



---

# ExtremeWare Release Notes

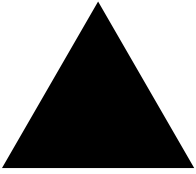
Software Version 6.2.1

Extreme Networks, Inc.  
3585 Monroe Street  
Santa Clara, California 95051  
(888) 257-3000  
<http://www.extremenetworks.com>

©2002 Extreme Networks, Inc. All rights reserved. Extreme Networks and BlackDiamond are registered trademarks of Extreme Networks, Inc. in the United States and certain other jurisdictions. ExtremeWare, ExtremeWare Vista, ExtremeWorks, ExtremeAssist, ExtremeAssist1, ExtremeAssist2, PartnerAssist, Extreme Standby Router Protocol, ESRP, SmartTraps, Alpine, Summit, Summit1, Summit4, Summit4/FX, Summit71, Summit24, Summit48, Summit Virtual Chassis, SummitLink, SummitGbX, SummitRPS and the Extreme Networks logo are trademarks of Extreme Networks, Inc., which may be registered or pending registration in certain jurisdictions. The Extreme Turbodrives logo is a service mark of Extreme Networks, which may be registered or pending registration in certain jurisdictions. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

NetWare and Novell are registered trademarks of Novell, Inc. Merit is a registered trademark of Merit Network, Inc. Solaris is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. F5, BIG/ip, and 3DNS are registered trademarks of F5 Networks, Inc. see/IT is a trademark of F5 Networks, Inc.

All other registered trademarks, trademarks and service marks are property of their respective owners.

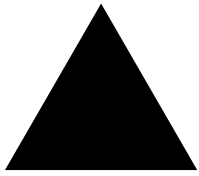


# Contents

---

<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>New Features in ExtremeWare 6.2</b>	<b>1</b>
Features Added or Enhanced in v6.2.0	1
Features Added or Enhanced in v6.2.1	3
<b>Supported Hardware</b>	<b>5</b>
BlackDiamond Module Support	6
Alpine Module Support	7
Summit Module Support	7
GBIC Support	8
<b>Features Unique to the “i” Chipset</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Upgrading from ExtremeWare v6.1 to v6.2</b>	<b>9</b>
Upgrading the BootROM	9
Upgrading ExtremeWare	10
Installing ExtremeWare 6.2.1 on a BlackDiamond 6816	12
Staying Current	13
<b>Supported Limits</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Clarifications, Known Behaviors, and Problems</b>	<b>17</b>
System Related – All Systems	17
System Related – BlackDiamond Switch	19
System Related – Alpine Switches	21
System Related – Summit Switches	21
Command Line Interface (CLI)	21
Switching and VLANs	23
QoS	26
Bi-Directional Rate Shaping	28
ESRP	28
IP Unicast Routing	29
RIP Routing	30
Routing with OSPF	30
IP Multicast Routing and Snooping	30
IPX Routing	31

Security and Access Policies	31
Server Load Balancing	31
Web Cache Redirection / Policy Based Routing	32
NetFlow	34
WEB Management - VISTA	34
SNMP	34
DHCP Server	36
DLCS	36
Virtual Chassis	36
<b>Issues Resolved in this Release</b>	<b>36</b>
General	36
SNMP	36
Server Load Balancing	36
IGMP Snooping	37
QoS	37



# Release Notes for ExtremeWare v6.2.1

---

## Overview

This document contains the following sections:

- New features in ExtremeWare v6.2
- Supported hardware
- “i” Chipset unique features
- Instructions for upgrading from v6.1
- Supported limits
- Clarifications, known behaviors, and problems

For information on issues resolved from previous releases, you can obtain previous versions of release notes through a login account on the Extreme Networks Support web site at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/support/support.asp>.

## New Features in ExtremeWare 6.2

Following are descriptions of features introduced or enhanced in ExtremeWare 6.2 and subsequent releases. These features are described or documented in more detail in the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide* or the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for the relevant software version.

### Features Added or Enhanced in v6.2.0

- Network Address Translation (NAT): NAT is a feature that allows one set of IP addresses, typically private IP addresses, to be converted to another set of IP addresses, typically public Internet IP addresses. This conversion is done transparently by having a NAT device (any Extreme Networks switch using the “i” chipset) rewrite the source IP address and Layer 4 port of the packets.

NAT is typically used to conserve IP address space by mapping a large number of inside (private) addresses to a much smaller number of outside (public) addresses. The NAT modes in the 6.2 release only support translating traffic initiating from inside addresses.

See Chapter 9, “Network Address Translation” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature. The feature is also described in Chapter 9 of the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide*.

- **MAC Address Security:** MAC-based security allows you to control the way the FDB is learned and populated. By managing entries in the FDB, you can block, assign priority (queues), and control packet flows on a per-address basis. The new MAC address security feature allows you to limit the number of MAC addresses that can be learned on a virtual port. Once the learning limit has been reached, any additional addresses will be blocked. This feature is implemented through a new option in the `configure ports` command.

See Chapter 6, “FDB Commands” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.

- **NetFlow Version 1:** NetFlow flow statistics provide a way for a switch to capture and export traffic classification or precedence information as data traverses, or flows, across portions of a network. A network flow is defined as a unidirectional sequence of packets between a particular source device and destination device that share the same protocol and transport-layer information. Flows are defined by the combination of their source IP address, destination IP address, source port, destination port, and protocol type.

See Chapter 12, “Status Monitoring and Statistics” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.

- **Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP):** VRRP is a proposed IETF standard protocol that allows multiple switches to provide redundant routing services to users, by enabling a group of routers to function as a single virtual default gateway. Like ESRP, VRRP is used to eliminate the single point of failure associated with manually configuring a default gateway address on each host in a network. Because VRRP is a standards-based protocol, it can be used in multi-vendor installations.

See Chapter 15, “Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.

- **Extreme Multiple Instance Spanning Tree Protocol (EMISTP):** EMISTP mode is an extension of STP that allows a physical port to belong to multiple STPDs by assigning the port to multiple VLANs. EMISTP adds significant flexibility to STP network design.

See Chapter 13, “Spanning Tree Protocol” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.

- **Network Login:** Network login is a feature designed to control the admission of user packets into a network by giving addresses only to users that have been properly authenticated. Network login is controlled by an administrator on a per port, per VLAN basis and uses an integration of DHCP, user authentication over the web interface, and, sometimes, a RADIUS server to provide a user database or specific configuration details.

Network Login is described Chapter 3 of the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide*. See Chapter 3, “Managing the Switch” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.

- **Ethernet Automatic Protection Switching (EAPS):** The EAPS protocol provides fast protection switching to Layer 2 switches interconnected in an Ethernet ring topology, such as a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) or large campuses. EAPS protection switching is similar to what can be achieved with the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), but offers the advantage of converging in less than a second when a link in the ring breaks.

This new feature is documented in Chapter 11 of the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide*. The commands related to this feature are documented in detail in Chapter 11 of the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide*.

- **Software Controlled Redundant Port:** The Software Controlled Redundant Port feature provides a way to back up a specified ethernet port with a redundant dedicated ethernet port. Should the active port go down, the backup port will establish a link and take over for the failed port.

Additionally, a load-shared group of ethernet ports can be backed up with a set of load shared redundant ethernet ports. Should a link go down in the active load shared group, the entire group will fail over to the redundant group.

The commands for configuring this feature are described in detail in Chapter 4, “Configuring Slots and Ports on the Switch” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide*

- BGP Enhancements: A number of enhancements were made to BGP support. They include the following:
  - Support for displaying the BGP community in either decimal number format or `<AS number>:<community number>` format. This applies to both “show configuration” output and in configuration upload files. One or the other can be specified, they cannot be mixed.
  - Support for adding or deleting a particular value to the MED attribute in the BGP Route that has been received, and support for removing the MED attribute completely. During the addition, if the sum of the incoming MED and the value that is being added exceeds the maximum allowable value of the MED, then the value is set to the allowable maximum. During the deletion, if the incoming MED value is less than the value that is being deleted, then the MED is set to zero.
  - The route map has been enhanced in 6.2 to support arithmetic determination of a MED value from IGP metric to route’s NextHop — it derives a MED value from the local AS’s topology for outbound BGP routes to an EBGp neighbor.
  - The ability to remove these Private AS numbers (AS numbers in the range 64512-65535) from the AS Path attribute associated with the routes in the updates sent to EBGp neighbors.

These enhancements are described in Chapter of the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide*. Related commands are described in detail in Chapter 18 of the *ExtremeWare Command Reference Guide*.

## Features Added or Enhanced in v6.2.1

- Odometer: An Odometer feature has been added to keep track of how long each individual component in the whole switch has been functioning since it is manufactured. This odometer counter will be kept in the EEPROM of each monitored component. This means that even when the component is plugged into different chassis, the odometer counter will be available in the new switch chassis. The following components are monitored by the odometer:
  - For the Black Diamond — MSMs and I/O cards
  - For the Alpine — SMM, I/O slots, and power supplies
  - For stackable switches — the CPU

The odometer “readings” have been added to the output from the `show switch` command.

- WCR Modifications: Changes have been made to the existing WCR feature to support the option of specifying the L4 source IP port in place of the L4 destination IP port. The change is to basically support the requirements of a Summit Px1 application switch when deployed in a half-NAT mode. This requires the ability to redirect the traffic stream returning from the proxy server up to the Summit Px1 switch. The most direct way of identifying these traffic streams is by the L4 source port. The WCR feature was also enhanced to load balance among the next hops based on the IP source addresses of the flow redirect rule.

In addition, configurable health checks support has been added to control the frequencies.

- BGP enhancements: BGP update message transmission has been optimized for faster synchronization and convergence. Now the transmission of all the Internet routes should take approximately 30 seconds.

- **Diagnostics:** A number of enhancements have been made in ExtremeWare diagnostics. These include improved speed (decreased boot time) for the Fastpost diagnostic, improved error output, and adding some minor packet memory testing to the Normal level diagnostic.
- **Dynamic Packet Memory defect detection and removal (BlackDiamond):** This new feature enables the immediate detection and elimination of packet checksum errors from BlackDiamond I/O blades, through a combination of packet memory (PM) scanning and memory remapping. If system health checking with auto-recovery is enabled on the BlackDiamond, packet memory scanning will be triggered automatically upon three consecutive occurrences of checksum errors, including internal and external MAC port parity errors, EDP checksum errors, and CPU packet or diagnostic packet checksum errors. If packet memory defects are detected, the board will be automatically taken offline, put into a diagnostic mode, the defective buffers remapped, and then returned to operational status.

See Chapter 12, “Status Monitoring and Statistics” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the command to configure the system health checker for auto-recovery.

PM scanning can also be invoked from the command line using the `run diagnostics` command. If packet memory defects are detected, this command will take the board offline, remap the defective buffers, and then returned the board to operational status.

See Appendix B in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of this command.

PM defect detection and mapping is currently supported on the G8Xi, G12SXi, F48Ti, and G8Ti modules. It is not currently supported on the MSM64i.

- **Disable BlackDiamond and Alpine slots:** New commands allow you to disable and enable slots on an Alpine or BlackDiamond switch, leaving a disabled slot in a power down state. A slot can be disabled with or without a blade inserted: a blade that is inserted into a disable slot will stay in the power down state.

See Chapter 4 in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of these commands.

- **EAPS enhancements:** The EAPS functionality has been enhanced in two ways in ExtremeWare 6.2.1:
  - EAPS-Transit switches and ESRP-aware switches now use different hardware queues for broadcasting Control Messages and for forwarding generic broadcast traffic. This ensures that control messages will not get lost in the event of a broadcast storm.
  - Sanity checking is now done to ensure that the configuration of an EAPS domain, and the configuration of the Control VLAN, are correct before attempting to start the EAPS domain running. If there are problems with the configuration, warning messages will be displayed and the domain will not be started.
- **Extreme Standby Router Protocol (ESRP) enhancements:**
  - The Secondary MAC registration feature is a new search mechanism introduced to optimize performance of MAC address lookups for ESRP and VRRP solutions.
  - Domain Member and Sub-VLAN support on Host Attached ports: This feature provides scaling and redundancy up to 3000 VLANs on HA. With the introduction of the Summit Px1, this feature allows users to connect redundant Px1s on our existing ESRP topology. Earlier restrictions that required HA ports and sub-VLANs to be mutually exclusive have been lifted.
  - Two new ESRP election algorithms are provided to ensure no fail back if the original Master recovers.

Chapter 14 in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the command for configuring the ESRP election algorithm.



- **SCP/SSH2 client:** The new feature enables an Extreme Networks switch to function as an SSH2 client. This means you can connect from the switch to a remote device running an SSH2 server, and send commands to that device. You can also use SCP to transfer files to and from the remote device. See Chapter 3, “Managing the Switch” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.
- **MAC Address Lock-down:** MAC address lock-down allows you to “lock” (make static) the current set of FDB entries for a virtual port, and prevent any additional addresses being learned on that port. Once a virtual port is locked, any additional addresses not already in the FDB will be blocked. This feature is implemented through a new option in the `config ports` command. See Chapter 2, “Configuring Slots and Ports on a Switch,” and Chapter 6, “FDB Commands” in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of the commands related to this feature.
- **Port Frame/Packet flooding:** This feature allows Extreme Switch ports to be configured to act like hubs. Ports can be configured as “flooding-enabled ports” so that all frames and packets (including all broadcast, multicast, known and unknown unicast packets) are just passed on to other flooding-enabled ports. This feature is implemented through a new `enable flooding ports` command. See Chapter 4 in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of this command.
- **Worldwide Daylight Savings Time support:** This feature allows very flexible configuration of the day and hour that daylight savings should begin and end in any arbitrary time zone or geographical location. Beginning and ending dates and times may be specified either as a relative day (“begins every second tuesday may at 2:00 ends every fourth sunday september at 1:00”) or as specific dates and times (“begins on 4/15/2002 at 5:00 ends on 9/30/2002 at 5:00”). See Chapter 2 in the *ExtremeWare Software Command Reference Guide* for a detailed description of this command.

## Supported Hardware

This release of ExtremeWare v6.2.1 is designed to support products using the "i" chipset *only*.

ExtremeWare v6.1.9 and v6.2.0 or above requires version 7.2 BootROM. Note that BootROM v7.2 is not backward compatible with previous versions of ExtremeWare v6.x.

ExtremeWare v6.1 or later requires that the BlackDiamond switch use only the MSM64i in MSM slots marked “A”, “B”, “C”, and “D”. It is not possible to use MSM32 modules with ExtremeWare v6.x or higher.

This release supports the following hardware in addition to the hardware mentioned in the User Guides (support for hardware listed in *italics* is new for this release):

Extreme Switch Platform	ExtremeWare Filename/Version	BootRom Filename/Version
<i>BlackDiamond 6816</i> †	v621b20_6816.xtr or v621b20_6816_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin/ v7.2
BlackDiamond switch using MSM64i MSMs†	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin/ v7.2

Extreme Switch Platform	ExtremeWare Filename/Version	BootRom Filename/Version
Alpine 3808	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
Alpine 3804	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
Summit 7i/7iT	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
Summit 1i/1iT	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
Summit 5i/5iT/5iLX	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
Summit 48i	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2
<i>Summit 48Si</i>	v621b20.xtr or v621b20_ssh.xtr/v6.2.1b20	Ngboot72.bin*/ v7.2

\* ExtremeWare v6.1.9 and v6.2.0 or above requires version 7.2 BootROM. Note that BootROM v7.2 is not backward compatible with previous versions of ExtremeWare v6.x.

† ExtremeWare v6.x requires that the BlackDiamond switch use only the MSM64i in MSM slots marked "A" and "B". It is not possible to use MSM32 modules with ExtremeWare v6.x or higher.



*Note: Please see the "Upgrading from v6.1 to v6.2" section for special upgrade instructions when upgrading from v6.1.8b13 or below.*



*Note: The BlackDiamond 6816 requires its own ExtremeWare image (v621b20\_6816.xtr or v621b20\_6816\_ssh.xtr). The image that runs on other BlackDiamond, Alpine, or stackable switches does not support the 6816.*

## BlackDiamond Module Support

BlackDiamond modules supported with ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above and the MSM64i include:

BlackDiamond Module	ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above Support	Uses "i" Chipset
MSM64i	Yes	Yes
G12SXi	Yes	Yes
G8Xi	Yes	Yes
G8Ti	Yes	Yes
F48Ti	Yes	Yes
WDMi	Yes	Yes
F96Ti	Yes (EW 6.1.8b12 or above)	Yes
F32Fi	Yes (EW 6.1.8b13 or above)	Yes
F32T	Yes*	No
F32F	Yes*	No
G4SX - G4LX	Yes*	No

BlackDiamond Module	ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above Support	Uses "i" Chipset
G6SX - G6LX	Yes*	No
DC Power Supply**	Yes	N/A
110V AC Power Supply**	Yes	N/A

\* As documented in Chapter 1 of the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide v6.2.1* and within these release notes, some new features require that the "i" chipset also be present on the I/O module in order for the feature to function.



*Note: Mixed versions of the power supplies should not be installed in the same system. Both power supplies should be of the same type.*

## Alpine Module Support

Alpine modules for the Alpine 3808 or 3804 Chassis supported with ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above include:

Alpine Module	ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above Support	Uses "i" Chipset
SMMi	Basic or Advanced license	N/A
GM-4Si/Xi/Ti	Yes	Yes
FM-32Ti	Yes	Yes
FM-24MFi	Yes	Yes
FM-24Ti	Yes (EW 6.1.7 or above)	Yes
FM-24SFi	Yes (EW 6.1.7 or above)	Yes
GM-WDMi	Yes (EW 6.1.8 or above)	Yes
DC Power Supply	Yes	N/A

## Summit Module Support

Summit modules supported with ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above include:

Summit Module	ExtremeWare v6.1.5 and above Support	Uses "i" Chipset
Summit 7i DC Power Supply	Yes	N/A

## GBIC Support

The following table describes how each version of ExtremeWare interprets the media type of the installed GBIC, based on either the Vista web interface, or the `show port config` command. All versions correctly identify Parallel ID GBIC types; however, some versions do not correctly identify the Serial ID GBIC type because the Serial ID GBICs were introduced after the software was released.

Software Release	1000BaseSX Parallel ID	1000Base-LX Parallel ID	1000Base-SX Serial ID	1000Base-LX Serial ID	LX70 Serial ID
Release 1.X	SX	LX	Not Supported	Not Supported	Not Supported
Release 2.X	SX	LX	LX	LX	LX
Release 3.X	SX	LX	CX	CX	CX
Release 4.X	SX	LX	SX	LX	LX
Release 6.X	SX	LX	SX	LX	LX70 (v6.1.6 and above)

### Summit 48Si Mini-GBIC Support

The Summit 48Si supports the Extreme mini-GBIC only. For reliability and stability reasons, third-party mini-GBICs are not supported at this time.

## Features Unique to the “i” Chipset

The following list summarizes the feature areas specific to the “i” chipset products. Unless noted otherwise, both I/O module and MSM must make use of the “i” chipset to make use of the features listed below.

- QoS and Access Policies — Complete use of IP Access Lists; support for IP DiffServ; support for eight QoS queues per port, instead of four; support for Random Early Detection.
- Bridging/Switching — Support for jumbo frames; support for address and round-robin-based load-sharing algorithms and non-contiguous load-sharing port groups.
- Routing — Wire-speed IPX routing (products without the “i” chipset support IPX routing, but not at wire-speed). Support for BGP4 (though it is not necessary to have “i”-based I/O modules to support BGP4 on the BlackDiamond). Policy-based Routing.
- Server Load Balancing — Support for all Server Load Balancing functions.
- Web Cache Redirection — Support for all WCR functions.
- QoS Bi-directional Rate Shaping — Ability to perform Policy-based QoS for a VLAN's traffic both into and out of the switch.
- Extreme Standby Router Protocol (ESRP) options — Support for ESRP Groups, ESRP Domains and ESRP Host Attach.
- Traffic statistics on a per VLAN basis.
- Subnet directed broadcast packet forwarding improvements.
- System health-checker on the BlackDiamond.
- Extreme Multiple Instance Spanning Tree Protocol (EMISTP) — An extension of STP that allows a physical port to belong to multiple STPDs by assigning the port to multiple VLANs.

- Extreme Automatic Protection Switching (EAPS) — Support for fast protection switching to layer 2 switches interconnected in an Ethernet ring topology.
- Virtual Redundant Router Protocol (VRRP) — Support for the proposed IETF standard protocol that allows multiple switches to provide redundant routing services to users
- Network Address Translation (NAT) — Ability to convert a set of IP addresses, typically private IP addresses, to another set of IP addresses, typically public Internet IP addresses.
- Network login — Ability to control the admission of user packets into a network by giving addresses only to users that have been properly authenticated.

## Upgrading from ExtremeWare v6.1 to v6.2

If you are currently running a release of ExtremeWare v6.1 on a Summit or BlackDiamond switch, you must upgrade to v6.1.9 prior to upgrading to v6.2.1. You must also upgrade your BootROM to BootROM v7.2 to run ExtremeWare v6.1.9 or above. Be sure to perform the BootROM upgrade *before* upgrading to ExtremeWare v6.1.9.

Simply TFTP download v6.1.9 to the primary or secondary image space, make sure you are configured to use that image space, and reboot the switch. Once running on v6.1.9, TFTP download v6.2.1 to the primary or secondary image space, make sure you are configured to use that image space, and reboot the switch. We recommend downloading into an image space that is not currently in use. In this way, the currently used image is preserved should you need to go back. For example, if the primary image space is used currently, upgrade to v6.1.9 using the commands:

```
download image <ipaddress> <v6.1.9_filename> secondary
use image secondary
reboot
```

For detailed instructions on upgrading the BootROM and software images, see the following sections, “Upgrading the BootROM” and “Upgrading ExtremeWare.”



*Note: You must upgrade to BootROM v7.2 to run ExtremeWare v6.1.9 or above. Also note that you must downgrade to BootROM v6.5 to run ExtremeWare 6.1.8 and below. See below for instructions on bootROM upgrades.*

### Upgrading the BootROM

This release is supplied with a new BootROM image for the Summit and BlackDiamond switches. The new BootROM release is critical to the upgrade aspects of ExtremeWare v6.1.9 and v6.2.1 and is not backward compatible with ExtremeWare v6.1.8 or previous ExtremeWare v6.1 releases. Be sure to perform the BootROM upgrade *before* upgrading to ExtremeWare v6.1.9 using the command:

```
download bootrom [ <host_name> | <ip_addr> ] <ngboot.bin_name>
```

Note that BootROM 7.2 is not backward compatible with versions of ExtremeWare prior to 6.1.9. To downgrade to an earlier version of ExtremeWare, be sure to perform a BootROM downgrade *before* downgrading the EW software. To downgrade BootROM, use the following command:

```
download bootrom [ <host_name> | <ip_addr> ] <ngboot.bin_name>
```

Once the BootROM downgrade is complete, you can reboot the system with the previously loaded EW version.

## Upgrading ExtremeWare

Below are instructions specific to upgrading to, and downgrading from, ExtremeWare v6.2 for Summit, Alpine, and BlackDiamond switches.

### Upgrading Switches

ExtremeWare v6.2 can read a stored configuration saved by ExtremeWare v6.X. The procedures outlined below will preserve the ability to downgrade should it become necessary:

- 1 Ensure that the currently used configuration is stored in both the primary and secondary configuration spaces using the `save primary` and `save secondary` commands.
- 2 Configure the switch to use the primary image and the primary configuration using the `use image primary` and `use config primary` commands.
- 3 Verify that all of the above procedures were completed successfully with the `show switch` command.
- 4 Upload the configuration of the switch to a TFTP server for safekeeping using the `upload config <ipaddress> <filename>` command.
- 5 If you are not already running BootROM v7.2, TFTP download BootROM v7.2 to the switch. An example command is “`download bootrom <ipaddress> ngboot7x.bin`”. Reboot the switch to come up with BootROM v7.2.

### Upgrading from ExtremeWare v6.1.8 or Earlier

If you are running a **version of ExtremeWare prior to 6.1.9b11**, do the following:

- 1 TFTP download a version of ExtremeWare v6.1.9 to the primary image space. An example command is “`download image <ipaddress> v619b22.xtr primary`”.



*Caution: If you do not upgrade to v6.1.9 before downloading v6.2.1, the v6.2.1 download will fail, and the following message to be printed from the system:*

```
ERROR: File too large
```

- 2 Reboot the switch. The previous configuration of the switch will be preserved going from the previous version of ExtremeWare to ExtremeWare v6.1.9. Verify that the switch is operating as expected. Save the configuration to the desired configuration location. Please note the following configuration requirement if random early drop probability has been configured on the switch.



*Note: If you have configured "Random Early Drop Probability" in the 6.1.8 or below configuration, after upgrading to 6.1.9, please re-configure the "Random Early Drop Probability" to the desired value using "config red drop-probability" command and save the configuration to the desired location prior to upgrading to v6.2.1.*

- 3 Follow the instructions for upgrading from ExtremeWare v 6.1.9 in the next section.

### Upgrading from ExtremeWare v6.1.9

If you are running a **ExtremeWare version 6.1.9** do the following:

- 1 TFTP download the version of ExtremeWare v6.2.1 to the primary image space. An example command is “`download image <ipaddress> v62xby.xtr primary`”.

- 2 Reboot the switch. The previous configuration of the switch will be preserved going from the previous version of ExtremeWare to ExtremeWare v6.2.1. Verify that the switch is operating as expected. After verification, you may configure features specific to the current version of ExtremeWare.
- 3 Save the configuration to the primary space.



*Note: After upgrading from v6.1.9 to v 6.2.1, the IGMP snooping leave time-out value will be changed from 10 seconds to 0. This results in an IGMP snooping membership entry being removed immediately when an IGMP leave is received from a host.*

*This is good for an environment where only one host is connected. To change the leave time-out value back to 10 seconds, use the following command:*

```
configure igmp snooping leave-timeout 10000
```

## Upgrading from ExtremeWare v6.2.0b60 or Later

If you are running **ExtremeWare version 6.2.0b60**, do the following:

- 1 Before you download the new image, upload configuration to a file on your TFTP server. You will need to download this file after you install the new image.
- 2 TFTP download the version of ExtremeWare v6.2.1 to the primary image space. An example command is “download image <ipaddress> v62xby.xtr primary”.
- 3 Reboot the switch.
- 4 TFTP download the configuration you saved in Step 1, and enter “Y” to reboot the switch.  
Verify that the switch is operating as expected. After verification, you may configure features specific to the current version of ExtremeWare.
- 5 Save the new v6.2.1 configuration to the primary space.  
Do NOT save to the secondary configuration space unless until you are certain a downgrade to the previous image is not required.

## Downgrading Switches

It is assumed that you have followed the upgrade instructions correctly and that the desired previous configuration has been preserved in the secondary configuration space.

- 1 If, as per upgrade instructions, the secondary configuration was saved while using a v6.1 or previous v6.1 image, configure the switch to use the secondary configuration with the `use config secondary` command. If there is no stored configuration saved for that version of ExtremeWare, you will need to re-configure or download the correct configuration file to the switch when running the desired image.
- 2 Use the image in the secondary image space with the `use image secondary` command.
- 3 Verify that the above procedures were completed successfully with the `show switch` command.
- 4 Downgrade the BootROM version to v6.5 if you are pointing the image back to a version of EW previous to 6.1.9. The `show version` command displays the BootROM version as “Unknown” when the BootROM is downgraded.
- 5 Reboot the switch. If you have followed upgrade instructions, your original configuration should be in place. If you did not have the correct configuration downloaded, you may provide a minimal configuration for the switch through CLI sufficient to TFTP download the configuration file

generated during the upgrade procedure. If you do not have the configuration file, re-configure the switch manually.



*Note: When downgrading to a previous version of ExtremeWare, ensure that the switch configuration matches that version of ExtremeWare or below. Pointing the configuration to a new version of ExtremeWare and using a previous version of ExtremeWare is not supported. You will get a warning message from the system when attempting to do so.*

## Installing ExtremeWare 6.2.1 on a BlackDiamond 6816

To install the BlackDiamond version of ExtremeWare 6.2.1 on a BlackDiamond 6816 for the first time, you must follow the procedure that follows. These steps must be followed even if you already have ExtremeWare 6816b6 installed. To upgrade from 6816b6, perform the following steps:

- 1 Remove all modules (MSM64i and I/O) except the MSM64i in slot A.



*Note: Make sure you have no "configurations" saved in primary or secondary.*

- 2 Download BootROM 7.2 using the `download bootrom` command.
- 3 Enter "Y" to complete the upgrade.
- 4 Reboot the switch using the `reboot` command.
- 5 Download ExtremeWare 6.1.9b11 or 6.1.9b22 using the `download image` command.



*Note: You only need to load code into the primary image.*

- 6 Confirm the installation using the `show version` and `show switch` commands.



*Note: Make sure you are booting to your primary image. Otherwise, configure the switch to boot from the primary image with the `use image primary` command.*

- 7 Reboot the switch using the `reboot` command.
- 8 Download ExtremeWare 6.2.1b20 using the `download image` command.



*Note: Install code image into both primary and secondary.*

- 9 Confirm the installation using the `show version` and `show switch` commands.
- 10 Clear the log using the `clear log static` command.

You must perform the same steps for each MSM64i.

## Repopulate the Chassis

To repopulate the chassis after you have installed the BlackDiamond version of ExtremeWare 6.2.1 on each MSM, perform the following steps:

- 1 Power down the chassis.
- 2 Install MSM64i modules in slots A - D.
- 3 Install all I/O modules.
- 4 Power up the chassis.
- 5 Confirm that each MSM64i is running the correct version of ExtremeWare using the `show switch` command.
- 6 Check the log using the `show log` command.



7 If you have critical or major errors, save them into a text file and contact Extreme Technical Support.

## Error Message

If you install an MSM with a BD6816 image onto a BD 6808 chassis, you may get an error message in the SYSLOG saying the image you are running isn't supported, and the LED will light. The message is part of the 6816/6808 download protection. The purpose is to allow a user to move an MSM from a 6808 to a 6816, and have a minimal system mode available to download the proper image. The message means is that there is an image in either the primary or secondary flash bank that doesn't support this functionality. To reset the LED, load the same image in both flash banks and synch the switch.

## Staying Current

For support purposes, we always recommend operating the most current release of ExtremeWare. If you are an Extreme Assist customer, the latest release and release notes are available through the support login portion of the Tech Support web site at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/>

## Supported Limits

The table below summarizes tested metrics for a variety of features. These limits may change but represent the current status. The contents of this table supersedes any values mentioned in the *ExtremeWare Software User Guide*.

Metric	Description	Limit
Access List rules	Maximum number of Access Lists in which all rules utilize all available options	worst case: 255
Access Profiles	Used by SNMP, Telnet, SSH2, Vista Web interface, and Routing Access Policies	128
Access Profile entries	Used by SNMP, Telnet, SSH2, Vista Web interface, and Routing Access Policies	256
BGP Peer Groups	Maximum number of BGP peer groups on a single router	16
BGP peers	Maximum number of BGP peers on a single router	200
BGP routes—BlackDiamond, Summit 7i and Alpine 3808/3804	Maximum number of routes contained in the BGP route table	400,000
BGP routes—Summit 1i, Summit 5i, and Summit 48i	Maximum number of routes contained in the BGP route table	200,000
Jumbo Frame size	Maximum size supported for Jumbo frames, including the CRC.	9216
EAPS—Domains/switch	Maximum number of EAPS domains	64
EAPS—Domains/ring	Maximum number of EAPS domains if no switch in the ring is connected to another ring	64
EAPS—VLAN links	Maximum number of Control or Protected VLANs per EAPS domain	300
EAPS—Master nodes	Number of Master nodes per EAPS domain	1
EAPS—Switches	Maximum number of EAPS switches per ring	No limit

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Limit</b>
ESRP—number of instances	Maximum number of ESRP supported VLANs for a single switch.	64
ESRP—number of ESRP groups	Maximum number of ESRP groups within a broadcast domain	4
ESRP—number of VLANs in a single ESRP domain – Summit “i” series and Alpine	Maximum number of VLANs that can be joined to a single ESRP instance through an ESRP domain. To obtain higher values see configuration notes.	256 recommended; 2000 max
ESRP—number of VLANs in a single ESRP domain – BlackDiamond	Maximum number of VLANs that can be joined to a single ESRP instance through an ESRP domain. To obtain higher values see configuration notes.	1024 recommended; 2000 max
ESRP Route-track entries—Summit “i” series and Alpine	Maximum number of routes that can be tracked by ESRP.	256
ESRP Route-track entries—BlackDiamond switch	Maximum number of routes that can be tracked by ESRP.	1024
ESRP—Maximum VLAN tracks	Maximum numbers of VLAN tracks per VLAN	1
FDB—Maximum number of L2/L3 entries – MSM64i with “i” series I/O modules, Summit 7i, Alpine 3808/3804	Maximum number of MAC addresses/IP host routes for the MSM64i, ALPINE 3808, and Summit 7i.	256,000
FDB—Maximum number of L2/L3 entries – Summit 1i, Summit 5i, and Summit 48i	Maximum number of MAC addresses/IP host routes for the Summit 1i, Summit 5i, and Summit 48i	128,000
FDB—Maximum number of L2/L3 entries for non-“i” series BlackDiamond I/O modules.	Maximum number of MAC addresses/IP host routes for the G4X, G6X, F32T, and F32F.	32,000
Flow Redirection—Max number of redirection rules	Maximum number of rules that can point to the same or separate groups of web cache servers	64 (8 servers is the maximum)
Flow Redirection —Max number of entries	Maximum number of active entries for any rules. For example, one /16 rule can take all of the available entries.	64,000
IP ARP entries	Maximum number of IPARP entries	20,000
IP ARP Static entries	Maximum number of permanent IP static ARP entries supported.	512
IP ARP Static Proxy entries	Maximum number of permanent IP ARP proxy entries.	512
IP Route Sharing Entries	Maximum number of IP routes used in route sharing calculations. This includes static routes and OSPF ECMP.	8
IP Router interfaces	Maximum number of VLANs performing IP routing - excludes SubVLANs	512
IP Static Routes	Maximum number of permanent IP routes.	1024
IPX Static Routes and Services (RIP and SAP)	Maximum number of static IPX RIP route and IPX SAP entries	64 for each
IPX dynamic routes and services	Maximum recommended number of dynamically learned IPX RIP routes and SAP entries	2000 for each
IPX Router interfaces	Maximum number of IPX router interfaces	256

Metric	Description	Limit
IPX Access control lists	Maximum number of Access Lists in which all rules utilize all available options	worst case: 255
Logged Messages	Maximum number of messages logged locally on the system.	1000
MAC-based VLANs—MAC addresses	Maximum number of MAC addresses that can be downloaded to the switch when using MAC-based VLANs	7000
Mirroring—Mirrored ports	Maximum number of ports that can be mirrored to the mirror port.	8
Mirroring—number of VLANs	Maximum number of VLANs that can be mirrored to the mirror port.	8
NAT—Maximum connections	Maximum number of simultaneous connections per switch	256,000
NAT—Maximum rules	Maximum number of rules per switch	2048
NAT—Maximum VLANs	Maximum number of inside or outside VLANs per switch	No limit
Netflow—Filters	Maximum number of Netflow filters in a switch	128
Netflow—Groups	Maximum number of Netflow groups	32
Netflow—Hosts	Maximum number of Netflow hosts	8/group
OSPF areas	As an ABR, how many OSPF areas are supported within the same switch	8
OSPF routes—BlackDiamond, Summit 7i, and Alpine 3808/3804	Recommended maximum number of external routes contained in an OSPF LSDB for a “real” network.	130,000
OSPF routes—BlackDiamond, Summit 7i, and Alpine 3808/3804	Recommended maximum number of inter-area routes contained in an OSPF LSDB for a “real” network, with one ABR in OSPF domain.	16,000
OSPF routes—Summit 1i, Summit 5i, and Summit 48i	Recommended maximum number of routes contained in an OSPF LSDB for a “real” network.	30,000
OSPF routers in a single area	Recommended maximum number of routers in a single OSPF area	40
OSPF interfaces on a single router	Recommended maximum number of OSPF routed interfaces on a switch	384
OSPF virtual links	Maximum number of OSPF virtual links supported.	32
OSPF adjacencies	Maximum number of OSPF adjacencies on a switch with 256 Mbytes memory	125
Policy Based Routing	Maximum number of policy based routes that can be stored on a switch	64
Protocol-sensitive VLANs—active protocol filters	The number if simultaneously active protocol filters in the switch.	15 for “i” based switch products; 7 otherwise
RIP-learned routes	Maximum number of RIP routes supported without aggregation.	8000
RIP interfaces on a single router	Recommended maximum number of RIP routed interfaces on a switch	384
Route Maps	Maximum number of route maps supported on a switch	128

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Limit</b>
Route Map Entries	Maximum number of route map entries supported on a switch	256
Route Map Statements	Maximum number of route map statements supported on a switch	512
SLB — Max number of simultaneous sessions	For Transparent and Translational and GoGo modes respectively	500,000/500,000/ unlimited
SLB — Max number of VIPs	For Transparent and Translational and GoGo modes respectively	1000/1000/unlimited
SLB — Max number of Pools	For Transparent and Translational (does not apply to GoGo mode)	256/256
SLB — Max number of Nodes per Pool	For Transparent and Translational (does not apply to GoGo mode)	256/256
SLB — Max number of physical servers per group	Applies to GoGo mode only; a group shares any number of common VIPs	8
SSH2 — number of sessions	Maximum number of simultaneous SSH2 sessions	8
SNMP— Trap receivers	Maximum number of SNMP trap receiver stations supported.	16
Spanning Tree — Maximum STPDs	Maximum number of Spanning Tree Domains	128
Spanning Tree — Minimum STPDs	Minimum number of Spanning Tree Domains	1
Spanning Tree — Maximum 802.1d domains	Maximum number of 802.1d domains per port	1
Spanning Tree — Maximum number of ports	Maximum number of ports that can participate in a single Spanning Tree Domain.	Same as the number of available physical ports on the switch
Spanning Tree — Minimum number of ports	Minimum number of ports that can participate in a single Spanning Tree Domain.	0
Spanning Tree —Maximum number of domains/port	Maximum number of Spanning Tree Domains that can be configured per port.	128
Spanning Tree — Minimum number of domains/port	Minimum number of Spanning Tree Domains that can be configured per port.	1 for default VLAN, 0 for others
Spanning Tree — Spanning Tree modes	Maximum number of Spanning Tree modes per port	3
Static MAC FDB entries—Summit “i” series and Alpine	Maximum number of permanent MAC entries configured into the FDB.	256
Static MAC FDB entries—BlackDiamond switch	Maximum number of permanent MAC entries configured into the FDB.	512
Syslog servers	Maximum number of simultaneous syslog servers that are supported.	4
Telnet—number of sessions	Maximum number of simultaneous Telnet sessions	8
UDP profiles	Number of profiles that can be created for UDP forwarding	10
UDP profile entries	Number of entries within a single UDP profile	16
VLANs—Summit “i”-series and Alpine	Includes all VLANs plus sub VLANs, super VLANs, etc.	3000

Metric	Description	Limit
VLANs—BlackDiamond 6816	Includes all VLANs plus sub VLANs, super VLANs, etc.	600
VLANs—BlackDiamond	Includes all VLANs plus sub VLANs, super VLANs, etc.	3000 in an all “i”-series system. 1024 in a mixed “i”-series/non “i”-series system
VRRP—Maximum VRIDs	Maximum numbers of unique VRID numbers per switch	4
VRRP—Maximum VRIDs/switch	Maximum numbers of VRIDs per switch	64
VRRP—Maximum VRIDs/VLAN	Maximum numbers of VRIDs per VLAN	4
VRRP—Maximum ping tracks	Maximum numbers of ping tracks per VLAN	4
VRRP—Maximum iproute tracks	Maximum numbers of iproute tracks per VLAN	4
VRRP—Maximum VLAN tracks	Maximum numbers of VLAN tracks per VLAN	1

## Clarifications, Known Behaviors, and Problems

This section describes items needing further clarification, behaviors that may not be intuitive, and known problems. Numbers appearing in parenthesis are for internal reference and can be ignored.

### System Related – All Systems



*Caution: In order for configuration changes to be retained through a switch power cycle or reboot, you must issue a ‘save’ command. For more information on the ‘save’ command, refer to the ExtremeWare Software User Guide.*

#### Software Controlled Redundant Port

You can configure only one redundant port for each primary port.

You cannot configure hardware redundant ports (such as ports 49 and 50 on a Summit48i) as software controlled redundant ports.

Software redundant ports are for use only to peer-to-peer connectivity. They cannot be used to dual-home a port.

#### Setting Auto-negotiation Off on a Gigabit Port

When connecting to a device that does not support 802.3z auto-negotiation, it is necessary to turn off auto-negotiation for the switch port to which it is connecting. Although a gigabit port only runs at full duplex and at gigabit speed, the command to turn auto-negotiation off must still include specifying the duplex mode. For example the command:

```
config port 4 auto off duplex full
```

will turn auto-negotiation off if port 4 is a gigabit port.

## Flow Control

Flow control is fully supported only on Gigabit Ethernet ports. Gigabit ports both advertise support and respond to pause frames. 10/100 Mbps Ethernet ports also respond to pause frames, but do not advertise support. Neither 10/100 Mbps or Gigabit Ethernet ports initiate pause frames.

Flow Control is enabled or disabled as part of auto-negotiation. If auto-negotiation is set to off, flow control is disabled. When auto-negotiation is turned on, flow control is enabled. (2815).

## Configure Sys-Recovery Level Command

The `configure sys-recovery-level` command monitors 2 tasks for the “critical” level software exceptions – tBGTask and tNetTask.

## System Logging

By default, log entries of “warning” and “critical” levels are preserved in the log even after a reboot. Issuing a “`clear log`” command will not remove these static entries. Issuing a “`clear log static`” command will remove all entries of all levels and clear the “ERR” LED on the master MSM module of the BlackDiamond switch (2840).

## Enabled IdleTimeouts and Console Connections

If the IdleTimeout feature is enabled, and a telnet session that becomes “timed-out”, a subsequent telnet to the box will be successful but will result in a pause or “hang” an existing direct serial console connection. If the subsequent telnet session is terminated, the console port will resume normal function and subsequent telnet sessions will work correctly (5094).

## Configuring the IdleTimeouts Interval

In v6.2.0, the ability to configure the time out interval was added through a new `configure idletimeouts <number>` command. The value was specified in seconds, but did not work correctly. In v6.2.1 the command has been changed to specify the interval in minutes. The range for the interval is 1-240 minutes. (1-7SY4D)

## Xmodem Downloads

Though not performed under normal circumstances, an ExtremeWare image can be downloaded using Xmodem through the BootRom menu. Listed below are issues associated with Xmodem download.

Extreme Switch Platform	Xmodem download through BootRom
All Summit switches	No issues
BlackDiamond switch	Remove 2 <sup>nd</sup> MSM first (see below)

**Xmodem Download Through BootRom on the BlackDiamond Switch.** Though not performed under normal circumstances, if it is necessary to Xmodem download an image to an MSM using the BootRom menu; remove the second MSM from the BlackDiamond switch if present prior to beginning the operation (4936).

## Show Memory Output

On some systems, the `show memory [detail]` command may show the cumulative memory allocation field as negative (9010).

## TFTP Download of Configuration Files

When using TFTP to download a configuration file and selecting “no” for the switch reboot request, rebooting the switch at a later time will display a message that the configuration file has been corrupted. The user will be prompted to reboot the switch with factory default parameters. If an immediate reboot is performed after the download configuration command, the configuration file will be initiated correctly (12413).

## System Related – BlackDiamond Switch

### Using 110v Power on a BlackDiamond Switch

The BlackDiamond switch requires 220-volt power for correct operation. If 110-volt power is supplied, not all the I/O modules of the BlackDiamond switch may power up. The MSM will perform power calculations and will power up the maximum number of I/O modules from left (slot1) to right (slot 8). A module can be skipped if that module is not within the power budget, but the subsequent module is. Using 110 volts, only four modules will typically be powered on (4877).

### Enabled IdleTimeouts and Multiple BlackDiamond Console Connections

The `idletimeouts` feature should not be enabled if serial ports from both MSMs in a two MSM configuration are used for console connections. If the `idletimeouts` feature is enabled in this scenario, console sessions will not be re-established correctly (5093).

### Modem Port on MSMs

The lower 9-pin serial port labeled as “modem” on the MSM blade for the BlackDiamond switch does not allow any connectivity to the device at this time. The upper 9-pin console ports of both the primary and secondary MSM can be used as console or modem connection (5179).

### Hot Removal of an I/O Module with Traffic

If a BlackDiamond I/O module is removed during traffic flow to the module, several error messages may be written to the log immediately following. These messages should cease to occur after about 10 seconds. Under this circumstance, the error messages can be safely ignored. The error messages may contain one or more of the following (5160, 5082):

```
04/13/1999 17:18.46 <DEBUG:KERN> killPacket: HW pqmWaitRx failed
```

```
04/13/1999 17:18.46 <DEBUG:KERN> pqmWaitKill failed. Card 1 is removed.
```

### Removal/Insertion of an I/O Module

The action of inserting or removing a BlackDiamond I/O module should be completed in a reasonable time frame. Be sure to remove or insert the module completely and to avoid partial insertion or connection of backplane connectors (7455).

## Removal/Insertion of an MSM

The action of inserting or removing a BlackDiamond MSM will report the following message under certain circumstances. This message can be safely ignored (8547).

```
04/27/2000 12:39.37 <WARN:KERN> ngRxFirst failed WTX1 - (1, eeeeeeee, ffff)
```

## Extended Diagnostics

Running the CLI `run diags extended` command can cause the following messages to appear in the log. These messages are expected and indicate that the system is currently busy running the user initiated diagnostics (10800). This does not occur with the CLI `run diagnostics normal` command.

```
<CRIT:SYST> task tdiagTask cpu utilization is 98% PC: 806266e8
```

```
<INFO:SYST> task tdiagTask cpu utilization is 98% PC: 806266e8
```

## MSM Mismatch on Cold Start

If the MSM-A is running v6.1.9 or v6.2.1, and the MSM-B is running v6.1.8 or earlier, or v6.2.0, on a cold start with both MSM present, the MSM-B will complete its unitization faster than the MSM-A, and will come up as the master. This is due to the fastpost diagnostic that is run with v6.1.9 or v 6.2.1, but that is not run in v6.2.0 or v6.1.8 or earlier. (1-841CL)

## Configuring Diagnostics Mode Off

If you configure diagnostics mode OFF, and then execute the `unconfigure switch all` command, when the switch returns to active state the diagnostics mode is still set to OFF. The default diagnostics mode should be `fastpost`. To verify which diagnostics mode is set for the switch, use the `show switch` command. (1-97NL1)

## BlackDiamond 6816 MIB value for Input Power Voltage

On the BlackDiamond 6816, the `extremeInputPowerVoltage` attribute in `extremeSystemCommonInfo` is shown as "0" and the `extremePowerSupplyInputVoltage` in the `extremePowerSupplyTable` is shown as "unknown." These values cannot be obtained from the switch. (1-841J1)

## Normal or Extended Diagnostics on BlackDiamond 6816

The Black Diamond 6816 only supports the packet-memory option of the `run diagnostics` command. Users attempting to run either normal or extended diagnostics will receive the following message.

```
Warning: run-time diagnostics is not supported currently on the 6816.
```

## Sync of Configurations

When you hot add a slave MSM, the slave will automatically do a sync to bring the master's images and configurations over to the slave. However, if one of the configurations on the master MSM is empty, the sync process will not overwrite the corresponding configuration on the slave. If the configuration on the slave MSM is an older configuration, this can cause problems if the switch is rebooted using the outdated configuration. (1-AJP7P)



## System Related – Alpine Switches

### Configuring Slots for the GM-4Xi and GM-4SXi

On the Alpine 3808 and 3804 switches, the only configurable option for The Alpine 1000BaseX I/O modules is the “GM-4Xi” option. When using EPICenter to manage the switch, EPICenter will display a slot mismatch for the GM-4SXi modules when configured as a GM-4Xi. The GM-4SXi will be fully operational and recognized as a “GM-4Xi” for the configured type (9884).

## System Related – Summit Switches

### Summit 48i Redundant PHY

When the primary port of a redundant pair is disabled and the link removed, the Led for that port continues to flash indicating it has a link and is disabled (9239).

The Summit 48i is currently not able to detect a single fiber strand signal loss due to the HW based Auto Negotiation parameters (10995).

### Summit Stackables and SNMP results for Power Sources

The inputPower MIB is unable to differentiate between 110V and 220V input on the Summit series switches when accessing this MIB attribute through SNMP (10870).

### Summit 48Si MIB value for Input Power Voltage

On the Summit 48Si, the extremeInputPowerVoltage attribute in extremeSytemCommonInfo is shown as “0” and the extremePowerSupplyInputVoltage in the extremePowerSupplyTable is shown as “unknown.” These values cannot be obtained from the switch. (1-841J1)

## Command Line Interface (CLI)

### Don’t Use the Encrypted Option from the CLI

There is an option available in the CLI for encrypting a password in commands that specify access or authentication. This includes commands to create and configure accounts, to set the shared secret for RADIUS or TACACS+, for setting the SNMP community strings, for access to various services related to SLB, and others. *Do not use the encrypted option in these commands.* It is for use only by the switch when uploading and downloading an ASCII configuration file, so that passwords are not indicated in clear text within the configuration file (4229, 4719).

### “Show Iproute” Command

The “show iproute” display has a special flag for routes that are active and in use, these routes are preceded by a “\*” in the route table. If there are multiple routes to the same destination network, the “\*” will indicate which route is the most preferable route.

The “Use” and “M-Use” fields in the route table indicate the number of times the software routing module is using the route table entry for packet forwarding decisions. The “Use” field indicates a count for unicast routing while the “M-Use” field indicates a count for multicast routing. If the use count is

going up in an unexpected manner, this indicates that the software is making route decisions and can be something to investigate further.

### **Cosmetic PING Errors**

When a ping is unsuccessful, the initially reported number of transmit frames is four, but in actuality the switch will continue to try beyond the four frames. Accurate statistics are reported after hitting a carriage return to terminate the ping function (5132).

When a ping is redirected, the statistics for the last packet received is reported as lost but in fact the ping was successful (5170).

If during the execution of a PING command, the switch receives any ICMP messages that are not an echo reply (e.g. IDRP, Time to Live expired, destination unreachable); an error message is displayed on the console. The error message can be safely ignored (2082).

### **Cosmetic Configuration Download Warnings**

During the execution of the ASCII configuration file during the download configuration process, warning messages may appear when attached to the console port. If you scroll back to review these warnings, the indications are harmless and the desired configuration should have taken place (4931).

### **“Interrupt messages lost” message**

For the BlackDiamond switch, an error message may display to the screen if a command or routing protocol processing requires significant processing time. The error message can be safely ignored (3427). The error message will resemble:

```
0XXXXXXXXX (tExcTask): XX messages from interrupt level lost
```

### **Console Appears Locked after Telnet Attempt**

If you telnet to an unresponsive device from the CLI, the console may appear to be locked or frozen. Pressing the <ctrl> ] (control and right bracket) keys simultaneously will close the frozen telnet session (4557).

### **Serial and Telnet Configuration**

Be sure you have specified VT-100 terminal emulation within the application you are using (2125, 2126).

Be sure to maximize the telnet screen in order for automatically updating screens to display correctly (2380).

### **Displaying Management Port with “Show Port Config”**

The “show port config” command will only display the “mgmt” port configuration information if the “mgmt” port is explicitly defined in the command - i.e., “show port mgmt config (8604).

### **Auto Negotiation and 1000BaseT Ports**

Note that per specification, auto-negotiation cannot be disabled on 1000BaseT ports (8867).

## Switching and VLANs

This section describes issues associated directly with Layer 2 switching and VLANs.

### FDB Aging Timer

In ExtremeWare v6.2.0, the default value of the FDB aging timer was set to 1800 seconds on a newly configured v6.2.0 switch. In v 6.2.1 the default value has been changed back to 300 seconds. However, when upgrading from v6.2.0 to v6.2.1, the default value will remain and 1800 seconds. For upgrades from earlier versions of ExtremeWare (6.1.9 or earlier) the default value will remain 300 seconds. The FDB aging time can still be set to all previous values. (1-85QD3)

### Default Routes or Static Routes

If you define a default or static route, and then delete the VLAN on the subnet associated with the default route, the default route entry remains although it is invalid. You must manually delete the configured route.

If you define multiple default routes, the one with the lowest metric is used. If there are multiple routes with the same lowest metric, the switch picks one of the routes.

### Modifying the Protocol “IP”

If you wish to modify filters associated with the pre-defined “IP” protocol, use the full syntax of the command. For example “`config ip add ...`” will produce an error message but the command “`config protocol ip add ...`” will work correctly (2296).

### Configuring a Protocol Filter with ‘ffff’

Creating a protocol filter with LLC of value 0xffff and assigning it to a VLAN will not work, and should not be attempted. Doing so will assign all traffic to the VLANs containing that filter and will prevent VLANs with no protocol filter to function properly. If configured and saved, you must issue an “`unconfigure switch all`” to restore normal operation (2644, 4935).

### GVRP/GARP

GVRP is currently not supported in EW 6.1.x and above software.

### Deleting Protocols from a VLAN

Adding a protocol to a VLAN may cause an EPC if the protocol was added to the VLAN, deleted from the VLAN, recreated by the user, and re-added to the VLAN (6128).

### MAC Based VLANs and DHCP Relay

MAC based VLAN configurations should not be used in conjunction with DHCP. Currently, a host which enters a MAC-based VLAN will not be able to use DHCP to obtain an IP address.

### Maximum Number of VLANs Supported

The maximum number of VLANs supported on the BlackDiamond, Alpine, and Summit “i”-series switches is now 3000. To configure more than 1024 VLANs, the CPU-transmit-priority level must be set to “normal”. The CPU transmit priority is set to “high” by default to control the priority in which

packets are transmitted from the switch in the event that lower priority queues are congested. This mechanism uses internal resources and limits the number of VLANs that can be configured on a switch. The following CLI command must be used to set the CPU-transmit priority:

```
config cpu-transmit-priority [high | normal]
```

To view the configured CPU-transmit priority, use the following command:

```
show switch
```

Note that the switch must be rebooted for this change to take effect. The default setting for the CPU-transmit priority is “high” (7120).

If non-“i” series I/O modules are installed in a BlackDiamond Chassis, the maximum number of VLANs supported will be 1024 (8908).

## VLAN to VLAN Access Profiles

VLAN to VLAN access profiles are no longer supported on the BlackDiamond switch in ExtremeWare v6.0 or higher (7022).

## Load Sharing

**Round Robin Load Sharing.** If a port in a round robin load share group is removed, the traffic that was being transmitted on that link will be distributed on only 1 of the other active load share links in the round robin group. The traffic is not distributed evenly between the remaining ports (6977).

**Port Based Load Sharing on Summit7i.** Port-based load sharing on the Summit7i requires ingress ports to be on the same side of the switch as the 8 ports in the load share group for all ports in the load share group to transmit/receive traffic (6975).

**Alpine and Cross Blade Load Sharing.** The I/O module configured to contain the “master” port must be physically present in a cross-blade load sharing group when the system is rebooted (8589).

With four or more blades, configuring load sharing across blades can cause a slot mismatch. If you create a load share group with ports from four different blades, you will get a mismatch error upon reboot. (1-9W4T6)

**Load Sharing and Specific Ports in a Load Share Group.** Due to the load sharing algorithm used for round robin load sharing, when using 3, 5, 6 or 7 ports in a load share group packet loss will be observed when sending wire-speed traffic across the load share group. This occurs because some ports will be selected to transmit more packets than other ports resulting in bandwidth over-subscription and subsequent packet loss. This only occurs with round-robin load sharing configurations (10311).

**Load Sharing Port Configuration.** All the ports in a load sharing group must have the same exact configuration, including auto negotiation on/off, duplex half/full, ESRP host attach (don’t-count), and so on.

## Spanning Tree

**STP not Supported with ESRP.** Spanning Tree is not supported and should not be attempted in conjunction with ESRP.

**EMISTP and Ingress Rate Shaping.** If a loop exists in your network, but STP is not enabled but Ingress Rate Shaping is, the switches appear to hang and are rebooted by the watch-dog timer. A similar situation exists if a loop is covered by STP on both sides and is disabled on one side; normally the other switch immediately blocks the right port(s), but when Ingress Rate Shaping is present, both switches appear to hang and are rebooted by the watch-dog timer (1-5E9R1).

## MAC Security

The source FDB address configuration will not discard ICMP packets (16340).

## CLI Changes for MAC Security

The command for specifying a MAC address learning limit has been changed in v 6.2.1. In v 6.2.0, the command `config vlan <vlan> add port <port> mac-limit [no-limit | <number>]` was used to set a limit on the number of entries that could be learned. In v6.2.1, the `mac-limit` option has been removed from the `config vlan` command. Instead, a MAC address learning limit can be set using the following command:

```
configure port <port-list> vlan <vlan> [limit-learning <number> | unlimited-learning]
```

If you do a direct upgrade from v6.2.0 to v6.2.1, the 6.2.0 command will be converted to the 6.2.1 command. However, a 6.2.0 configuration that is downloaded to a switch running the 6.2.1 image will not automatically be converted, and will produce syntax errors related to the MAC-limit configuration. (1-85QDI)

## Mirroring

**Mirroring Combined with Load Sharing.** The following limitations apply when doing mirroring that also involves load-sharing ports:

- Mirroring VLANs or mirroring a VLAN on a specific port is known to cause behavioral problems when used in combination with load sharing. If enabled, load sharing will only make use of the master port and will not fail-over correctly. Deleting the mirror entry will restore normal operation (3735).
- If the master port of a load-shared port group is down, mirroring will not provide the traffic for the load-shared port group (4486).

**Mirroring IP Multicast Traffic .** Due to IGMP Snooping capabilities, Multicast traffic may cease to be seen on a “mirror port”. If you issue a ‘restart’ command for the mirror port or remove and reinsert the port connection, multicast traffic will resume for the IGMP Host time out period (260 sec.) (3534).

**Mirroring Bandwidth.** Performing mirroring on gigabit ports running at line-rate will reduce the traffic throughput by approximately thirty percent (4151).

**Mirroring and Flooding.** When a mirrored port is configured, the forwarding database for items being mirrored (e.g. ports or VLANs) are automatically cleared from the forwarding database if the link status on the mirror port changes. This will result in some temporary flooding until the normal learning process completes. Thus, removing or inserting a probe device into the mirror port may appear to cause flooding, however this is expected behavior (5128).

## QoS

### Bandwidth Settings and their impact

Bandwidth settings applied to QoS Profiles that are used for ingress or egress traffic are expressed as a percentage of bandwidth. QoS Profile bandwidth settings are in turn applied to queues on physical ports. The actual impact of the bandwidth setting is determined by the port speed (10, 100 or 1000 Mbps) and by the actual granularity capabilities of the switch.

**Maximum bandwidth settings.** The maximum bandwidth percentage settings determine the port bandwidth available to each queue. Use the following table to determine the actual maximum bandwidth associated with each setting. If the maximum percentage bandwidth configured does not match one of the settings listed below, it will be rounded up to the next setting.

Max BW setting (%)	Max Bandwidth @ 10Mbps	Max Bandwidth@ 100Mbps	Max Bandwidth@ 1000Mbps
2%	200 Kbps	2 Mbps	20 Mbps
3%	310 Kbps	3.1 Mbps	30 Mbps
5%	490 Kbps	4.9 Mbps	50 Mbps
7%	690 Kbps	6.9 Mbps	69 Mbps
8%	790 Kbps	7.9 Mbps	79 Mbps
10%	960 Kbps	9.6 Mbps	96 Mbps
11%	1.12 Mbps	11.2 Mbps	112 Mbps
15%	1.5 Mbps	15 Mbps	150 Mbps
20%	1.9 Mbps	19 Mbps	190 Mbps
25%	2.5 Mbps	25 Mbps	250 Mbps
30%	3.3 Mbps	33Mbps	330 Mbps
35%	3.5 Mbps	35 Mbps	350 Mbps
40%	4.2 Mbps	42 Mbps	420 Mbps
50%	5 Mbps	50 Mbps	500 Mbps
60%	5.7 Mbps	57 Mbps	570 Mbps
65%	6.5 Mbps	65 Mbps	650 Mbps
70%	7.3 Mbps	73 Mbps	730 Mbps
80%	7.9 Mbps	79 Mbps	790 Mbps
95%	9.5 Mbps	95 Mbps	950 Mbps
100%	10 Mbps	100 Mbps	1000 Mbps

**Minimum bandwidth settings.** The minimum bandwidth percentage settings determine the reserved port bandwidth available to each queue. Use the following table to determine the actual reserved bandwidth associated with each setting. If the reserved percentage bandwidth configured does not match one of the settings listed below, it will be rounded up to the next setting. If the actual bandwidth utilized is below the minimum bandwidth within a queue, it is available for usage by other queues on that physical port.

Min BW setting (%)	Min Bandwidth @ 10Mbps	Min Bandwidth@ 100Mbps	Min Bandwidth@ 1000Mbps
4%	420 Kbps	4.2 Mbps	42 Mbps
6%	570 Kbps	5.7 Mbps	57 Mbps
8%	750 Kbps	7.5 Mbps	75 Mbps
9%	930 Kbps	9.3 Mbps	93 Mbps
10%	1 Mbps	10 Mbps	100 Mbps
20%	1.87 Mbps	18.7 Mbps	187 Mbps
25%	2.63 Mbps	26.3 Mbps	263 Mbps
35%	3.4 Mbps	34 Mbps	340 Mbps
50%	4.9 Mbps	49 Mbps	490 Mbps
60%	6.3 Mbps	63 Mbps	630 Mbps
80%	7.9 Mbps	79 Mbps	790 Mbps
89%	9.4 Mbps	94 Mbps	940 Mbps

### QoS Profile minimum Bandwidth should not exceed 90% totals

The sum of the minimum bandwidth values for the applied QoS profiles should be kept to less than 90% to avoid any incidental starving of traffic. If the minimum bandwidth settings exceed 90% it is possible under a sustained situation of over-subscription, that a lower priority queue could become “starved” and not transmit traffic (4735).

### Access Lists on BlackDiamond I/O modules

Currently, access lists function only on i-series I/O modules and do not function on the G4X, G6X, F32T and F32F I/O modules.

### Access Lists Using the IP Deny Any Rule

When using an access control list with an IP deny any rule, all ICMP traffic will be blocked within a VLAN (Layer 2). If using an access list with an IP deny any rule across VLANs (Layer 3), ICMP traffic will not be blocked.

## **VLAN QoS Between I/O BlackDiamond Modules**

When using VLAN QoS on a tagged VLAN between i-series I/O modules and non i-series I/O modules (G4X, G6X, F32T, and F32F), the “show ports qosmonitor” will display the active ports between the new and existing I/O modules as using different queues (7116).

## **MAC QoS**

Broadcast MAC QoS does not take effect on non-“i” series I/O modules on a BlackDiamond. If an FDB entry is created with a broadcast MAC address assigned to a QoS Profile, the entry will be ignored against that QoS Profile on non-“i” series I/O modules (8841).

## **Access Lists and IP Fragmentation**

When using IP fragmentation, since the TCP header is treated as data and only the IP header information is being replicated in each packet, access-lists that apply to that flow will not apply as the TCP/USP port information is not included after the first fragment (for subsequent fragments).

## **QoS Configuration Bandwidth Parameters**

Minimum and maximum percentage parameters for a specific port on the default VLAN will not be saved across reboots. The configuration change will be applied when configured. This issue only occurs on the BlackDiamond (15500).

## **Creating Access Lists from Multiple Sessions**

When creating or modifying access control lists, please ensure that no other administrator sessions are attempting to create or modify the system access control lists simultaneously (1-579HD).

## **Bi-Directional Rate Shaping**

### **1000BaseT Ports as Loopback Ports**

If the loopback port for bi-directional rate shaping configurations is configured on 1000BaseT ports, the speed of that port cannot be changed from 1000Mbps to 100Mbps as the bandwidth settings will not be accurate when configured in 100Mbps mode.

## **ESRP**

### **ESRP Instances Recognized by ESRP Aware Switches**

ESRP Aware switches currently recognize only one instance of ESRP.

### **Multiple ESRP VLANs**

If multiple ESRP VLANs share a host port, each VLAN must be in a different ESRP group.

### **ESRP Interoperability**

We recommend that all switches participating directly in ESRP be running the same revision of ExtremeWare. If it becomes necessary to mix ExtremeWare revisions, do not use any of the new ESRP



features associated with ExtremeWare v6.1. These include route tracking and the ability to modify the election algorithm.

### **Mixing Clients and Routers on an ESRP-Enabled VLAN**

ESRP should not be enabled on a VLAN that is also expected to exchange routes with other non-ESRP routers (e.g.: routers using RIP or OSPF). ESRP is intended and designed as a Layer 2 or Layer 3 redundancy method for clients with a single default route. ESRP's fail-over operation may interfere with normal routing protocol communication if an ESRP-enabled VLAN contains other routers not using ESRP (4874).

### **Ensure that EDP is Enabled**

The Extreme Discovery Protocol must be enabled on the ports involved with ESRP in order to function correctly. By default EDP is enabled on all ports. To verify this, use the command `"sh port <portlist> info"`. To enable EDP on a port, use the command `"enable edp ports <portlist>"` (4072).

### **ESRP and Host Attached Ports**

Any ESRP VLANs that share ESRP host attached ports must be in different ESRP Groups.

### **ESRP and Bi-Directional Rate Shaping**

When a single ESRP VLAN is configured with bi-directional rate shaping ports and no direct physical connection to the 2<sup>nd</sup> ESRP router, the ESRP slave router flips back and forth to Master state. If a second rate-shaped VLAN or a direct link between the 2 ESRP routers exists, this will not occur (10739).

When ESRP and bi-directional rate shaping are configured simultaneously on the same switch, rate shaping traffic to the ESRP MAC address will not take effect until the switch is rebooted (13583).

### **ESRP and SLB Health Check**

In some situations when a ESRP transition occurs and SLB health checking is enabled, the new ESRP master may send out SLB ping health checks, which may cause a very brief broadcast storm on the network (10-20 msecs). Disabling the SLB health checks will prevent this problem (1-9VHPA/1-9VHOP)

### **Gigabit Port Restart**

When an ESRP master transitions to a slave, it does not send out a port restart on a gigabit port. It sends out the port restart only after it transitions back to master. This can cause a brief set of transitions between the master and slave switches. (1-9W4SH/1-9W4R9)

## **IP Unicast Routing**

### **VLAN Aggregation**

**Moving a sub-VLAN Client.** When a client is moved from one sub-VLAN to another, the client may not be able to ping or communicate through the super-VLAN until the client has cleared its IP ARP cache for the default router or the switch has that IP ARP cache entry cleared (4977).

**No Static ARP Entries.** The use of Static ARP entries associated with superVLANs or sub-VLANs is not supported in this release (5106).

**VLAN Aggregation and ESRP.** A sub-VLAN should not be configured to run ESRP. The system will allow you to enable ESRP on a VLAN and then designate the VLAN as a sub-VLAN, but this is not a supported configuration (5193).

## Multinetting

**Multinetting and IP Multicast Routing.** Combining any type of IP multicast routing on VLANs that are also part of an IP multinetted group is not supported (4418).

**Multinetting and Client Default Gateways.** It is critical that clients attached to multinetted segments have their default gateways correspond to the same subnet as their IP addresses and that subnet masks be configured correctly. Not doing so will result in slow performance of the switch (4938).

**Multinetting and the CLI Show VLAN Stats Command.** The CLI “show vlan stats <vlan\_name>” command is not supported on multinetted VLANs.

## RIP Routing

### RIP V2 Authentication

The authentication feature of RIPv2 is not supported.

### RIP in Conjunction with other Routing Protocols

It is recommended that RIP be enabled only on routers running with less than 10,000 routes from other routing protocols, such as BGP or OSPF.

## Routing with OSPF

### IP Multicast Routing and Snooping

Listed below are issues specific to running IP Multicast routing using PIMv2, DVMRP or IGMP Snooping of IP Multicast traffic.

### Cisco Interoperation



*Note: For proper Cisco interoperation, you must run Cisco IOS version 11.3 or better, which supports PIM 2.0. Cisco customer support also recommends using PIM in favor of DVMRP whenever possible on Cisco routers (4669).*

### IGMP & IGMP Snooping with IP Unicast and Multicast Routing

IGMP snooping and IGMP must be enabled when unicast IP routing or multicast routing is configured on the switch. By default, both IGMP and IGMP snooping are enabled. This can be checked using the “show ipconfig” command (5112).

## IPX Routing

### Tuning

In larger environments, it is helpful to increase the IPX SAP and IPX RIP update intervals to reduce CPU load (e.g. from default of 60 to 120 seconds).

To increase route stability, you may wish to increase the hold multiplier (default is 3 for 180 seconds). To modify these parameters use the following CLI commands: (4859).

```
config ipxrip <vlan name> update-interval <time> hold-multiplier <number>
```

```
config ipxsap <vlan name> update-interval <time> hold-multiplier <number>
```

### IPX and Round-Robin Loadsharing

Due to packet sequencing problems, it is not recommended that IPX loadsharing run in conjunction with the round-robin loadsharing algorithm (8733/9467).

### IPX Performance Testing Using Traffic Generators

When using traffic generation equipment to test the wire-speed capability of IPX routing, if entries are allowed to age out with the ports remaining active, those entries cannot be re-learned on that port and will not be forwarded at wire-speed. Restarting the port or clearing the FDB will not address this issue. In a “real-world” IPX environment, clients and servers generally do not lose communication with the directly attached switch for the FDB entries to age out (9338).

### IPX and Bi-Directional Rate Shaping

Bi-directional Rate Shaping is not supported in conjunction with IPX traffic (9226/9153).

## Security and Access Policies

### RADIUS

When RADIUS authentication is configured on a BlackDiamond switch, upon reboot, the user will see the following message indicating that the system is initializing before authentication messages will be transmitted to the configured Radius server(s) (7046):

```
"Warning: Radius is going to take one minute to initialize."
```

### TACACS+ and RADIUS

If TACACS or RADIUS is enabled, but access to the TACACS/RADIUS primary and secondary server fails, the switch uses its local database for authentication.

## Server Load Balancing

### Default Ping Health Checking

For Transparent and Translational modes, the L3 PING is enabled for all members of a pool when it is defined. If a server is configured not to respond to ICMP Echo Requests, the server will be marked

“down” after the first ping check interval of 30 seconds. The ping health checking can be disabled using the command:

```
disable slb node {all | <ipaddress>} ping-check
```

## Server Load Balancing with 3DNS

3DNS is used as a global load balancing and site redundancy tool. Additional information concerning individual server health and performance can be gathered by 3DNS from the SLB services within the Extreme switch for more granular and accurate decision making by the 3DNS device. These additional functions apply when using Transparent or Translational modes. To enable responses to F5's 3DNS `i_query` requests from Extreme's SLB services, use the command:

```
enable slb 3dns iquery-client
```

To see what 3DNS devices are currently communicating with the SLB enabled switch, use the command:

```
show slb 3dns members
```

To disable responses to 3DNS queries, use the command:

```
disable slb 3dns iquery-client
```

The SLB enabled switch responds to directed queries from 3DNS. To direct 3DNS queries to the switch, you add a "Big/IP" device to the 3DNS configuration. Encrypted communications with 3DNS is currently not supported. These functions were tested with 3DNS v2.x and should function correctly with v3.x.

## Web Cache Redirection / Policy Based Routing

### Flow Redirect Source Changes to Destination

In Flow Redirection, a source port rule will automatically be changed to a destination port rule when a switch reboot occurs. (1-9YEP9)

### Health Checking

Under very high sustained loads a Web Cache Redirect may fail and a cache servers set to the “down” state and then brought back up. This only occurs during high loads for a duration of more than 2 minutes. The server will come back "up" immediately; however, during that time connections that were established may be dropped due to a flushing of the associated IP forwarding database entries. A "down" state is depicted in the log with the following message:

```
09/01/2000 10:51.56 <INFO:IPRT> redirect next hop test <ip_addr> changed to down
```

To use more than one next-hop server or router, the IP port must be set to any.

The FDB table will time out before the IPARP table on the ports connected to the cache servers. To work around this configure the switch to have a higher FDB time-out than the IPARP time-out.

An ICMP PING of the next hop address is turned on by default and cannot be disabled.

## VLAN boundary

Web Cache Redirection traffic must come in on an “i”-series switch running version 6.1 or better software. Traffic that satisfies a flow redirection must otherwise have been forwarded at layer 3 (packets must cross a VLAN boundary). For example, in a Cache Redirection application the client traffic and the ultimate destination they wish to go to needs to cross a VLAN boundary within the switch, however the caches themselves may reside on the client VLAN or any VLAN on the switch. In instances where the clients and servers belong to the same subnet, the functionality can still be utilized by using the proxy ARP functionality in the switch with minimal configuration changes to clients or servers.

## WCR and SLB on the Same Switch

When configuring switches to use the SLB and WCR simultaneously, users must ensure that no overlapping L4 IP ports exist in the configuration. TCP/UDP ports must be completely independent for WCR and SLB parameters. In this configuration, a request to a cache box cannot initiate a request for information from a SLB VIP as this would violate the overlap of L4 ports.

## Precedence of flow redirection rules

Multiple flow redirection rules can overlap in making a redirection decision. In these cases, precedence is determined by "best match" where the most specific redirection rule that satisfies the criteria will win. The criteria for best match is determined in the following order:

- Destination IP address/mask
- Destination IP Port or Source IP port
- Source IP address/mask

In general, the following rules apply:

- If a flow with a comparatively better matching mask on an IP address satisfies the content of a packet, that flow will be observed.
- If one flow redirection rule contains 'any' as an L4 protocol and a second flow redirection rule contains explicit L4 port information, the second will be observed if the packet contains matching L4 information.
- If one flow has a comparatively better match on source information and a second flow has a comparatively better match on destination information then the rule with the better match on the destination information will be selected.

For example, in the following 2 cases, the rule with the best match (using the above criteria) is the rule that is selected.

*Example 1:*

Destination IP Address	Destination IP Port	Source IP Address	Priority Selection
192.0.0.0/8	80	ANY	1
192.168.0.0/16	ANY	ANY	2

In this case, Rule 1 is the rule with the best match as it contains an explicit Destination IP Port even though the mask for the Destination IP Address is less specific.

*Example 2:*

Destination IP Address	Destination IP Port	Source IP Address	Priority Selection
------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	--------------------

192.168.2.0/24	80	ANY	2
192.168.0.0/16	ANY	10.10.10.0/24	4
192.168.2.0/24	ANY	10.10.0.0/16	3
192.168.2.0/24	80	10.10.0.0/16	1

In this case, Rule 4 is the rule with the best match as it again contains an explicit Destination IP Port.

## NetFlow

If a flow record filter is configured on one port with type “match-all-flows” you cannot configure the same flow filter on any other port. (1-7G1D8)

## WEB Management - VISTA

### Closing Internet Explorer 4.0

IE 4.0 caches user login information. In some environments, this can be a security issue. As a work-around, it is best to close the browser after logging out of the switch (1873, 1994).

### Vista and RADIUS

If a switch configured for RADIUS authentication loses communication with the RADIUS server, subsequent attempts to use the Vista Web application will take a very long time (measured in several minutes). When communication is lost with the RADIUS server, Vista will continue to make authentication requests for every page. Each request has a timer that will expire leading to an excessive amount of time to bring up each page (5144).

If Radius is enabled on a switch, Vista is supported in read-only mode only (8887). The statistics menu can be viewed but the configuration menu will not be accessible.

### Configuration Options with Large Number of Interfaces

When selecting a configuration applet with a large number of configured interfaces, the traversal of the VLAN interfaces by Vista can cause a Watchdog reset due to the task utilization of Vista during the interface data collection. It is recommended that Vista not be used for configurations with Watchdog enabled where the Vista Configuration applet is used with a large number of VLAN interfaces.

## SNMP

### Trap Receivers as Broadcast Entry

Although it is possible to enter a broadcast or IP multicast address as an SNMP trap receiver, it will not function (2545).

### Control of UDP Port used in Sending Traps

The control of what UDP port number to be used when sending SNMP traps can be done through the appropriate attributes in RFC 2021. It cannot be currently controlled through CLI and is not stored as part of a configuration (4914).

## Bridge MIB Attributes

**Unsupported counters.** The IEEE Bridge MIB dot1dTpPortEntry PortInDiscards and dot1dBasePortEntry counters do not increment (4937).

**dot1dBasePortTable Display.** The dot1dBasePortTable only displays the first 4 slots in a BlackDiamond switch (6918). The ifTable correctly displays all slots.

## SNMP Time-out Setting

SNMP management stations may need to set the SNMP time-out value to 10 seconds as some large configuration operations take longer to perform, especially on the BlackDiamond switch (7151).

In addition, when using SNMP tools that use the bulk get request function as opposed to generic get next requests, the MIB walk can time out and subsequently fail with the default time-out setting. It is suggested that the default time-out value be increased from 5 seconds to 60 seconds to decrease the frequency of such time-outs when the get bulk request contains a large number of entries (9592).

## SNMP Access Profile

The access profile for SNMP read-only or SNMP read-write can be used for permit-mode only, deny-mode is not operational (7153).

## SNMP and Auto-negotiation Settings

For 100/1000BaseTX ports, the ifMauAutoNegAdminStatus can only be disabled if the ifMauDefaultType is set to a speed of 100Mbps. For 10/100BaseTX ports, the user must first set the value of ifMauDefaultType to the correct setting before disabling the ifMauAutoNegAdminStatus (9416).

## SNMP and the BGP MIB

When exercising the route table in the BGP MIB, high SNMP utilization messages will be printed to the system log (11718). This access to the MIB has no adverse effects to any protocol stability (i.e., ESRP, OSPF, BGP).

## SNMP and Load Sharing

Creating an entry in the extremePortLoadShare2 table with an active port and subsequently destroying the row for the entry will result in a software exception (1-57P9C).

## Extreme Fan Traps

The extremeFanOK and extremeFanFailed traps will contain the extremeFanNumber indicating which fan has failed. (1-7J571)

## Extreme Power Supply Traps

A new object was added "extremePowerSupplyNumber" to the power supply traps. The two RPS traps will no longer be sent out. Instead the extremePowerSupplyGood and extremePowerSupplyFail traps will contain the power supply number indicating which power supply has failed. (1-7J56T)

## DHCP Server

The DHCP server is not supported as a standalone feature. It is used as part of the Network Login feature only. (1-8SAI6)

## DLCS

DLCS is only supported on “i” series modules (8389).

## Virtual Chassis

The Virtual Chassis is not supported in ExtremeWare v6.0 or higher.

# Issues Resolved in this Release

## General

### nslookup Function Did Not Handle Multi-answer DNS

The nslookup function in ExtremeWare did not correctly handle a multi-answer DNS response. In turn, this meant that ExtremeWare `ping` and `tracert` commands used with name arguments were unreliable since there was no way to tell whether there were multiple answers to the DNS request. (14903/15097)

### FDB Aging Value Incorrect After Change to Aging Timer

After changing the FDB aging timer value, the age values of entries in the FDB table could become incorrect. (16043/12632)

## SNMP

### SNMP Unresponsive After snmpwalk Command

Executing an `snmpwalk` command in certain situations would cause the switch to become unresponsive to any other SNMP requests until the switch was rebooted. (12890)

### Trap Sent Only to Last Trapreceiver After “clear iparp”

After a “`clear iparp`” command was issued, which removed the next hop MAC from the iparp table, the default route would be used, and an SNMP trap would be sent only to the last trap receiver. (14939/14929/14932)

## Server Load Balancing

When switching from ping health checking to L4 port health checking only one next hop would stay up. When switching back to ping health checking, one next hop would continue to stay down. (148793)

Disconnecting and reconnecting one next hop could also cause the next hop to stay down. (16363)



## **IGMP Snooping**

### **IGMP on Management VLAN**

In ExtremeWare v6.1.8, IGMP was always enabled on the management VLAN (mgmt) and there was no way to disable it. It is now disabled for the management VLAN. (15643/13745)

## **QoS**

### **Rate Shaping Port Restrictions**

When rate shaping routed traffic on 10/100 ports, rate shaping ports are no longer restricted from belonging to the same block of 8 ports as loopback or normal ports.