
    edit "port20"
        set private-vlan sub-vlan
        set primary-vlan 1000
        set sub-vlan 101
    next
    edit "port21"
        set private-vlan sub-vlan
        set primary-vlan 1000
        set sub-vlan 101
    end
end

```

Configuring SNMP Access

1. Ensure that the management vlan has SNMP added to the access-profiles:

```

config system interface
    edit <name>
        set ip <ip_address>
        set allowaccess <access_types>
        set interface <name>
    end
end

```

2. Ensure that a SNMP community is created (with host configured):

```

config system snmp community
    edit <id>
        config hosts
            edit <id>
                end
            set name <name>
        end
    end
end

```

Layer 3 Interfaces

This chapter provides information about configuring Layer 3 interfaces. FortiSwitch supports Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVI) and Routed Ports. These interface types are described in detail below.

Switched Virtual Interfaces

Switched Virtual Interface (or SVI) is a logical interface that is associated with a VLAN. You can assign an IP address to the SVI interface to enable routing between VLANs. For example, we may use SVIs to route between two different VLANs connected to a switch (no need to connect through a L3 router).

The SVI attaches to the "internal" interface in the switch. An SVI supports routing and switching protocols.

Configuring a Switched Virtual Interface

Using the CLI:

Set the Allowed VLAN list on the internal interface. Include all of the VLANs for ports that route through this SVI.

```
config switch interface
  edit internal
    set allowed-vlans <vlan list>
  end
```

Create a system interface. Give it an IP subnet and an associated VLAN.

```
config system interface
  edit <system interface name>
    set ip <IP address and mask>
    set vlanid <vlan>
    set interface internal
    set allowaccess ping ssh telnet
```

Configure a static route:

```
config router static
  edit 1
    set dst <IP subnet and mask>
    set device <system interface name>
```

Example SVI Configuration

The following is an example CLI configurations for SVI static routing.

In this configuration, Server-1 is connected to switch Port1 and Server-2 is connected to switch Port2. Their IP and MAC address are show in the diagram. Port1 is a member of VLAN 4000 and Port2 is a member of VLAN 2.

For Server-1, Port1 is the gateway and for Server-2, port2 is the gateway.

(Note: For simplicity, assume that both port1 and port are on same switch)

1. Configure Native VLANs for Port1 & Port2. Also configure “internal” interface to allow the native VLANs for Port1 and Port2.:

```
config switch interface
edit port1
set native-vlan 4000
edit port2
set native-vlan 2
edit internal
set allowed-vlans 2, 4000
end
```

2. Create L3 system interfaces that correspond to port 1 (VLAN 4000) and Port 2 (VLAN 2):

```
config system interface
edit vlan4000
set ip 192.168.11.1/24
set vlanid 4000
set interface internal
set allowaccess ping ssh telnet
next
edit vlan2
set ip 192.168.10.1/24
set vlanid 2
set interface internal
set allowaccess ping ssh telnet
end
```

3. Configure static routes, so that the switch will know how to route between the two VLANs:

```
config router static
edit 1
set dst 192.168.10.0/24
set device vlan2
next
edit 2
set dst 192.168.11.0/24
set device vlan4000
end
```

Viewing SVI Configuration

Display the status of SVI configuration using following command:

```
show system interface [ <system interface name> ]
```

Routed Interfaces

A routed port is a physical port on a switch that acts like a port on a router. It supports all routing protocols and terminates Layer 2 completely. It does not support VLAN sub-interfaces and it is not associated with a VLAN. A routed port typically connects to either a server or a router (a Layer 3 device).

The routed port is associated with a subnet.

The main reason to use a routed interface is to simplify the network topology.

Configuring a Routed Interface

Using the CLI:

Set the Allowed VLAN list on the internal interface. Include the VLANs of the routed ports.

```
config switch interface
  edit internal
    set allowed-vlans <vlan list>
  end
```

Create a Layer 3 virtual interface corresponding to the physical port:

```
config system interface
  edit <rvi name>
    set switch-members <port> <port> ...
  next
  edit <virtual device name>
    set vlanid <vlan>
    set ip <ip subnet> <mask>
    set interface <rvi name>
    set allowaccess ping telnet
```

Configure static routes, so that the switch will know how to route between VLANs:

```
config router static
  edit 2
    set device <virtual device name>
    set dst <ip subnet>
```

Example Routed Port Configuration

The following is an example CLI configuration for Routed Port static routing.

In this configuration, we configure Port2 and Port6 as a Routed Port. We created interface I-RED and I-GREEN as RVI interface. Remainder of the ports in the switch are normal Layer 2 ports.

1. Configure Native VLANs for Port2, Port6 and Port9. Also configure "internal" interface to allow native VLANs for Port2, Port6 and Port9.:

```
config switch interface
  edit port2
    set native-vlan 10
  edit port6
    set native-vlan 20
  edit port9
    set native-vlan 30
  edit internal
    set allowed-vlans 10,20,30
  end
```

2. Create L3 virtual interfaces corresponding to the physical ports:

```
config system interface
  edit "i-red"
    set switch-members "port2"
  next
```

```

edit "i-green"
    set switch-members "port6"
next
edit "rVlan10"
    set vlanid 10
    set ip 1.1.3.1 255.255.255.0
    set interface "i-red"
    set allowaccess ping telnet
next
edit "gVlan20"
    set vlanid 20
    set ip 172.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping telnet
    set interface "i-green"
next
edit "b-vlan30"
    set vlanid 30
    set ip 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
    set allowaccess ping telnet
    set interface internal
end

```

3. Configure static routes, so that the switch will know how to route between the two VLANs:

```

config router static
edit 1
    set device "mgmt"
    set gateway 10.105.0.1
next
edit 2
    set device "rVlan10"
    set dst 1.1.3.0/24
next
edit 3
    set device "gVlan20"
    set dst 172.168.13.0/24
next
edit 4
    set device "b-vlan30"
    set dst 192.168.13.0/24
end

```

Viewing Routed Port Configuration

Display the status of RVI configuration using following commands

```
show system interface [ <system interface name> ]
```

Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) Routing

Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) is a forwarding mechanism that enablee load-sharing of traffic to multiple paths of equal cost.

An ECMP set is formed when the routing table contains multiple next-hop address for the same destination with equal cost.

Routes of equal cost have the same preference and metric value. If there is an ECMP set for an active route, the switch uses a hash algorithm to choose one of the next-hop addresses.

As input to the hash, the switch uses one or more of the following fields in the packet to be routed: Source IP, Destination IP, or Input Port.

Configuring ECMP

The switch will automatically use ECMP to choose between equal-cost routes.

As input to the hash, you can configure the switch to use one or more of the following fields in the packet to be routed: Source IP, Destination IP, or Input Port.

This configuration value is system-wide. Source IP is the default value.

Notes and Restrictions

Maximum of 8 alternative paths (i.e. ecmp path).

When you configure a static route with a gateway, the gateway must be in the same IP subnet as the device. Also, the destination subnet cannot be equal to any of device IP subnets in the system.

When you configure a static route without a gateway, the destination subnet be in the same IP subnet as the device.

Using the CLI:

```
config system setting
    set v4-ecmp-mode [ source-ip-based ] [ dst-ip-based ] [ port-based ]
end
```

Example ECMP Configuration

The following is an example CLI configuration for ECMP forwarding.

In this configuration, we configure Port2 and Port6 as routed ports. We create interfaces I-RED and I-GREEN as RVI interface. The remaining ports in the switch are normal Layer 2 ports.

1. Configure Native VLANs for Port2, Port6 and Port9. Also configure "internal" interface to allow native VLANs for Port2, Port6 and Port9.:

```
config switch interface
    edit port2
        set native-vlan 10
    edit port6
        set native-vlan 20
    edit port9
        set native-vlan 30
    edit internal
        set allowed-vlans 10,20,30
end
```

2. Configure system interfaces.:

```
config system interface
```

```

edit "internal"
  set type physical
next
edit "i-blue"
  set ip 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  set allowaccess ping https http ssh snmp telnet
  set vlanid 10
  set interface internal
next
edit "i-red"
  set ip 172.16.11.1 255.255.255.0
  set allowaccess ping ssh telnet
  set vlanid 20
  set interface "internal"
next
edit "i-green"
  set ip 172.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
  set allowaccess ping https http ssh snmp telnet
  set vlanid 30
  set interface "internal"
next
end

```

3. Configure static routes. We are configuring multiple next hop gateway for the same network:

```

config router static
  edit 1
    set device "mgmt"
    set gateway 10.105.0.1
  next
  edit 2
    set device "i-red"
    set dst 8.8.8.0/24
    set gateway 172.16.11.2
  next
  edit 3
    set device "i-green"
    set dst 8.8.8.0/24
    set gateway 172.168.13.2
  next

```

Viewing ECMP Configuration

Display the status of ECMP configuration using following commands

```
show system interface [ <system interface name> ]
```

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a point-to-point protocol to detect faults in the datapath between the endpoints of an IETF-defined tunnel (such as IP, IP-in-IP, GRE, MPLS LSP/PW).

BFD defines Demand mode and Asynchronous mode operation. The FortiSwitch supports Asynchronous mode. In this mode, the systems periodically send BFD Control packets to one another, and if a number of those packets in a row are not received by the other system, the session is declared to be down.

BFD packets are transported using UDP/IP encapsulation and BFD control packets are identified using well known UDP destination port 3784 (Note: BFD echo packets are identified using 3785).

BFD packets are not visible to the intermediate nodes and are generated and processed by the tunnel end systems only.

Configuring BFD

Use the following steps to configure BFD:

1. Configure the following values in the system interface:
 - Enable BFD. Set to **enable**, or set to **global** to inherit the global configuration value.
 - Desired min TX interval. This is the minimum interval that the local system would like to use between transmission of BFD control packets. Value range is 1-100,000 ms. Default value is 1000.
 - Required min RX interval. This is the minimum interval that the local system can support between receipt of BFD control packets. If you set this value to zero, the remote system will not transmit BFD control packets. Value range is 1-100,000 ms. Default value is 1000.
 - Detect multi. This is the detection time multiplier. The negotiated transmit interval multiplied by this value is the Detection Time for the receiving system.
2. Enable BFD in the static router configuration:

Using the CLI:

```
config system interface
  edit <system interface name>
    set bfd [enable| disable | global]
    set bfd-desired-min-tx <number of ms>
    set bfd-required-min-rx <number of ms>
    set bfd-detect-multi [1..50]
  next
config router static
  set bfd enable
```

Viewing BFD Configuration

Display the status of BFD sessions using following commands

```
get router info bfd neighbor [ <IP address of neighbor>]
```

OurAddr	NeighAddr	LD/RD	State	Int
192.168.15.2	192.168.15.1	1/4	UP	vlan2000
192.168.16.2	192.168.16.1	2/2	UP	vlan2001

Use the following command to display additional detail:

```
get router info bfd neighbor detail
```

IP-MAC Binding

Use IP-MAC binding to prevent ARP spoofing.

Port accepts a packet only if the source IP address and source MAC address in the packet match an entry in the IP-MAC binding table.

You can enable/disable IP-MAC binding for the whole switch, and you can override this global setting for each port.

Configuring IP-MAC Binding

Use the following steps to configure IP-MAC Binding:

1. Configure switch ip-mac-binding global setting.
2. Create the IP-MAC bindings. You can activate each binding individually.
3. Set each port to follow the global setting. You can also override the global setting for individual ports by enabling or disabling IP-MAC binding for the port.

Using the CLI:

```

config switch global
  set ip-mac-binding [enable| disable]

config switch ip-mac-binding
  edit 1
    set ip <IP address and network mask>
    set mac <MAC address>
    set status (enable| disable)
  next
end
config switch interface
  edit <port>
    set ip-mac-binding (enable| disable | global)
  edit <trunk name>
    set ip-mac-binding (enable| disable | global)

```

Notes

For a switch port, the default IP-MAC binding value is disabled.

When you configure a trunk, the default is for the trunk to follow the global value. You can also explicitly enable or disable IP-MAC binding for a trunk, as shown above.

When you add member ports to the trunk, all ports take on the trunk setting. If you later remove a port from the trunk group, the port is reset to the default value (disabled).

No duplicate entries allowed in the mapping table.

Rules are disabled by default. You need to explicitly enable each rule.

Mapping table holds up to 1024 rules.

Viewing IP-MAC Binding Configuration

Display the status of IP-MAC binding using following command

```
show switch ip-mac-binding <entry number>
```


802.1x Authentication

This chapter contains information about how to use IEEE 802.1x authentication on Fortinet switches.

About 802.1x

FortiSwitch supports IEEE 802.1x authentication to control network access. FortiSwitch implements port-based and MAC-based access.

A supplicant connected to a port on the switch must be authenticated by a Radius/diameter server in order to gain access to the network. The supplicant and the authentication server communicate via the switch using EAP protocol.

With port-based authentication, any user on the authenticated port will have access to the network.

With MAC-based authentication, the switch saves the MAC address of the supplicant's device. The switch limits network access to devices that have successfully been authenticated.

Authenticating with a RADIUS server

Using the CLI:

1. Creating a RADIUS user group:

```
config user radius
  edit <name>
    set server <address>
  end
end
```

2. Creating a user group:

```
config user group
  edit <name>
    set member <list>
    config match
      edit 1
        set group-name <name>
        set server-name <name>
      end
    end
  end
end
```

3. Configuring the switch interface for port-based 802.1x

```
config switch interface
  edit <interface>
    set security-mode 802.1X
    set security-groups <name>
  end
end
```

```

end
end

```

4. Configuring the switch interface for MAC-based 802.1x

```

config switch interface
edit <interface>
set security-mode 802.1X-mac-base
set security-groups <name>
end
end

```

5. Configuring an STP instance

```

config switch stp instance
edit <name>
set priority <integer>
end
end

```

Using the web-based manager:

NOTE: Define the Radius server and remote user group using the CLI (steps 1 and 2 above).

1. Go to **Switch > Interface > Interface** and select the port to update.
2. Set **Security Mode** to either **802.1x** or **802.1x-mac-based**
3. Select **OK**.

Example Configuration

The following is an example configuration for a RADIUS user group, with the CLI syntax shown to create it.

1. Creating a RADIUS user group

```

config user radius
edit R1
set server "192.160.10.98"
next
end

```

2. Creating a user group

```

config user group
edit 802group
set member user1 R1
config match
edit 1
set group-name 802group
set server-name R1
end
end
end
end

```

TACACS

This chapter contains information on using TACACS authentication with your FortiSwitch unit.

Administrative Accounts

Administrative, or admin, accounts allow access to various aspects of the FortiSwitch configuration. The level of access is determined by the access profile used in the admin account.

Configuring an Access Profile for Admin Accounts

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to **System > Admin > Admin Profile** and select **Create New**.
2. Give the profile an appropriate name.
3. Set **Access Control** as desired, choosing between **None**, **Read Only**, or **Read-Write**.
4. Select **OK**.

Using the CLI:

```
config system accprofile
  edit <name>
    set admingrp {none | read | read-write}
    set loggrp {none | read | read-write}
    set netgrp {none | read | read-write}
    set routegrp {none | read | read-write}
    set sysgrp {none | read | read-write}
  end
end
```

Configuring a TACACS Admin Account

Using the web-based manager:

1. Go to **System > Admin > Administrators** and select **Create New**.
2. Give the administrator account an appropriate name.
3. Set **Type** as **Remote**.
4. Set **User Group** to a group for remote users.
5. Enable **Wildcard**.
6. Set **Admin Profile** to use the new profile.
7. Select **OK**.

Using the CLI:

```
config system admin
edit tacuser
set remote-auth enable
set wildcard enable
set remote-group <group>
set accprofile <profile>
end
end
```

User Accounts

User accounts can be used to identify a network user and determine what parts of the network the user is allowed to access.

Configuring a User Account

```
config user tacacs+
edit <tacserver>
set authen-type {ascii | auto | chap | ms_chap | pap}
set authorization enable
set key <authorization_key>
set server <server>
end
end
```

Configuring a User Group

```
config user group
edit <tacgroup>
set member <tacserver>
config match
edit 1
set server-name <server>
set group-name <group>
end
end
end
end
```

Example Configuration

The following is an example configuration of a TACACS user account, with the CLI syntax shown to create it:

1. Configuring a TACACS user account for login authentication:

```
config user tacacs+
edit tacserver
set authen-type ascii
set authorization enable
```

```
    set key temporary
    set server tacacs_server
end
```

2. Configuring a TACACS user group:

```
config user group
  edit tacgroup
    set member tacserver
    config match
      edit 1
        set server-name tacserver
        set group-name tacgroup
      end
    end
  end
end
end
```

3. Configuring a TACACS system admin user account:

```
config system admin
  edit tacuser
    set remote-auth enable
    set wildcard enable
    set remote-group tacgroup
    set accprofile noaccess
  end
end
```



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