



NORTEL

SMC 2450

Secure Multimedia Controller 1.0 Command Reference

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About this document

This document is a global document. Contact your system supplier or your Nortel representative to verify that the hardware and software described are supported in your area.

Subject

This document describes Secure Multimedia Controller (SMC) 2450 Release 1.0 system architecture, software and hardware requirements, components, and network connections.

Note legacy products and releases

This Nortel Technical Publication (NTP) contains information about systems, components, and features that are compatible with Nortel Communication Server 1000 Release 4.5 and Nortel Multimedia Communication Server 5100 software. For more information about legacy products and releases, click the **Technical Documentation** link under **Support & Training** on the Nortel home page:

<http://www.nortel.com/>

Applicable systems

This document applies to the following systems:

- Communication Server 1000E (CS 1000E)
- Communication Server 1000M Half Group (CS 1000M HG)
- Communication Server 1000M Single Group (CS 1000M SG)
- Communication Server 1000M Multi Group (CS 1000M MG)
- Multimedia Communication Server 5100 Server Micro System (V100)
- Multimedia Communication Server 5100 Server Simplex System (V100)
- Multimedia Communication Server 5100 Server Redundant System (V100)
- Multimedia Communication Server 5100 Server Large System (N240)

Intended audience

This document is intended for individuals responsible for installation, configuration, administration, and maintenance of the SMC 2450.

Conventions

Terminology

In this document, the following systems are referred to generically as *system*:

- Communication Server 1000E (CS 1000E)
- Communication Server 1000M (CS 1000M)
- Meridian 1

The following systems are referred to generically as *Small System*:

- Meridian 1 PBX 11C Chassis
- Meridian 1 PBX 11C Cabinet

The following systems are referred to generically as *Large System*:

- Communication Server 1000M Half Group (CS 1000M HG)
- Communication Server 1000M Single Group (CS 1000M SG)
- Communication Server 1000M Multi Group (CS 1000M MG)
- Meridian 1 PBX 51C
- Meridian 1 PBX 61C
- Meridian 1 PBX 81
- Meridian 1 PBX 81C

Related information

This section lists information sources that relate to this document.

NTPs

The following NTPs are referenced in this document:

- Secure Multimedia Controller 1.0 Fundamentals (NN43001-325)
- Secure Multimedia Controller Planning and engineering guide (NN42320-200)

Online

To access Nortel documentation online, click the **Technical Documentation** link under **Support & Training** on the Nortel home page:

<http://www.nortel.com/>

CD-ROM

To obtain Nortel documentation on CD-ROM, contact your Nortel customer representative.

How to get help

This chapter explains how to get help for Nortel products and services.

Getting help from the Nortel web site

The best way to get technical support for Nortel products is from the Nortel Technical Support web site:

www.nortel.com/support

This site provides quick access to software, documentation, bulletins, and tools to address issues with Nortel products. From this site, you can:

- download software, documentation, and product bulletins
- search the Technical Support web site and the Nortel Knowledge Base for answers to technical issues
- sign up for automatic notification of new software and documentation for Nortel equipment
- open and manage technical support cases

Getting help over the telephone from a Nortel Solutions Center

If you do not find the information you require on the Nortel Technical Support web site, and you have a Nortel support contract, you can also get help over the telephone from a Nortel Solutions Center.

In North America, call 1-800-4NORTEL (1-800-466-7835).

Outside North America, go to the following web site to obtain the telephone number for your region:

www.nortel.com/callus

Getting help from a specialist by using an Express Routing Code

To access some Nortel Technical Solutions Centers, you can use an Express Routing Code (ERC) to quickly route your call to a specialist in your Nortel product or service. To locate the ERC for your product or service, go to:

www.nortel.com/erc

Getting help through a Nortel distributor or reseller

If you purchased a service contract for your Nortel product from a distributor or authorized reseller, contact the technical support staff for that distributor or reseller.

Main menu

After you complete the initial Secure Multimedia Controller (SMC) system setup and perform a successful connection and logon, the Main menu of the command line interface (CLI) appears.

For more information about the CLI and how to use it, see *Secure Multimedia Controller 1.0 Fundamentals (NN43001-325)*.

[Table 1 "Main menu commands" \(page 11\)](#) identifies and describes the Main menu commands.

Table 1
Main menu commands

Command	Description
<code>info</code>	Displays information about the current status of the SMCs. For menu items, see "Information menu" (page 15) .
<code>cfg</code>	Displays the Configuration menu, which you can use to configure the SMCs. Some commands in the Configuration menu are available for only the administrator user account. For menu items, see "Configuration menu" (page 21) .
<code>boot</code>	Displays the Boot menu, which you can use to upgrade the SMC software and reboot, if necessary. Only the administrator user account can access the Boot menu. For menu items, see "Boot menu" (page 79) .
<code>maint</code>	Displays the Maintenance menu, which you can use to send dump files and log details to the servers. For menu items, see "Maintenance menu" (page 81) .
<code>diff</code>	Displays the pending configuration changes. Only pending changes made during your current administrator session are included. Pending changes made by other CLI or browser-based interface (BBI) administrator sessions are not included.

Table 1
Main menu commands (cont'd.)

Command	Description
validate	<p>Validates pending configuration changes made during your current administration session. This command does not include pending changes made by other CLI or BBI administrator sessions.</p> <p>When you enter the Validate command, your pending changes are validated to ensure that they are complete and consistent. If problems exist, warning or error messages are displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Warnings</i> identify conditions that require special attention, but that do not cause errors or prevent the configuration when you enter the Apply command. • <i>Errors</i> identify serious configuration problems that you must correct before you apply the changes. Uncorrected errors cause the Apply command to fail. <p>If the Validate command returns warning or error messages, heed the messages and make any necessary configuration changes.</p>
security	<p>Lists the status (enabled or disabled) for remote management features such as Telnet, SSH, and BBI. The Security command also displays a list of users still using default passwords that should be changed.</p>
apply	<p>Applies and saves configuration changes made during your current administration session. Changes are considered pending and do not take effect until you issue the Apply command. Pending changes made by other CLI or BBI administrator sessions are not affected.</p> <p>When issued, the Apply command first validates your session's pending changes. If problems exist, applicable warning and error messages are displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Warnings</i> identify conditions that require special attention, but that do not cause errors or prevent the configuration when you enter the Apply command. • <i>Errors</i> identify serious configuration problems that you must correct before you apply the changes. Uncorrected errors cause the Apply command to fail. <p>If no errors exist, the changes are saved and put into effect.</p> <p>If multiple CLI or BBI administrators apply changes to the same set of parameters concurrently, the latest applied changes take precedence.</p>

Table 1
Main menu commands (cont'd.)

Command	Description
revert	<p>Cancels all pending configuration changes made during your current administration session. The revert command does not affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applied changes • pending changes made by other CLI or BBI sessions
paste [<global key import password>]	<p>Restores a saved configuration dump file that includes encrypted private keys.</p> <p>When you create a configuration dump using the Dump command, you create a password to decrypt the private keys. When you enter the Paste command, you are prompted to supply the password. The password phrase remains in effect until cleared.</p> <p>Note: To clear the password phrase, enter the Paste command again. You can then open the configuration dump file in your text editor, copy the information, and paste it to the CLI window. After you paste the information, the SMC batch processes the configuration content. The pasted configuration enters as a pending configuration, and any included private keys are decrypted. You can use the global Diff command to view the pending configuration changes. To apply the pending configuration changes, use the global Apply command.</p>
help [<menu command>]	<p>Provides brief information about the specified command. When used without a parameter, the Help command displays a list of global commands.</p>
exit	<p>Logs off the current session and exits the CLI. Pending changes made during your current session are lost if not applied. This command does not affect other open CLI or BBI sessions.</p>

Information menu

The Information menu (/info) provides access to information about the current status of the SMC.

Table 2 " Information menu (/info)" (page 15) identifies and describes the Information menu commands.

Table 2
Information menu (/info)

Command	Description
<code>summary</code>	Displays runtime information for the host SMC. The runtime information includes the host IP address, the host type, whether the host owns the cluster Management IP (MIP) address, CPU usage, memory usage, and operational status.
<code>clu</code>	Displays runtime information for all SMCs in the cluster. The runtime information includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU usage • hard disk usage • status of important applications such as Web server, SNMP, and Internet server • secure UNISlim proxy and firewall information
<code>host</code>	Displays runtime information for the specified SMC host. The runtime information includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU usage • hard disk usage • status of important applications such as Web server, SNMP, and Internet server • secure UNISlim proxy and firewall information <p>For menu items, see "Info_host menu" (page 16).</p>

Table 2
Information menu (/info) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>net</code>	Displays the current network configuration. This information is the same information that the <code>/cfg/net/cur</code> command provides. For menu items, see "Information_net menu" (page 17) .
<code>admin</code>	Provides access to administration menu items, such as accesslist, Telnet, SSH, Web, and UPS configurations. For menu items, see "Administration Information menu" (page 18) .
<code>log</code>	Displays configuration and UNISlim log archiving information, including the e-mail address to which the SMC can send the log files upon log rotation.
<code>stats</code>	Displays the Statistics menu. For menu items, see "Statistics Information menu" (page 18) .
<code>ethereal</code>	Displays the text-based interface of ethereal, which provides information about the traffic log. It also can dump the output to the console, a USB memory stick, or a remote device using the <code>ftp/sftp/scp/tftp</code> command.
<code>sensor</code>	Displays the current status of hardware parameters such as temperature and fan rotation per minute (RPM) status. The sensor module generates alarm events when the fan RPM values reach the critical level or when the temperature reaches the maximum level.
<code>about</code>	Displays system information such as the product type and version of the running build.
<code>alarms</code>	Lists the alarms generated in the system.
<code>dump</code>	Displays the current configuration information available in the Information menu.

Info_host menu

The Info_host menu (`/info/host`) provides configuration, status, and statistics information about the host runtime, link, Ethernet, and syslog parameters.

[Table 3 "Info_host menu \(/info/host\)" \(page 16\)](#) identifies and describes the Info_host menu commands.

Table 3
Info_host menu (/info/host)

Command	Description
<code>status <Host number></code>	Displays the runtime and application status for the specified host.

Table 3
Info_host menu (/info/host) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>link</code>	Displays the status information for all network interface ports. The auto-negotiate status and link status (Up or Down) are always displayed. If the link status is UP, the port speed and the duplex mode are also displayed.
<code>ether</code>	Displays the statistics of all interfaces configured in the cluster. The statistics are Rx Count, Tx Count, Rx Bytes, Tx Bytes, and so on.
<code>syslog</code>	Displays the last 100 syslog messages. After each set of 10 syslog messages is displayed, you are prompted to continue the display (y) or exit (n).
<code>fwlog</code>	Displays the last 100 fwlog messages. After each set of 10 fwlog messages is displayed, you are prompted to continue the display (y) or exit (n).
<code>usecplog</code>	Displays the last 100 usecplog messages. After each set of 10 usecplog messages is displayed, you are prompted to continue the display (y) or exit (n).

Information_net menu

The Information_net menu (/info/net) shows the interface, route, and VRRP details.

[Table 4 " Info_net menu \(/info/net\)" \(page 17\)](#) identifies and describes the Info_net menu commands.

Table 4
Info_net menu (/info/net)

Command	Description
<code>if</code>	Displays the interface details such as the ID, IP address and netmask, port assignment, operational status, and Virtual LAN (VLAN) number.
<code>arp</code>	Displays the ARP entries in the cluster.
<code>gw</code>	Displays the default gateway configured in the cluster.
<code>route</code>	Displays the Route Information menu. For menu items, see "Route Information menu" (page 17) .
<code>vrrp</code>	Displays the VRRP Information menu, which displays Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) configuration and status information. For menu items, see "VRRP Information menu" (page 18) .

Route Information menu

The Route Information menu (/info/net/route) provides access to information about static routes.

[Table 5 "Route Information menu \(/info/net/route\)" \(page 18\)](#) identifies and describes the Route Information menu commands.

Table 5
Route Information menu (/info/net/route)

Command	Description
<code>static</code>	Displays all static routes configured on the system.

VRRP Information menu

The VRRP Information menu (/info/net/vrrp) provides access to information about the status and configuration of VRRP.

[Table 6 "VRRP Information menu \(/info/net/vrrp\)" \(page 18\)](#) identifies and describes the VRRP Information menu commands.

Table 6
VRRP Information menu (/info/net/vrrp)

Command	Description
<code>status</code>	Displays the status for the VRRP Virtual Router ID (vrid).
<code>cfg</code>	Displays the VRRP settings such as high availability (HA), VRRP advertisement interval, gratuitous ARP (GARP) delay interval, GARP broadcast interval, Advanced Failover Check (AFC), and Preferred Master details.

Administration Information menu

The Administration menu (/info/admin) provides access to information about accesslist, Telnet, SSH, Web, and UPS configurations.

[Table 7 "Administration Information menu \(/info/admin\)" \(page 18\)](#) identifies and describes the Administration Information menu commands.

Table 7
Administration Information menu (/info/admin)

Command	Description
<code>accesslist</code>	Displays the access rights configured for the cluster and displays the list of enabled networks accessing the SMC cluster from the remote sites.
<code>telnet</code>	Displays the current Telnet configuration settings: enabled or disabled.
<code>ssh</code>	Displays the current SSH configuration settings: enabled or disabled.
<code>web</code>	Displays the current BBI configuration settings such as status (enabled or disabled), service port number for HTTP and HTTPS, and certificate information for Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

Statistics Information menu

The Statistics Information menu (/info/stats) provides access to information about SMC statistics.

Table 8 "Statistics Information menu (/info/stats)" (page 19) identifies and describes the Statistics Information menu commands.

Table 8
Statistics Information menu (/info/stats)

Command	Description
<code>fwattack</code>	Displays historical statistics for approximately 130 firewall attacks against which the SMC provides protection. Only attacks within the previous day are listed. For each type of attack, this command displays a count of how many times it occurred in the current hour, the past hour, and the past day. If no attacks occurred, the list is empty.
<code>fwsession</code>	Displays a list of current sessions in use on the SMC. The list entry for each session contains the source IP, destination IP, the protocol, the destination port, and the number of bytes transferred.
<code>fwpolicy</code>	Lists the number of times a firewall policy was successfully matched for a stream of traffic and the number of times a match was not made. The statistics for the current hour, past hour, and day total are displayed.
<code>unistim</code>	<p>Displays relevant statistics for the UNISTim servers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • server statistics: total number of servers configured on SMC • client statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — number of secure clients currently connected through the SMC — number of non-secure clients currently connected through the SMC — cumulative number of secure clients connected through SMC from when the SMC was started until present — cumulative non-secure clients connected through SMC from when the SMC was started until present • policy statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — number of times the Allow Policy is triggered for the secure or non-secure clients — number of times the Switch Policy is triggered for the clients to force non-secure clients to reconnect in secure mode — number of times the Deny Policy is triggered for the secure or non-secure clients • errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — number of invalid or out of sequence packets arrived from the server causing the SMC to send a NAK to the server — number of errors on the Secure UNISTim proxy due to lack of resources — number of invalid or out of sequence packets arrived from the client causing the SMC to send a negative acknowledgement (NAK) to the client

Table 8
Statistics Information menu (/info/stats) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— number of packets that are not in the expected state causing a bad transition in the state machine of UsecProxy— number of clients that come in as secure but have an invalid fingerprint of the SMC Public Key— Number of clients that are deleted as a result of too many server retransmissions

Configuration menu

Using the Configuration menu (/cfg), you can configure the SMC. Some commands are available only from the administrator logon.

Table 9 "Configuration menu (/cfg)" (page 21) identifies and describes the Configuration menu commands.

Table 9
Configuration menu (/cfg)

Command	Description
<code>sys</code>	Displays the System menu, which you can use to configure system-wide parameters. For menu items, see "System menu" (page 22) .
<code>net</code>	Displays the Network Configuration menu, which you can use to configure the networks passing traffic through the SMC. For menu items, see "Network Configuration menu" (page 50) .
<code>smc</code>	Displays the Multimedia Security menu, which you can use to configure multimedia security on the SMC. For menu items, see "Multimedia Security menu" (page 56) .
<code>ptcfg <SCP/SFTP/TFTP/FTP server> <server host name/IP address> <file name></code>	<p>Saves the current configuration, including private keys and certificates, to a file on the selected server. The information is saved in a plain-text file, and you can later restore the configuration by using the <code>gtcfg</code> command.</p> <p>The supported servers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCP • SFTP • TFTP • FTP

Table 9
Configuration menu (/cfg) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
	The SCP and SFTP protocols are secure and encrypted. TFTP and FTP are encrypted. When saving a configuration to a secure server, you are prompted to specify a password.
<code>gtcfg <SCP/SFTP/TFTP/FTP server> <file name></code>	Retrieves and applies the configuration file, including private keys and certificates, from the selected server. If the server is secure, such as the SCP and SFTP servers, you are prompted to enter the same password phrase supplied when the file was created using the <code>ptcfg</code> command. You must reboot the SMC after restoring a configuration using the <code>gtcfg</code> command.
<code>dump</code>	Displays the current configuration parameters in CLI compatible format. You can copy and save the configuration information to a text editor file by performing a copy-and-paste operation. To view the pending configuration changes resulting from the batch processing, use the <code>Diff</code> command. To apply the configuration changes, use the <code>Apply</code> command. If you choose to include private keys in the configuration dump, you are required to specify a password phrase. The password phrase enables encryption. When restoring a configuration that includes secret information, use the global <code>Paste</code> command. Before pasting the configuration, you are prompted to reenter the password phrase.

System menu

Using the System menu (`/cfg/sys`), you can configure system-wide parameters.

[Table 10 " System menu \(/cfg/sys\)" \(page 22\)](#) identifies and describes the System menu commands.

Table 10
System menu (/cfg/sys)

Command	Description
<code>time</code>	Configures the date, time, time zone, and Network Time Protocol (NTP). For menu items, see "Date and Time menu" (page 23) .

Table 10
System menu (/cfg/sys) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>dns</code>	Changes Domain Name System (DNS) parameters. For menu items, see "DNS Servers menu" (page 24) .
<code>cluster</code>	Displays the Host Information menu, which you can use to configure the host IP address and cluster management IP (MIP) address for the SMC host. You can also assign a physical port to the SMC host. For menu items, see "Cluster menu" (page 25) .
<code>accesslist</code>	Displays the Access List menu, which you can use to restrict remote access to SMC management features. You can add, delete, or list trusted IP addresses that are allowed Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), or Browser-Based Interface (BBI) access to the SMC. For menu items, see "Access List menu" (page 27) .
<code>adm</code>	Displays the Administrative Application menu, which you can use to configure idle timeout and SMC remote management features such as Telnet, SSH, SNMP, and BBI. For menu items, see "Administrative Applications menu" (page 28) .
<code>log</code>	Displays the Platform Logging menu, which you can use to configure system message logging features. Messages can be logged to the system console terminal and archived to a file for automatic e-mailing. For menu items, see "Platform Logging menu" (page 42) .
<code>user</code>	Displays the User menu, which you can use to add, modify, delete, or list SMC user accounts and change passwords. For menu items, see "User menu" (page 47) .

Date and Time menu

Using the Date and Time menu (/cfg/sys/time), you can configure the system date, time, and time zone options.

[Table 11 "Date and Time menu \(/cfg/sys/time\)" \(page 23\)](#) identifies and describes the Date and Time menu commands.

Table 11
Date and Time menu (/cfg/sys/time)

Command	Description
<code>date <YYYY-MM-DD></code>	Sets the system date according to the specified format.
<code>time <HH:MM:SS></code>	Sets the system time using a 24-hour clock format. Nortel recommends that you reboot the SMC after entering a time change that is greater than 1 minute.

Table 11
Date and Time menu (/cfg/sys/time) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
tzzone	Sets the system time zone. When entered without a parameter, you are prompted to select your time zone from a list of continents/oceans, countries, and regions.
ntp	Displays the NTP menu, which you can use to synchronize system time with Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers. For menu items, see "NTP menu" (page 24).

NTP menu

Using the NTP menu (/cfg/sys/time/ntp), you can add or delete Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers that synchronize system time.

Table 12 " NTP menu (/cfg/sys/time/ntp)" (page 24) identifies and describes the NTP menu commands.

Table 12
NTP menu (/cfg/sys/time/ntp)

Command	Description
list	Lists all configured NTP servers by their index number and IP address.
del <index number>	Removes an NTP server from the configuration by specifying the server index number. Use the List command to display the index numbers and IP addresses of configured NTP servers.
add <NTP server IP address>	Adds an NTP server to the list of NTP servers, which are used to synchronize the SMC system clock. Add at least three NTP servers to compensate for any discrepancies among the servers.

DNS Servers menu

Using the DNS Servers menu (/cfg/sys/dns), you can change Domain Name System (DNS) parameters.

Table 13 " DNS Servers menu (/cfg/sys/dns)" (page 24) identifies and describes the DNS Servers menu commands.

Table 13
DNS Servers menu (/cfg/sys/dns)

Command	Description
list	Displays all DNS servers by their index number and IP address.
del <index number>	Removes a DNS server by index number. If required, use the List command to display the index numbers and IP addresses of added DNS servers.

Table 13
DNS Servers menu (/cfg/sys/dns) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>add <DNS server IP address></code>	Adds a new DNS server.
<code>insert <index number> <IP address></code>	Adds a new DNS server to the list at the specified index position. All existing items at the specified index number and higher are incremented by one position.
<code>move <from index number> <to index number></code>	Removes the DNS server from the specified index number and inserts it at the specified index number.

Cluster menu

Using the Cluster menu (/cfg/sys/cluster), you can configure the SMC host IP address and cluster Management IP (MIP) address.

[Table 14 " Cluster menu \(/cfg/sys/cluster\)" \(page 25\)](#) identifies and describes the Cluster menu commands.

Table 14
Cluster menu (/cfg/sys/cluster)

Command	Description
<code>mip <Management IP address></code>	Specifies the Cluster Management IP (MIP) address. The cluster MIP address must be unique. Assign a cluster MIP address that resides on the same subnet as the SMC host IP. The cluster MIP address supports clustered SMCs in a high availability (HA) configuration; however, you must configure the cluster MIP address even if you do not have an HA configuration.
<code>host <cluster host number></code>	Provides access to the Cluster Host menu for the specified host. For menu items, see "Cluster Host menu" (page 25) .

Cluster Host menu

Using the Cluster Host menu (/cfg/sys/cluster/host), you can change parameters for the SMC host. To identify the host number, use the /cfg/sys/cluster/cur command.

[Table 15 " Cluster Host menu \(/cfg/sys/cluster/host <cluster host number> \)" \(page 26\)](#) identifies and describes the Cluster Host menu commands.

Table 15
Cluster Host menu (/cfg/sys/cluster/host <cluster host number>)

Command	Description
<code>ip <host IP address></code>	Specifies the IP address of the selected host. Changing this address does not affect the cluster MIP address that defines the cluster. After you apply the new IP address using the Apply command, the system logs you off.
<code>name</code>	Specifies a name for each SMC. When you log on as the administrator, the name of the SMC appears as part of the banner.
<code>licence</code>	<p>Allows you to enter a Secure UNISTim license into the SMC cluster. The license parameter determines how many Secure UNISTim users are supported by the SMC. The license is associated with the MAC address of port 1 on the SMC.</p> <p>To enter a license, follow the prompts and paste the license string directly into the CLI. When complete, press <Enter> to go to a new line and then type three periods (...) to terminate the command sequence. The license will be automatically stored on the particular SMC.</p> <p>In an HA cluster, two licenses are required to support secure UNISTim: one on each SMC in the cluster.</p> <p>Note 1: The license restriction applies only to secure UNISTim users. Note 2: Type <code>cur</code> within the Cluster Host screen to see the current license for the SMC.</p>
<code>mac</code>	Displays the MAC address of port 1 on the SMC host. This MAC address is used to generate the secure UNISTim license for that particular device. To increase the number of secure UNISTim users in an SMC cluster, you need to access the MAC address of each SMC device using this command and send the MAC address back to Nortel for license generation.
<code>hwplatform</code>	Displays the hardware platform model number.
<code>halt [y n]</code>	<p>Stops the selected host. Always use this command only before turning off the device.</p> <p>If the host is isolated from the cluster, you receive an error message when performing the Halt command. You must log on to the host using either its local serial port or through remote access to the host IP address before you use the Halt command in the boot menu. See "halt" (page 79) .</p>

Table 15
Cluster Host menu (/cfg/sys/cluster/host <cluster host number>) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
reboot [y n]	Reboots the selected host. If the host is isolated from the cluster, you receive an error message when performing the Reboot command. You must log on to the host using either its local serial port or through remote access to the host IP address before you use the Reboot command in the boot menu. See "reboot" (page 79) .
delete	<p>Removes the selected host from the cluster and resets the removed host to its factory default configuration. The other host in the cluster is unaffected.</p> <p>To ensure that you removed the intended host, view the current settings using the Cur command. To view the host number, type, and IP address for both hosts in a cluster, use the /cfg/sys/cluster/cur command string.</p> <p>After you remove a host from the cluster using the Delete command, you can access the device only through a console terminal connected to its local serial port. You can log on using the administration account (admin) and the default password (admin) to access the Setup menu.</p> <p>When two hosts are present in a cluster, you cannot delete a particular host if it is the only host with a health status of Up. In this case, you receive an error message when performing the Delete command.</p>

Access List menu

Administrators can manage the SMC remotely using Telnet, SSH, or the BBI and acquire various status parameters using SNMP. For security purposes, access to these features is restricted to authorized clients through the access list.

Using the access list menu (/cfg/sys/accesslist), you can specify IP addresses or address ranges that are permitted remote access to the system. There is only one access list, which applies to all remote management features. By default, the management network is added to the access list.

Requests for remote management access from any client whose IP address is not on the access list are dropped. You can ping the SMC host from an IP address not listed in the access list. When you add a client IP address to the access list, that client can access all enabled remote management features.

Table 16 " Access List menu (/cfg/sys/accesslist)" (page 28) identifies and describes the Access List menu commands.

Table 16
Access List menu (/cfg/sys/accesslist)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Displays index and IP address information for the trusted clients that can access enabled remote management features.
<code>del <index number></code>	Removes the specified access list entry by index number.
<code>add <user network IP address> <IP subnet mask></code>	Adds the specified IP address or range of addresses to the access list.

Administrative Applications menu

Using the Administrative Applications menu (/cfg/sys/adm), you can enable the SMC remote management features such as Telnet, SSH, SNMP, and the BBI.

[Table 17 "Administrative Application menu \(/cfg/sys/adm\)" \(page 28\)](#) identifies and describes the Administrative Application menu commands.

Table 17
Administrative Application menu (/cfg/sys/adm)

Command	Description
<code>idle <CLI time-out period in seconds (300-604800)></code>	<p>Specifies the amount of time, in terms of seconds, that a CLI or BBI session can remain inactive before automatically logging off. The default value is 300 seconds, which equates to 10 minutes. The maximum is 604800.</p> <p>If a user makes changes to the SMC configuration and the CLI or BBI times out before the user applies them, all changes are lost.</p>
<code>telnet</code>	<p>Enables or disables Telnet sessions for remote access to the SMC management CLI. For menu items, see "Telnet Administration menu" (page 29).</p> <p>You need to add an entry into the access list for the client before it can administer the SMC through Telnet. See "Access List menu" (page 27).</p>
<code>ssh</code>	<p>Enables or disables Secure Shell (SSH) for remote access to the SMC management CLI. You can also generate SSH host keys. For menu items, see "SSH Administration menu" (page 30).</p> <p>You need to add an entry into the access list for the client before it can administer the SMC through SSH. See "Access List menu" (page 27).</p>

Table 17
Administrative Application menu (/cfg/sys/adm) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
web	<p>Configures the Browser-Based Interface (BBI). The BBI provides HTTP or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) access for remote management of the SMC using a Web browser. For menu items, see "Web Administration menu" (page 31).</p> <p>You need to add an entry into the access list for the client before it can administer the SMC through the BBI. See "Access List menu" (page 27).</p>
snmp	<p>Controls Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) read access and enables or disables SNMP event and alarm messages for the SMC. You can also define SNMP information, permission levels, and traps. For menu items, see "SNMP Administration menu" (page 35).</p> <p>You need to add an entry into the access list for the client before it can issue requests to the SMC through SNMP. See "Access List menu" (page 27).</p>
audit	<p>Configures the servers to receive log messages on the commands executed in the CLI and the Web user interface (UI). For menu items, see "Audit menu" (page 39).</p>
auth	<p>Configures RADIUS authentication. For menu items, see "Authentication menu" (page 41).</p>

Telnet Administration menu

Using the Telnet Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/telnet), you can enable or disable remote Telnet access to the SMC CLI. By default, Telnet access is disabled.

Note: Telnet is not a secure protocol. All data (including the password) between a Telnet client and the SMC is unencrypted and unauthenticated. Depending on the severity of your security policy, you can enable Telnet access and restrict it to one or more trusted clients.

[Table 18 "Telnet Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/telnet\)" \(page 30\)](#) identifies and describes the Telnet Administration menu commands.

Table 18
Telnet Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/telnet)

Command	Description
ena	Enables the Telnet management feature. When enabled, trusted clients on the access list can access the host IP address through Telnet.
dis	<p>Disables the Telnet management feature. When disabled, all active Telnet administration sessions are terminated, and all Telnet requests sent to the host IP address are dropped.</p> <p>The SMC uses <i>iptables</i> to implement access control to its management interfaces (SSH, Telnet, HTTP, and HTTPS). Iptables inspect packets above SMC-1 in the TCP/IP stack. The SMC can limit external access to internal system management software that uses sockets to communicate.</p>

SSH Administration menu

Using the SSH Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh), you can enable or disable Secure Shell (SSH) for remote access to the SMC management CLI. You can also generate SSH host keys.

An SSH connection enables secure management of the SMC from any workstation connected to the network. SSH access provides server host authentication, encryption of management messages, and encryption of passwords for user authentication. By default, SSH is disabled.

[Table 19 " SSH Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/ssh\)" \(page 30\)](#) identifies and describes the SSH Administration menu commands.

Table 19
SSH Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh)

Command	Description
ena	Enables the SSH management feature. When enabled, trusted clients on the access list can access the host IP address through SSH.
dis	Disables the SSH management feature. When disabled, all active SSH administration sessions are terminated, and all SSH requests sent to the host IP address are dropped.
sshkeys	Configures and manages SSH host keys. For menu items, see " SSH Host Keys menu " (page 30) .

SSH Host Keys menu Using the SSH Host Keys menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys), you can generate and manage SSH host keys.

[Table 20 " SSH Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys\)" \(page 31\)](#) identifies and describes the SSH Administration menu commands.

Table 20
SSH Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys)

Command	Description
generate	Generates new SSH host keys.
show	Displays a list of current SSH host keys for the cluster.
knownhosts	Manages SSH host keys of remote hosts. For menu items, see " SSH Known Host Keys menu " (page 31) .

SSH Known Host Keys menu Using the SSH Known Host Keys menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys/knownhosts), you can manage SSH host keys of remote hosts.

Table 21 "[SSH Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys/knownhosts\)](#)" (page 31) identifies and describes the SSH Administration menu commands.

Table 21
SSH Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/ssh/sshkeys/knownhosts)

Command	Description
list	Lists known SSH keys of remote hosts.
del	Deletes SSH host key by index values.
add	Adds a new SSH host key.
import	Retrieves SSH keys of remote hosts.

Web Administration menu

Using the Web Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web), you can configure the Browser-Based Interface (BBI). The BBI is a remote management tool, which you can use to access the SMC using a Web browser. You can configure the BBI to use HTTP (non-secure), HTTPS with Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), or both.

Table 22 "[Web Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/web\)](#)" (page 31) identifies and describes the Web Administration menu commands.

Table 22
Web Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web)

Command	Description
http	Configures BBI access using HTTP (non-secure). For menu items, see " HTTP Configuration menu " (page 32) .
ssl	Configures BBI access using HTTPS with Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). For security reasons, Nortel recommends that you use SSL with the BBI. For menu items, see " SSL Configuration menu " (page 32) .

HTTP Configuration menu Using the HTTP Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/http), you can configure BBI access using HTTP. By default, HTTP access is enabled, but restricted to trusted clients. Depending on the severity of your security policy, you can disable HTTP access and refine the list of trusted clients.

Note: HTTP is not a secure protocol. All data (including passwords) between an HTTP client and the SMC is unencrypted and unauthenticated. If secure remote access is required, see the “[SSL Configuration menu](#)” (page 32) .

Table 23 " HTTP Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/http)" (page 32) identifies and describes the HTTP Configuration menu commands.

Table 23
HTTP Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/http)

Command	Description
<code>port <HTTP port number></code>	Specifies the logical HTTP port used by the built-in BBI Web server. By default, the Web server uses HTTP port 80. You can specify any port number except ports used by other services.
<code>ena</code>	Enables HTTP access to the BBI. When enabled, trusted clients on the access list can access the host IP address through HTTP. See “ Access List menu ” (page 27).
<code>dis</code>	Disables HTTP access to the BBI. When disabled, HTTP requests to the host IP address are dropped.

SSL Configuration menu Using the SSL Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl), you can configure BBI access using HTTPS. HTTPS uses Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) to provide server host authentication, encryption of management messages, and encryption of passwords for user authentication. For security reasons, Nortel recommends that you use SSL with the BBI. By default, SSL is disabled.

In addition to enabling and disabling the HTTPS feature, you can configure the HTTPS port, SSL version, and access menus for generating SSL certificates.

Table 24 " SSL Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl)" (page 33) identifies and describes the SSL Configuration menu commands.

Table 24
SSL Configuration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl)

Command	Description
<code>port <HTTPS port number></code>	Specifies the logical HTTPS port for the built-in BBI Web server. By default, the Web server uses HTTPS port 443. You can specify any port number except ports used by other services.
<code>ena</code>	Enables HTTPS access to the BBI. When enabled, trusted clients on the access list can access the host IP address through HTTPS. See “Access List menu” (page 27) . You must generate an SSL certificate using the Certificate Management menu to use HTTPS functions. See “Certificate Management menu” (page 33) .
<code>dis</code>	Disables HTTPS access to the BBI. When disabled, HTTPS requests to the host IP address are dropped.
<code>tls y n</code>	Enables or disables Transport Level Security (TLS) for SSL.
<code>sslv2 y n</code>	Enables or disables SSL Version 2.
<code>sslv3 y n</code>	Enables or disables SSL Version 3.
<code>certs</code>	Configures server certificates and external Certificate Authority certificates required for SSL. See “Certificate Management menu” (page 33) for menu items.

Certificate Management menu Using the Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs), you can add or remove server certificates and external Certificate Authority (CA) certificates required for SSL.

[Table 25 "Certificate Management menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs\)" \(page 33\)](#) identifies and describes the Certificate Management menu commands.

Table 25
Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs)

Command	Description
<code>serv</code>	Generates a certificate request or creates a self-signed certificate. For menu items, see “Server Certificate Management menu” (page 34) .
<code>ca</code>	Provides management functions for intermediate CA certificates. CA certificate management is a required task if server certificates from external CAs are used. For menu items, see “CA Certificate Management menu” (page 34) .

Server Certificate Management menu Using the Server Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/serv), you can administer SSL server certificates.

Table 26 "Server Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/serv)" (page 34) identifies and describes the Server Certificate Management menu commands.

Table 26
Server Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/serv)

Command	Description
<code>gen <Common Name> <Country Code> <Key Size>></code>	Generates a certificate request or a self-signed certificates.
<code>exp</code>	Exports certificate requests to an external Certificate Authority (CA). This command produces output that you can copy and paste into a text file and then send to the CA for authorization. Do not use this command if to create a self-signed certificate. After the CA responds with a Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM) certificate, use the Add command to enter the certificate into the system.
<code>list</code>	Displays a list of configured server certificates.
<code>del</code>	Deletes a server certificate.
<code>add</code>	Adds a signed server certificate. After you enter this command, the system expects you to paste the PEM certificate into the CLI. When you finish pasting the certificate, add three periods (...) and press <Enter> to return to the CLI.

CA Certificate Management menu Using the CA Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/ca), you can administer SSL external CA certificates.

Table 27 "CA Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/ca)" (page 34) identifies and describes the CA Certificate Management menu commands.

Table 27
CA Certificate Management menu (/cfg/sys/adm/web/ssl/certs/ca)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Lists all configured CA certificates.
<code>del</code>	Removes a CA certificate from the configuration.
<code>add</code>	Adds an intermediate CA certificate. After you enter this command, the system expects you to paste the PEM certificate into the CLI. When you finish pasting the certificate, add three periods (...) and press <Enter> to return to the CLI.

SNMP Administration menu

The SMC software supports elements of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). If you are running an SNMP network management station on your network, you can read SMC configuration information and statistics using the following SNMP Managed Information Bases (MIBs):

- MIB II (RFC 1213)
- SMC private MIBs

You can access private MIBs using the cluster MIP address. The information is the same regardless of which SMC device in a cluster is accessed. This is not the case for the MIB-II information because the information is specific to the accessed SMC.

[Table 28 "SNMP Administration menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/snmp\)" \(page 35\)](#) identifies and describes the SNMP Administration menu commands.

Table 28
SNMP Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp)

Command	Description
<code>ena</code>	Enables SNMP features.
<code>dis</code>	Disables SNMP features.
<code>model v1 v2c usm</code>	Specifies the form of SNMP security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • v1: SNMP version 1 • v2c: SNMP version 2C security model • usm: SNMP version 3 User-based Security Model (USM)
<code>level auth priv</code>	Specifies the desired degree of SNMP USM security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none: no security. • auth: Verify the SNMP user password before granting SNMP access. SNMP information is transmitted in plain text. • priv: Verify the SNMP user password before granting SNMP access and encrypt all SNMP information with the user's individual key. <p>Use this command when usm is selected using the Model command.</p> <p>USM user names, along with their passwords and encryption keys, are defined in the SNMP Users menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/users) on "SNMP Users menu" (page 36).</p>
<code>access d r</code>	Enables or disables access for the read community.

Table 28
SNMP Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
events y n	Enables or disables the automatic delivery of event messages to the SNMP trap hosts. When enabled, messages regarding general occurrences, such as detection of new components, are sent.
alarms y n	Enables or disables the automatic delivery of alarm messages to the SNMP trap hosts. Alarm messages indicate serious conditions that can require administrative action.
rcomm	Displays the current read community value. You can change the value. There is no restriction on the input string. The default read community value is Public.
users	Displays the SNMP Users menu, which you can use to list, add, and remove USM users. When usm is selected as the security model, SNMP access is granted only for the user/password combination that is defined in both the SNMP Users menu and in the Access List menu. For menu items, see " SNMP Users menu " (page 36) .
hosts	Displays the Trap Hosts menu, which you can use to add, remove, or list hosts that receive event or alarm messages. For menu items, see " Trap Hosts menu " (page 37) .
system	Displays the SNMP System Information menu, which you can use to configure basic identification information such as support contact name, system name, and system location. For menu items, see " SNMP System Information menu " (page 38) .
adv	Displays the Advanced SNMP Settings menu, which you can use to configure advanced SNMP options. For menu items, see " Advanced SNMP Settings menu " (page 38) .

SNMP Users menu Using the SNMP Users menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/users), you can list, add, and remove USM users. When usm is selected as the security model (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/model), SNMP access is granted only for user/password combinations defined both in this menu and in the Access List menu. See "[Access List menu](#)" (page 27).

Table 29 "[SNMP Users menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/users\)](#)" (page 36) identifies and describes the SNMP Users menu commands.

Table 29
SNMP Users menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/users)

Command	Description
list	Lists all configured USM users.

Table 29
SNMP Users menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/users) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>del <user name></code>	Removes a USM user from the configuration.
<code>add <user name></code>	<p>Adds a USM user. You are prompted to enter the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get and/or trap: Specify whether the user is authorized to perform SNMP get requests, receive enabled trap event and alarm messages, or both. • authorization password (and confirmation): Specify the password the user must enter for access. • encryption string (and confirmation): If the level priv option is selected on the SNMP Administration menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp), you can encode SNMP traffic between the user and the SMC using the encryption string.

Trap Hosts menu Using the Trap Hosts menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/hosts), you can add, remove, or list hosts that receive SNMP event or alarm messages from the SMC cluster.

[Table 30 " Trap Hosts menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/hosts\)" \(page 37\)](#) identifies and describes the Trap Hosts menu commands.

Table 30
Trap Hosts menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/hosts)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Lists all configured trap hosts that receive SNMP event or alarm messages from the SMC cluster.
<code>del <index number></code>	Removes an SNMP trap host from the cluster configuration by specifying the trap host index number. Use the List command to display the index numbers and IP addresses of configured trap hosts.
<code>add <trap host IP address> <port number> <community string> <trap user></code>	<p>Adds an SNMP trap host. The trap host with the specified IP address receives any enabled SNMP messages from the SMC. You are prompted to enter a port number, community string, and trap user information.</p> <p>You can independently enable or disable event messages and alarm messages in the SNMP Administration menu. See "SNMP Administration menu" (page 35).</p>

Table 30
Trap Hosts menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/hosts) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
insert <index number> <IP address>	Adds a new trap host IP address to the access list at the specified index position. All existing items at the specified index number and higher are incremented by one position.
move <from index number> <to index number>	Removes the trap host IP address at the specified <i>from</i> index number and inserts it at the specified <i>to</i> index number in the access list.

SNMP System Information menu Using the SNMP System Information menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/system), you can configure basic identification information such as support contact name, system name, and system location.

[Table 31 "SNMP System Information menu" \(page 38\)](#) identifies and describes the SNMP System Information menu commands.

Table 31
SNMP System Information menu

Command	Description
contact <new string, maximum 64 characters>	Configures the name of the system contact. The contact can have a maximum of 64 characters.
name <new string, maximum 64 characters>	Configures the name for the system. The name can have a maximum of 64 characters.
loc <new string, maximum 64 characters>	Configures the name of the system location. The location can have a maximum of 64 characters.

Advanced SNMP Settings menu Using the Advanced SNMP Settings menu (/cfg/sys/adm/snmp/adv), you can configure advanced SNMP options.

[Table 32 "Advanced SNMP Settings menu" \(page 39\)](#) identifies and describes the Advanced SNMP Settings menu commands.

Table 32
Advanced SNMP Settings menu

Command	Description
trapsrcip auto unique mip	<p>Configures the source IP address for SNMP traps generated from the SMC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto: The IP address of the outgoing interface. This is the default IP address. • unique: The IP address of the individual SMC. • mip: The IP address of the cluster MIP. <p>Note: The MIP setting is useful with applications that expect devices to be limited to only one IP address.</p>

Audit menu

Using the Audit menu (`/cfg/sys/adm/audit`), you can configure a RADIUS server to receive log messages about commands executed in the CLI or the BBI. If auditing is enabled but no RADIUS server is configured, events still generate to the event log and any configured firewall logs. Auditing is disabled by default.

An event is generated whenever a user logs on, logs off, or issues a command from a CLI session. The event contains information about the user name, the session ID, and the name of executed commands. This event is optionally sent to a RADIUS server for audit trail logging according to RFC 2866 (RADIUS Accounting).

[Table 33 "Audit menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/audit\)" \(page 39\)](#) identifies and describes the Audit menu commands.

Table 33
Audit menu (/cfg/sys/adm/audit)

Command	Description
<code>servers</code>	Displays the RADIUS Audit Servers menu. For menu items, see " RADIUS Audit Servers menu " (page 40) .

Table 33
Audit menu (/cfg/sys/adm/audit) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
vendorid	<p>Assigns the SMI Network Management Private Enterprise Code (as defined by IANA in the file http://www.iana.org/assignments/enterprise-number) to the following vendor specific attribute: Vendor-Id.</p> <p>The Vendor-Id (represented by the private enterprise number) is one of the RADIUS vendor-specific attributes.</p> <p>The default vendor-Id is 1872 (Nortel).</p> <p>Note: If your RADIUS system uses another Vendor-ID, you can use the Vendorid command to bring the RADIUS configuration in line with the value used by the remote RADIUS system. Contact your RADIUS system administrator for more information.</p>
vendortype	<p>Assigns a number to the following vendor-specific attribute used in RADIUS: Vendor type.</p> <p>Used in combination with the Vendor-Id number, the vendor type number identifies the audit attribute that contains the audit information.</p> <p>The default vendor type value is 2.</p> <p>Note 1: To find audit entries in the RADIUS server log, define a suitable string in the RADIUS server dictionary (for example, Nortel-SMC-Audit-Trail) and map this string to the vendor type value.</p> <p>Note 2: If your RADIUS system uses another number for vendor type, you can use the Vendortype command to bring the RADIUS configuration in line with the value used by the remote RADIUS system. Contact your RADIUS system administrator for more information.</p>
ena	Enables the RADIUS server.
dis	Disables the RADIUS server.

RADIUS Audit Servers menu Using the RADIUS Audit Servers menu (/cfg/sys/adm/audit/servers), you can add, modify, and delete information about RADIUS audit servers.

Table 34 "Radius Audit Servers menu (/cfg/sys/adm/audit/servers)" (page 41) identifies and describes the Radius Audit Servers menu commands.

Table 34
Radius Audit Servers menu (/cfg/sys/adm/audit/servers)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Lists the IP addresses and index numbers of configured RADIUS audit servers.
<code>del</code>	Removes the specified RADIUS audit server from the configuration.
<code>add <IP address> <TCP port number> <shared secret></code>	<p>Adds a RADIUS audit server to the configuration. Specify the IP address, a TCP port number, and the shared secret. The next available index number is automatically assigned by the system.</p> <p>For backup purposes, you can add several RADIUS audit servers. The SMC contacts the server with the lowest index number first. If the SMC cannot contact the server, the SMC tries to contact the server with the next index number in sequence, and so on.</p> <p>Note: The default port number used for RADIUS audit is 1813.</p>
<code>insert <index number to insert at> <IP address of RADIUS audit server to add></code>	Adds a RADIUS audit server and assigns the specified index number to it. RADIUS audit servers have their current index number incremented by one under the following condition: the index number is higher than the one you specify. The shared secret refers to the RADIUS server password.
<code>move <index number to move> <destination index number></code>	Moves a RADIUS audit server up or down in the list of configured servers. To view all servers currently added to the configuration, use the List command.

Authentication menu

Using the Authentication menu (/cfg/sys/adm/auth), you can configure RADIUS authentication.

[Table 35 "Authentication menu \(/cfg/sys/adm/auth\)" \(page 41\)](#) identifies and describes the Authenticating menu commands.

Table 35
Authentication menu (/cfg/sys/adm/auth)

Command	Description
<code>servers</code>	Displays the RADIUS Authentication Servers menu. For menu items, see " RADIUS Authentication Servers menu " (page 42) .
<code>timeout</code>	Specifies a timeout period for the RADIUS server.
<code>fallback</code>	Enables the local password as fallback.
<code>ena</code>	Enables RADIUS authentication.
<code>dis</code>	Disables RADIUS authentication.

RADIUS Authentication Servers menu Using the RADIUS Authentication Servers menu (`/cfg/sys/adm/auth/servers`), you can add, modify, and delete information about RADIUS authentication servers.

Table 36 "Radius Authentication Servers menu (`/cfg/sys/adm/auth/servers`)" (page 42) identifies and describes the Radius Authentication Servers menu commands.

Table 36
Radius Authentication Servers menu (`/cfg/sys/adm/auth/servers`)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Lists the IP addresses and index numbers of configured RADIUS authentication servers.
<code>del</code>	Removes the specified RADIUS authentication server from the configuration.
<code>add <IP address> <TCP port number> <shared secret></code>	<p>Adds a RADIUS authentication server to the configuration. Specify the IP address, a TCP port number, and the shared secret. The next available index number is automatically assigned by the system.</p> <p>For backup purposes, you can add several RADIUS authentication servers. The SMC contacts the server with the lowest index number first. If the SMC cannot contact the server, the SMC tries to contact the server with the next index number in sequence, and so on.</p> <p>Note: The default port number used for RADIUS authentication is 1813.</p>
<code>insert <index number to insert at> <IP address of RADIUS authentication server to add></code>	Adds a RADIUS audit server and assigns the specified index number to it. RADIUS audit servers have their current index number incremented by one under the following condition: the index number is higher than the one you specify. The shared secret refers to the RADIUS server password.
<code>move <index number to move> <destination index number></code>	Moves a RADIUS authentication server up or down in the list of configured servers. To view all servers currently added to the configuration, use the List command.

Platform Logging menu

Using the Platform Logging menu (`/cfg/sys/log`), you can configure system message logging features. Messages can be logged to the system console terminal and archived to a file that can be automatically e-mailed to an administrator for debugging.

ATTENTION

Too many firewall logs can affect SMC performance. Nortel recommends you update the firewall log configuration to prevent this degradation in performance. For more information, see *Secure Multimedia Controller Planning and engineering guide (NN42320-200)*.

Table 37 "Platform Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log)" (page 43) identifies and describes the Platform Logging menu commands.

Table 37
Platform Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log)

Command	Description
<code>syslog</code>	Displays the remote syslog menu, which you can use to configure the system log (syslog) servers. After configuration, the SMC software can send log messages to specified syslog hosts. For menu items, see "System Logging menu" (page 43) .
<code>firewall</code>	Displays the Remote Firewall Log menu, which you can use to remotely send firewall logs to an external system log server using the standard remote syslog port. Note: You can limit the logs by configuring firewall logging options in the Message Logging menu. See "Message Logging menu" (page 62) .
<code>arch</code>	Displays the Log Archiving menu, which you can use to archive log files after the file reaches a specific size or age. When log rotation occurs, the current log file is stored or e-mailed to a specified address and a new log file is created. For menu items, see "Log Archiving menu" (page 44) .
<code>debug y n</code>	Enables or disables specialized debugging log messages. By default, this setting is disabled. Enable it only as directed by Nortel technical support.
<code>sourceip auto unique mip</code>	Specifies the source IP address for logs generated from the SMC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto: the IP address of the outgoing interface. • unique: the IP address of the individual SMC. • mip: the IP address of the cluster MIP. <p>The mip setting is useful with applications, such as HP OpenView, that expect devices to be limited to only one IP address.</p>

System Logging menu

Using the System Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log/syslog), you can configure the firewall logs. After configuration, the SMC software can send log messages to specified syslog hosts.

Table 38 "System Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log/syslog)" (page 43) identifies and describes the System Logging menu commands.

Table 38
System Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log/syslog)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Displays all configured firewall logs by their index number, IP address, and facility number.

Table 38
System Logging menu (/cfg/sys/log/syslog) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>del <syslog index number></code>	Removes the specified firewall log from the cluster configuration.
<code>add <syslog server IP address> <severity level></code>	Adds a new firewall log, including its IP address and local facility number. The local facility number uniquely identifies syslog entries.
<code>insert <index number> <IP address></code>	Adds a new firewall log to the list at the specified index position. All existing items at the specified index number and higher are incremented by one position.
<code>move <from index number> <to index number></code>	Removes the firewall log from the specified index number and inserts it at the specified index number.

Firewall Log menu

Using the Firewall Log menu (cfg/sys/log/firewall), you can remotely send firewall logs to an external system log server using the standard remote syslog port.

[Table 39 "Firewall Log menu" \(page 44\)](#) identifies and describes the Firewall Log menu commands.

Table 39
Firewall Log menu

Command	Description
<code>addr</code>	Specifies the firewall log address.
<code>del</code>	Removes the firewall log.

Log Archiving menu

Using the Log Archiving menu (/cfg/sys/log/arch), you can archive log files when the files reach a specific size or age. When log rotation occurs, the current log file is stored or e-mailed to a specified address and a new log file is created.

If the rotate size is set above 0, log rotation occurs when the log surpasses the rotate size, or when the log rotation interval is reached, whichever occurs first. If the rotate size is set to 0, the file size is ignored and only the rotate interval is used. If an e-mail address and SMTP server IP address are configured, the log file is e-mailed when rotated.

Using the Log Archive menu, you can archive three primary types of logs available in the SMC:

- syslog
- firewall
- UNIStim

Each of these are treated separately in the log archiving menu.

Table 41 "System Log menu" (page 45) identifies and describes the Log Archiving menu commands.

Table 40
Log Archiving menu

Command	Description
syslog	Displays the System Log menu, which you can use to configure system log parameters. For menu items, see " System Log menu " (page 45) .
firewall	Displays the Firewall Log menu, which you can use to configure firewall log parameters. For menu items, see " Firewall Log menu " (page 46) .
unistim	Displays the UNIStim Log menu, which you can use to configure UNIStim log parameters. For menu items, see " UNIStim Log menu " (page 46) .

System Log menu Using the System Log menu (/cfg/sys/log/arch/syslog), you can configure system log parameters. The system logs contain information and errors generated during standard system operation.

Table 41 "System Log menu" (page 45) identifies and describes the System Log menu commands.

Table 41
System Log menu

Command	Description
email <e-mail address>	Specifies the e-mail address to which log files are sent when the log interval or maximum log size is reached. Use this command in conjunction with the SMTP command.
smtp <SMTP server IP address>	Specifies the IP address of the SMTP mail server that hosts the e-mail address specified in the Email command. Specify the IP address in dotted decimal notation. Note: Configure the specified SMTP server to accept messages from the SMC.

Table 41
System Log menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>int <days> <hours></code>	Specifies the time interval for log rotation. The interval is specified in number of days and number of hours.
<code>size <max size (kb)></code>	Specifies the maximum size a log file can reach before triggering rotation. The size is specified in kilobytes.

Firewall Log menu Using the Firewall Log menu (`/cfg/sys/log/arch/firewall`), you can configure firewall log parameters.

The firewall log contains all logging related to the firewall operation. The log includes details on attacks and basic firewall operation, if configured. The messages sent to the firewall logs are defined in the Platform Logging menu (`smc/settings/log/`). You can also specify firewall logging for individual packets that traverse the SMC by enabling logging in the security zone rules (either inbound or outbound).

[Table 42 "Firewall Log menu" \(page 46\)](#) identifies and describes the Firewall Log menu commands.

Table 42
Firewall Log menu

Command	Description
<code>email <e-mail address></code>	Specifies the e-mail address to which log files are sent when the log interval or maximum log size is reached. Use this command in conjunction with SMTP command.
<code>smtp <SMTP server IP address></code>	Specifies the IP address of the SMTP mail server that hosts the e-mail address specified in the Email command. Specify the IP address in dotted decimal notation. Note: Configure the specified SMTP server to accept messages from the SMC.
<code>int <days> <hours></code>	Specifies the time interval for log rotation. The interval is specified in number of days and number of hours.
<code>size <max size (kb)></code>	Specifies the maximum size a log file can reach before triggering rotation. The size is specified in kilobytes.

UNIStim Log menu Using the UNIStim Log menu (`/cfg/sys/log/arch/unistim`), you can configure UNIStim log parameters.

The secure UNISlim log contains all logging related to the secure UNISlim proxy and includes general information about its operation. The log also contains messages related to execution problems and security failures in the secure UNISlim protocol.

[Table 43 "UNISlim Log menu" \(page 47\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISlim Log menu commands.

Table 43
UNISlim Log menu

Command	Description
<code>email <e-mail address></code>	Specifies the e-mail address to which log files are sent when the log interval or maximum log size is reached. Use this command in conjunction with SMTP command.
<code>smtp <SMTP server IP address></code>	Specifies the IP address of the SMTP mail server that hosts the e-mail address specified in the Email command. Specify the IP address in dotted decimal notation. Note: Configure the specified SMTP server to accept messages from the SMC.
<code>int <days> <hours></code>	Specifies the time interval for log rotation. The interval is specified in number of days and number of hours.
<code>size <max size (kb)></code>	Specifies the maximum size a log file can reach before triggering rotation. The size is specified in kilobytes.

User menu

Using the User menu (`/cfg/sys/user`), you can add, modify, delete, or list SMC user accounts, and change passwords.

The default user accounts are:

- admin
- oper
- root

Note: You cannot delete the default user accounts. Only the Administrator can change the passwords.

[Table 44 "User menu \(/cfg/sys/user\)" \(page 48\)](#) identifies and describes the User menu commands.

Table 44
User menu (/cfg/sys/user)

Command	Description
<code>passwd <admin password> <new admin password> <confirm new admin password></code>	<p>Changes the administrator password. The password can contain spaces and is case sensitive. There is no limitation on the number of characters.</p> <p>Only the admin user can perform this action. You are prompted to enter the current administrator password. Then, you are prompted to enter and confirm the new administrator password.</p>
<code>expire <# of seconds></code>	<p>Specifies password expiration time in seconds. If you set the value to zero (the default), the password expiration is not activated. After a password expires, the user is prompted at logon to enter the old password once and the new password twice.</p> <p>Note: This command is visible only to users in the admin group, and does not apply to the root user.</p>
<code>list</code>	Lists all editable user accounts.
<code>del <user name></code>	Deletes oper user accounts. Only the admin user can delete user accounts.
<code>add <user name></code>	Adds a user account. Only the admin user can perform this action. After adding a user account, you must also assign the account to a group using the User Edit menu. See "User Edit menu" (page 48) .
<code>edit <user name></code>	Displays the User Oper menu, which you can use to edit the user account passwords and group privileges for the specified user. For menu items, see "User Edit menu" (page 48) .
<code>adv</code>	Displays the SSH User menu, which provides options for administering SSH user access. For menu items, see "SSH User Admin menu" (page 49) .

User Edit menu

Using the User Edit menu (/cfg/sys/user/edit <user name>), you can change passwords and assign group privileges for the user account specified by the user name.

[Table 45 "User Edit menu \(/cfg/sys/user/edit\)" \(page 49\)](#) identifies and describes the User Edit menu commands.

Table 45
User Edit menu (/cfg/sys/user/edit)

Command	Description
password <admin password> <new user password> <confirm new user password>	Changes the password for the selected user. The password can contain spaces and is case-sensitive. There is no limitation on the number of characters. Only the admin user can perform this action. You are prompted to enter the current administrator password. Then, you are prompted to enter and confirm the new user password.
groups <group name>	Adds or deletes the selected user to or from a group. The three predefined groups are admin, oper, and root.
cur	Displays the current user settings.

SSH User Admin menu

Using the SSH User Admin menu (/cfg/sys/user/adv/user <user name>), you can create an SSH account on the SMC to provide a specified user with SSH access to the SMC. You must specify a user name to open the menu.

Table 46 "SSH User Admin menu (/cfg/sys/user/adv/user <user name>)" (page 49) identifies and describes the SSH User Admin menu commands.

Table 46
SSH User Admin menu (/cfg/sys/user/adv/user <user name>)

Command	Description
name	Specifies a descriptive name for the SSH account.
pubkey	Specifies the RSA/DSA public key for the SSH account. Note: The public key you enter must conform to OpenSSH v2 RSA or DSA format.
ena	Enables the SSH account for the specified user name.
dis	Disables the SSH account for the specified user name.
del	Deletes the SSH account.

Groups menu Using the Groups menu (/cfg/sys/user/edit <user name> /groups), you can list, delete, or add groups.

Table 47 "Groups menu (/cfg/sys/user/edit/groups)" (page 50) identifies and describes the Groups menu commands.

Table 47
Groups menu (/cfg/sys/user/edit/groups)

Command	Description
<code>list</code>	Lists all group members by index number and name; for example: 1: admin 2: oper
<code>del <Index number of entry to delete></code>	Deletes a member from the selected group. Specify the member by index number.
<code>add <Index number of entry to add></code>	Adds a member to the selected group. Specify the member by index number.

Network Configuration menu

Using the Network Configuration menu (/cfg/net), you can configure ports, gateways, **Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)**, and **Proxy ARP (PARP)**.

[Table 48 "Network Configuration menu \(/cfg/net\)" \(page 50\)](#) identifies and describes the Network Configuration menu commands.

Table 48
Network Configuration menu (/cfg/net)

Command	Description
<code>port <port ></code>	Displays the Port menu for the specified port, which you can use to configure physical ports on the SMC. For menu items, see "Port menu" (page 51) .
<code>if <interface ></code>	Displays the Interface menu for the specified interface. For menu items, see "Interface menu" (page 51) .
<code>gateway <gateway IP address></code>	Specifies the IP address of the SMC default gateway. Set the default gateway to the IP address of the network router interface adjacent to the SMC to allow remote administrative access through Telnet, SSH, and the BBI.
<code>routes</code>	Displays the Routes menu, which you can use to add, delete, or list static routes. The SMC uses these routes to transmit packets within the attached networks. For menu items, see "Routes menu" (page 53) .
<code>vrrp</code>	Displays the VRRP Settings menu. For menu items, see "VRRP Settings menu" (page 54) .
<code>parp</code>	Displays the Proxy ARP menu, which you can use to access the proxy ARP (PARP) list or enable PARP support in the SMC. For menu items, see "Proxy ARP menu" (page 55) . Note: Use this command for testing the SMC in a lab environment; not in production.

Port menu

Using the Port menu (`/cfg/net/port <port_name>`), you can configure the port characteristics for a specified port.

[Table 49 "Port menu \(/cfg/net/port\)" \(page 51\)](#) identifies and describes the Port menu commands.

Table 49
Port menu (/cfg/net/port)

Command	Description
<code>autoneg on off</code>	Enables or disables link auto-negotiation. If auto-negotiation is disabled, the port operates at the speed set in the port speed command. Note: Enabling or disabling auto-negotiation can cause temporary interruption to network traffic on all ports.
<code>speed <port speed></code>	Specifies the link speed of the port. Enter the port speed as an integer representing megabytes per second (MB/s). For Fast Ethernet ports, you can set the speed to 10 or 100. For Gigabit Ethernet ports, the speed is fixed at 1000.
<code>mode full half</code>	Sets the port duplex mode to either full-duplex or half-duplex mode. The default setting is full.

Interface menu

Using the Interface menu (`/cfg/net/if`), you can configure IP address interfaces for the SMC. Each IP address interface represents a network attached to the SMC.

To ensure traffic flows through the SMC, configure the network device attached to an SMC port to use an SMC IP address interface or SMC VRRP interface as its default gateway.

The IP address interface naming conventions are as follows:

- `ip1`: Real IP Address of first host in a cluster
- `ip2`: Real IP Address of second host in a cluster
- `vrrp/vip`: Floating IP address shared between both hosts in a cluster but owned by the VRRP master

[Table 50 "Interface menu \(/cfg/net/if\)" \(page 52\)](#) identifies and describes the Interface menu commands.

Table 50
Interface menu (/cfg/net/if)

Command	Description
<code>ip1 <interface IP address></code>	IP address for the first host in a cluster on a particular interface. Note: In a standalone SMC configuration, each interface has a single IP address (ip1) associated with it. In a High Availability (HA) configuration, three IP addresses are required to adequately configure an interface. The first two IP addresses (ip1 and ip2) define the real IP addresses of the two SMCs in the cluster; that is, one SMC owns ip1 and the other SMC owns ip2. The third IP address, the VRRP virtual IP, exists on the same subnet as the other two IP addresses and is owned by whichever SMC is the current HA master. If the current HA master machine fails, the backup SMC becomes the master and assumes responsibility for packets routed through the VRRP IP address. For related information, see “VRRP Settings menu” (page 54) .
<code>ip2 <interface IP address></code>	IP address for the second host in a cluster on a particular interface.
<code>mask <IP subnet mask (such as 255.255.255.0)></code>	Configures the IP subnet address mask for the IP address interface using dotted decimal notation.
<code>vrrp</code>	Displays the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) Interface menu, which you can use to configure an interface for HA. VRRP ensures that if the active SMC host fails, the redundant SMC host takes over. In an HA configuration, configure each participating IP address interface separately for VRRP. For menu items, see “VRRP Interface menu” (page 52) .
<code>mgmt</code>	Enables management on this interface.
<code>ena</code>	Enables this IP address interface.
<code>dis</code>	Disables this IP address interface.

VRRP Interface menu

Using the VRRP Interface menu (/cfg/net/if <interface number>/vrrp), you can configure redundant interfaces when two SMCs are present in a cluster.

VRRP ensures that if the active host fails, the backup host takes over. The SMC interfaces (ip1 and ip2) form a virtual router. The virtual router IP address becomes the real IP address for both hosts, though the virtual router IP address is active only on the active master. Each subaddress must reside on the same network as the virtual router IP address.

Note: Both hosts in the cluster must have the same configuration. The host configurations are automatically synchronized.

Table 51 "VRRP Interface menu (/cfg/net/if/vrrp)" (page 53) identifies and describes the VRRP Interface menu commands.

Table 51
VRRP Interface menu (/cfg/net/if/vrrp)

Command	Description
vrid <virtual router ID (1-255) >	Assigns an ID for the virtual router interface. Configure the virtual router ID (VRID) on this interface the same for both the active master and the backup. Separate interfaces must have unique VRIDs.
vip <IP address>	Defines the virtual IP address used to represent the SMC cluster in the virtual router. The vip address must reside in the same subnet as the interface IP address.

Routes menu

Using the Routes menu (/cfg/net/route), you can add, delete, or list static routes. The SMC uses these static routes to route transmit packets to indirectly attached internal networks. You can configure up to 1000 static routes.

Table 52 "Route menu (/cfg/net/route)" (page 53) identifies and describes the Route menu commands.

Table 52
Route menu (/cfg/net/route)

Command	Description
list	Lists all configured routes by their index number and IP address information.
del <index number>	Removes a route from the configuration by specifying the route index number.
add <destination IP address> <destination mask> <gateway IP address>	Adds a static route based on destination IP address, destination subnet mask, and gateway IP address. Note: The gateway IP address must be previously specified and cannot be within the range specified by the destination IP address and mask.

Table 52
Route menu (/cfg/net/route) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
insert <index number> <destination IP address> <destination mask> <gateway IP address>	Adds a new static route at a specific position (index number) in the index.
move <index number> <destination index number>	Moves a static route from one position in the index to another.

VRRP Settings menu

Using the VRRP Settings menu (/cfg/net/vrrp), you can configure Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) parameters for the SMC cluster. Specify valid addresses for each SMC before you apply changes to the parameter values. Both SMC hosts in the cluster must have the same configuration.

[Table 53 "VRRP Settings menu \(/cfg/net/vrrp\)" \(page 54\)](#) identifies and describes the VRRP Settings menu commands.

Table 53
VRRP Settings menu (/cfg/net/vrrp)

Command	Description
ha y n	Enables or disables HA. Two hosts must be previously installed and configured before you can enable HA.
adint <1-3600 >	Displays the current advertisement interval in seconds and provides the option to change it. The active master sends a VRRP advertisement message to the backup host at the specified advertisement interval. Only the active master sends VRRP advertisement messages. If the backup host does not receive a VRRP advertisement from the active master within the advertisement interval, VRRP initiates VRRP failover. The default value is 3, which is the lowest recommended value.
garp [1-600]	Displays the current Gratuitous Address Resolution Protocol (GARP) value in seconds. You can change the GARP value. When the backup host determines that the active master failed, it immediately flashes a GARP message, which is an unsolicited ARP response, to all end-hosts on the virtual router interface. Then the backup host delays a period of time specified by the garp value before it begins sending continuous GARP messages. The GARP message forces end-hosts to update their ARP caches with the MAC/IP address mapping for the newly active SMC instead of waiting for end-hosts to acquire the MAC/IP address from periodic ARP requests. The default value is 1.

Table 53
VRRP Settings menu (/cfg/net/vrrp) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>gbcast <2-100</code> <code>></code>	<p>Displays the present Gratuitous Broadcast (gbcast) value. You can change the gbcast value. The gbcast value specifies the interval between GARP messages sent by the active master to ensure that all end-hosts have the correct MAC/IP address mapping. Increasing the gbcast value cuts down on the gbcast traffic, but lengthens the interval between end-host ARP cache updates.</p> <p>The gbcast value is multiplied by the adint value to determine the interval in seconds between GARP messages. For example, if your adint value is 10 and your gbcast value is 3, the interval between GARP messages is 30 (10 x 3) seconds. The default gbcast value is 2.</p>
<code>afc y n</code>	Enables or disables Advanced Failover Checking (AFC). When AFC is enabled, the system sends an ARP message before initiating a failover caused by missed VRRP advertisements.

Proxy ARP menu

Using the Proxy ARP menu (/cfg/net/parp), you can configure IP addresses to which the cluster sends ARP messages. The SMC can respond to ARP requests intended for devices behind the SMC, including VLAN and VRRP interfaces.

ATTENTION

Use Proxy ARP for testing the SMC in lab environments when IP address allocation is an issue. Do not use Proxy ARP in production; instead each interface should exist on its own subnet.

[Table 54 "Proxy ARP menu \(/cfg/net/parp\)" \(page 55\)](#) identifies and describes the Proxy ARP menu commands.

Table 54
Proxy ARP menu (/cfg/net/parp)

Command	Description
<code>enable y n</code>	Enables or disables Proxy ARP for the cluster. Proxy ARP is disabled by default.
<code>iface</code>	Specifies the interface to proxy ARP messages for a subnet on a different interface. The subnet must contain the subnet address supported by the proxy ARP interface. Specify the name of the interface, such as intranet, management, or mcslan.
<code>garp</code>	Sends gratuitous ARPs on behalf of clients that are subnets supported by the proxy ARP interface. The gratuitous ARPs are sent from the proxy ARP interface.

Multimedia Security menu

Using the Multimedia Security menu (/cfg/smc), you can define the security features of the SMC.

Table 55 "Multimedia Security menu (/cfg/smc)" (page 56) identifies and describes the Multimedia Security menu commands.

Table 55
Multimedia Security menu (/cfg/smc)

Command	Description
<code>zone [zone_name]</code>	Displays the Security Zone menu, which you can use to configure the secure multimedia zones. For menu commands, see "Security Zone menu" (page 57) .
<code>settings</code>	Displays the Settings menu, which you can use to configure SMC settings. See "SMC Settings menu" (page 61) .
<code>unistim</code>	Displays the UNISTim Security menu, which you can use to create a secure UNISTim proxy server and specify the different policies to be applied to the users when they connect to the server. For menu commands, see "UNISTim Security menu" (page 70) .
<code>network</code>	Displays the SMC Network menu, which you can use to specify the different networks used in configuring the SMC. The following networks are created during installation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • users networks: the subnets used by multimedia users • administrators networks: the subnets used by administrators Both users and administrators default to all networks. If required, you can add more networks. For menu items, see "SMC Network menu" (page 77) .
<code>service</code>	Displays the Service menu, which you can use to specify the services and protocols used for configuring the SMC firewall rules. Services map to a protocol and a series of port ranges. You can consolidate frequently used services into a single service specification and then use it repeatedly in firewall rules. For menu items, see "Service menu" (page 77) .
<code>flow</code>	Displays the Flow Control menu, which you can use to specify the different flow parameters for SMC firewall rules. For menu items, see "Flow Control menu" (page 59) .
<code>addzone</code>	Initiates the Addzone Wizard, which guides you through the steps to add a new security zone to the system. Each SMC can support a maximum of four user-defined security zones. Each zone has a subnet and port associated with it and a collection of firewall rules that are applied to all traffic that flows into and out of the zone. After you add a zone, use the Auto command to incorporate predefined rules.

Security Zone menu

Using the Security Zone menu (`/cfg/smc/zone`), you can define security zones. Each zone represents a secure subnet, which contains the CS 1000 or MCS servers. Each security zone is associated with a subnet and a port. Each zone has a descriptive name.

Two types of access rules exist for each zone:

- inbound rules for traffic that flows into the zone
- outbound rules for traffic that flows out of the zone

If a packet does not match a rule, the packet is denied access.

In general, the traffic flowing into the zone is from the intranet and therefore untrusted, such as SIP traffic from an IP phone to the signaling server. The majority of access rules are applied for inbound calls. The default outbound rules allow all traffic to exit the system.

When you add the first rule, a wizard guides you through a host of questions to define the basic rule values. Subsequently, when you access any rule, the CLI displays the Rules menu.

Each rule has a unique number, ranging from 1 through 1024. This number is used to sequentially order the rules. Rules are applied to incoming traffic in order according to the access number. A lower number means a higher priority; therefore, rules with lower numbers are applied first. Each rule is treated separately, and the first rule that matches a particular packet defines how that packet is handled. For example, if a packet matches two rules in the system, and the rule with the lower number allows the packet, and the rule with the higher number denies the packet, the packet is allowed.

Table 56 "Security Zone menu (`/cfg/smc/`)" (page 57) identifies and describes the Security Zone menu commands.

Table 56
Security Zone menu (`/cfg/smc/`)

Command	Description
<code>irule [rule_number]</code>	Displays the Inbound Access menu for the specified rule. For menu items, see "Inbound Access menu" (page 58) .
<code>orule [rule_number]</code>	Displays the Outbound Access menu for the specified rule. For menu items, see "Outbound Access" (page 60) .

Table 56
Security Zone menu (/cfg/smc/) (cont'd.)

Command	Description
[zone <name>] auto	<p>Initiates automatic rule generation, which guides you through the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specify the multimedia users network, which is the collection of subnets upon which the IP phones reside. 2. Specify the administrators network, which is the subnet upon which the administrative clients reside. 3. [Optional] Delete existing rules. <p>Note: If you choose yes, all current rules are replaced with the autogenerated rules. If you choose no, the autogenerated rules are appended. Duplicate rules are not eliminated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Select one or more rule groups to apply to a particular security zone. <p>Note: You can add numerous rule groups in a single wizard session.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Apply the rules.
cur	Displays the current security zone settings.
del	Deletes the security zone.

Inbound Access menu

Using the Inbound Access menu (cfg/smc/irule<rule_number>), you can specify inbound access rules.

[Table 57 "Inbound Access menu" \(page 58\)](#) identifies and describes the Inbound Access menu commands.

Table 57
Inbound Access menu

Command	Description
enable	Enables or disables the rule. Disabled rules are ignored.
source	Specifies the source network for the traffic. The source network is generally located within the intranet and is untrusted. If the source value is an asterisk (*), all source IP addresses match this rule.
dest	Specifies the destination network for the traffic. For an inbound rule, this represents the subnet of the security zone, or individual IP addresses within the zone. If the dest value is an asterisk (*), all destination addresses match this rule.

Table 57
Inbound Access menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>service</code>	Details the protocol (TCP, UDP, ICMP) and ports for the traffic that matches this rule. If the service value is an asterisk (*), all types of traffic match this rule.
<code>custom</code>	Displays the Custom Service menu, which you can use to define custom services for individual rules. You can specify the minimum port, maximum port, and protocol of the service. If you specify a custom service, it overrides the normal service specification.
<code>action</code>	Specifies whether to allow or deny traffic for this rule.
<code>flow</code>	Displays the Flow Control menu, which you can use to specify flow control for the specified rule. The flow control applies only to this individual rule and the traffic that maps to it. For menu items, see "Flow Control menu" (page 59) .
<code>log</code>	Defines whether matches to the rule are logged to file. You can view logs in the CLI or BBI. The SMC firewall logs follow Webtrends Extended Log Format (WELF). The location of the log file is /logs/firewall.log. Note: Too many firewall logs can affect SMC performance. Nortel recommends you update the firewall log configuration to prevent this degradation in performance. For more information, see Secure Multimedia Controller: Planning and engineering (NN42320-200).
<code>comment</code>	Specifies a comment to identify what traffic the rule currently matches.
<code>del</code>	Deletes this rule. When you delete a rule, its rule number becomes reusable.

Flow Control menu

Using the Flow Control menu (/cfg/smc/flow/), you can specify the different flow parameters for SMC firewall rules.

[Table 58 "Flow Management menu" \(page 59\)](#) identifies and describes the Flow Management menu commands.

Table 58
Flow Management menu

Command	Description
<code>name</code>	Defines the name of the flow.
<code>maxconn</code>	Defines the maximum number of connections for a given rule. For example, a value of five (5) indicates a maximum of five concurrent connections.
<code>conns</code>	Defines the rate at which the connections are created per unit of time (defined in seconds) for a given firewall rule. For example, if the number of connections is 5 and the interval is 1, it indicates that in 1 second a maximum of five connections are created. The limit is applied unidirectionally.

Table 58
Flow Management menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>packets</code>	Defines the number of packets that are transmitted per unit of time (defined in seconds) for a given firewall rule. For example, if the number of packets is set to five and the interval is one, it indicates in one second a maximum of five packets can transmit for the policy. The limit is applied bidirectionally.
<code>bandwidth</code>	Defines the amount of traffic (measured in kilobytes) that is transmitted per unit of time (defined in seconds) for a given firewall rule. For example, if the number specified is 10 KB and the interval set to one (1), it indicates that in one second a maximum of 10 kilobytes of data is transmitted through for this firewall rule. The limit is applied bidirectionally.
<code>comment</code>	Specifies a comment for this flow.
<code>del</code>	Removes the flow.

Outbound Access

Using the Outbound Access menu (`/cfg/smc/zone <name>/orule`), you can configure outbound rule parameters.

[Table 59 "Outbound Access menu" \(page 60\)](#) identifies and describes the Outbound Access menu commands.

Table 59
Outbound Access menu

Command	Description
<code>enable</code>	Enables or disables the rule. Disabled rules are ignored.
<code>source</code>	Specifies the source network for the traffic.
<code>dest</code>	Specifies the destination network for the traffic.
<code>service</code>	Details the protocol (TCP, UDP, ICMP) and ports for the traffic that matches this rule. If the service value is an asterisk (*), all types of traffic match this rule.
<code>custom</code>	Display the Custom Service menu, which you can use to define custom services for individual rules. You can specify the minimum port, maximum port, and protocol of the service. If you specify a custom service, it overrides the normal service specification.
<code>action</code>	Specifies whether to allow or deny traffic for this rule.
<code>flow</code>	Displays the Flow Control menu, which you can use to specify flow control for the specified rule. The flow control applies only to this individual rule and the traffic that maps to it. For menu items, see "Flow Control menu" (page 59) .

Table 59
Outbound Access menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
log	Enables rule logging. The location of the log file is /logs/firewall.log. Note: Too many firewall logs can affect SMC performance. Nortel recommends you update the firewall log configuration to prevent this degradation in performance. For more information, see Secure Multimedia Controller: Planning and engineering (NN42320-200).
comment	Defines a comment to identify what traffic the rule currently matches.
del	Deletes this rule. When a rule is deleted, its rule number can be reusable.

SMC Settings menu

Using the SMC Settings menu (/cfg/smc/settings), you can configure security settings.

[Table 60 "SMC Settings menu" \(page 61\)](#) identifies and describes the SMC Settings menu commands.

Table 60
SMC Settings menu

Command	Description
attack	Enables or disables the following advanced firewall attacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SYN Flooding • Source Routing • WinNuke • Mime Flood • FTP Bounce • IP Unaligned Timestamp • Sequence Number Prediction • Sequence Number Out Of Range • ICMP Redirect • ICMP Error Messages <p>For detailed descriptions of these firewall attacks, see "Selected firewall attacks" (page 85).</p>

Table 60
SMC Settings menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>log</code>	Displays the Message Logging menu, which you can use to customize the types of messages sent to <code>/logs/firewall.log</code> . For menu items, see “Message Logging menu” (page 62). Note: Too many firewall logs can affect SMC performance. Nortel recommends you update the firewall log configuration to prevent this degradation in performance. For more information, see <i>Secure Multimedia Controller: Planning and engineering</i> (NN42320-200).
<code>alg</code>	Displays the ALG menu, which you can use to enable or disable application layer gateway support for a variety of protocols. Without ALG support, some of these protocols cannot traverse the SMC. For menu items, see “ALG menu” (page 66).
<code>maxconn/<zone>/conn</code>	Specifies the maximum connection limits for individual zones. The total number of concurrent connections supported in the SMC across all zones is 700 000. Traffic flowing between zones is counted as a concurrent connection within the intranet zone, so Nortel recommends that the zone have the highest maxconn value. The default value is 100000.
<code>timeout</code>	Displays the Timeout menu, which you can use to specify inactivity timeout values associated with network traffic. For menu items, see Table 66 “Timeout menu” (page 67).
<code>portbypass</code>	Displays the Port Bypass menu, which you can use to bypass the SMC’s stateful processing of packet to and from a given set of TCP ports. For menu items, see “Port Bypass menu” (page 68).
<code>multicast</code>	Displays the Multicast Bypass menu, which you can use to identify a specific Multicast Groups for which you want the SMC to bypass the processing and bridge the packets onto another network. For menu items, see “Multicast Bypass menu” (page 69).

Message Logging menu

Using the Message Logging menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/log`), you can customize the types of messages sent to `/logs/firewall.log`. Doing so helps to limit the file size of the firewall log.

The firewall log contains all logging messages that relate to firewall operation, specific attacks, and basic packet logging due to the log settings in the firewall inbound/outbound rules.

On the SMC, the firewall log files are stored in logs/firewall.log. Firewall logs can also be:

- viewed in the BBI or the CLI.
- streamed in real-time to a firewall log using the /cfg/sys/log/firewall command. See “Platform Logging menu” (page 42).
- e-mailed to an appropriate e-mail address.

Firewall logs can become quite large in high-traffic environments, slowing down the SMC and filling up disk space. Nortel recommends that you modify the firewall logging configuration appropriately if the log files are filling up too quickly.

The SMC uses the industry standard Webtrends Extended Log Format (WELF) for logging the network activity. The following text is a sample of a log message in WELF generated by syslog.

```
Apr 18 04:25:52 172.16.1.247 id=firewall time="2002-04-18
16:15:34" fw=DEVICE1 pri=6 proto=6 (tcp) src=172.16.7.246
dst=66.218.70.149 msg=Service access request successful Src 3171
Dst 80 from EXT n/w agent=Firewall
```

Table 61 "Message Logging menu" (page 63) identifies and describes the Message Logging menu commands.

Table 61
Message Logging menu

Command	Description
messages	Enables and disables various logging message types. For menu commands, see “Messages menu” (page 64) .
threshold	Sets the various thresholds for log messages sent to the remote firewall log server as specified in the Platform Logging menu. See “Platform Logging menu” (page 42). For menu commands, see “Thresholds menu” (page 65).
rate	Displays the Rate Limit menu for log messages sent to the remote firewall log server as specified in the Platform Logging menu. See “Platform Logging menu” (page 42). For menu commands, see “Rate Limit menu” (page 66).
verbose	Enables verbose generation of log messages. By default, this parameter is disabled. Note: Too many firewall logs can affect SMC performance. Nortel recommends you update the firewall log configuration to prevent this degradation in performance. For more information, see Secure Multimedia Controller: Planning and engineering (NN42320-200).

Table 61
Message Logging menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>queue</code>	Indicates the maximum number of log messages that are queued. This value can be in the range of 1-75. A higher number increases performance because the log messages are batched and sent at a single time; however, it also increases the time it takes for a message to be logged.
<code>attack</code>	Specifies a threshold for how many attack packets the firewall detects before log messages are generated. Only one attack message is logged for every nth attack packet. You can limit the total number of attack packets that are logged. For example, if this number is set to 5, only one of every five attacks are logged regardless of the type of attack. Note: This can lead to message loss.
<code>policy</code>	Specifies a threshold for how many attack packets the firewall cannot match to a policy before log messages are generated. Only one attack message is logged for every nth attack packet. You can limit the total number of attack packets that are logged. For example, if this number is set to 5, only one of every five attacks are logged regardless of whether of the type of attack. Note: This can lead to message loss.

Messages menu Using the Messages menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/log/messages`), you can enable or disable specific types of firewall logs.

[Table 62 "Messages menu" \(page 64\)](#) identifies and describes the Messages menu commands.

Table 62
Messages menu

Command	Description
<code>synflood</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated as a result of TCP SYN flooding.
<code>ping</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated as a result of a ping of death attack.
<code>winnuke</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated every time a WinNuke attack is detected.
<code>syserror</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated by the SMC, such as memory allocation failures.
<code>deny</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated because of deny access policies.
<code>allow</code>	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated at the end of every connection in firewall.

Table 62
Messages menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
unavail	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated as a result of dropping packets due to non-availability of access policies.
attacks	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated when the firewall treats invalid packets as an attack.
data	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated as a result of dropping packets because of application command filtering.
ipspoof	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated as a result of spoofed IP packets.
ipopt	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated when attacks based on IP options occur.
access	Enables and disables logging of messages that are generated when a policy is accessed.

Thresholds menu

Using the Threshold menu (/cfg/smc/settings/log/threshold), you can set the message threshold to limit the number of repetitive messages sent to the remote firewall log server (/cfg/sys/log/firewall). Messages are repetitive if more than the one message contains the same message ID, protocol, source IP address, destination IP address, source port, and destination port.

For example, the following parameters create a message queue for 200 issues:

- count = 10
- threshold time = 60 seconds
- scan time = 1 second
- max issues = 200

Repetitive messages create one issue entry in the message queue. Each occurrence of the same message during 60 seconds increments the count of the issue entry. The first message is always forwarded to the firewall log. The tenth message within 60 seconds is also sent to the firewall log. If less than 10 instances of the same message arrive within 60 seconds, another message with the current count is sent to the firewall log at the 60 second expiration. The queue is scanned every scantime equals 1 second, and message issue entries older than 60 seconds are sent to the firewall log if the count is any number other than zero. If the count is zero, the message is not sent to the firewall log.

Table 65 "ALG menu" (page 67) identifies and describes the Threshold menu commands.

Table 63
Threshold menu

Command	Description
<code>count</code>	Specifies the threshold count, which is the maximum number of repetitive messages to accumulate in the queue before sending the issue to the firewall log.
<code>time</code>	Specifies the threshold time, which is the time interval over which the number of messages are accumulated.
<code>scan time</code>	Specifies the time interval at which the issues queue is scanned. For example, if the scan time is 1 second, the issues queue is scanned every 1 second.
<code>max issues</code>	Specifies the maximum size of the issues queue.

Rate Limit menu

Using the Rate Limit menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/rate`), you can specify the limit of log messages sent to the remote firewall log server. These messages are averaged over a period of time and rate-limited accordingly.

For example, the following parameters rate-limit the messages sent to the firewall log to 1 per millisecond:

- `msgcount = 1000`
- `period = 1`

Any message over this limit is dropped.

Table 65 "ALG menu" (page 67) identifies and describes the Rate Limit menu commands.

Table 64
Rate Limit menu

Command	Description
<code>msgcount</code>	Specifies the total message count allowed over the time period specified in the Period command. Note: Messages are counted; packets or bytes are not counted.
<code>period</code>	Specifies the time period over which messages are allowed.

ALG menu

Using the ALG menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/alg`), you can enable or disable application layer gateway support for a variety of protocols. Without ALG support, some of these protocols are unable to traverse the SMC.

Table 65 "ALG menu" (page 67) identifies and describes the ALG menu commands.

Table 65
ALG menu

Command	Description
<code>ftp</code>	Enables FTP. FTP is enabled by default.
<code>tftp</code>	Enables TFTP. TFTP is disabled by default.
<code>rpc</code>	Enables RPC. RPC is disabled by default.
<code>pcanywhere</code>	Enables PCAnywhere. PCAnywhere is disabled by default.

Timeout menu

Using the Timeout menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/timeout`), you can configure timeout values for TCP, UDP, ICMP protocols, TCP RESET, and services.

The following timeout values are configurable for the following connections:

- TCP-based (default is 600 seconds)
- UDP (default is 1200 seconds)
- ICMP (default is 60 seconds)

After the timeout value is reached, the firewall association database maintained for a connection is removed.

The timeout value is also configurable for the TCP RESET command. The default value for this timeout is 30 seconds.

You can also configure a timeout value for a particular service or application. For example, if you configure a service timeout record of 100 for FTP service, and the TCP used by an FTP application has a default timeout of 600, the FTP connection still has a timeout of 100.

Table 66 "Timeout menu" (page 67) identifies and describes the Timeout menu commands.

Table 66
Timeout menu

Command	Description
<code>udp</code>	Specifies the inactivity timeout value after which the UDP connection is removed. The default value is 1200 seconds.
<code>icmp</code>	Specifies the inactivity timeout value after which the ICMP connection is removed. The default is 60 seconds.

Table 66
Timeout menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>pre</code>	Specifies the timeout value after which a connection receiving a TCP RESET is removed. The default is 30 seconds.
<code>tcp</code>	Specifies the timeout value after which a TCP connection is removed. The default is 600 seconds.
<code>custom</code>	Displays the Custom Timeout menu, which you can use to configure timeout parameters for a specific TCP/UDP ports or protocols. For menu items, see " Custom Timeout menu " (page 68) .

Custom Timeout menu Using the Custom Timeout menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/timeout/custom`), you can configure timeout parameters for specific TCP/UDP ports or protocols.

[Table 67 "Custom Timeout menu" \(page 68\)](#) identifies and describes the Custom Timeout menu commands.

Table 67
Custom Timeout menu

Command	Description
<code>name</code>	Specifies a custom timeout name.
<code>proto</code>	Specifies the allowed protocol.
<code>port</code>	Specifies the service port number.
<code>timeout</code>	Specifies the service timeout in terms of seconds.
<code>delete</code>	Removes the custom timeout.

Port Bypass menu

Using the Port Bypass menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/portbypass`), you can identify a specific set of TCP ports for which you want the SMC's stateful processing to bypass. You can add, modify, and delete the IP addresses for the TCP ports you want to bypass. When the Port Bypass feature is enabled, the SMC does not process or check all packets matching the port list.

The default entry in the port list is the IP address, 0.0.0.0, which indicates every TCP port is bypassed when the Port Bypass feature is enabled. Alternatively, you can add IP addresses of the specific TCP ports you want the SMC to bypass. You can configure up to a maximum of four sets of port and IP addresses.

[Table 68 "Port Bypass menu" \(page 69\)](#) identifies and describes the Port Bypass menu commands.

Table 68
Port Bypass menu

Command	Description
<code>enable</code>	Enables the Port Bypass feature.
<code>disable</code>	Disables the Port Bypass feature.
<code>portlist</code>	Displays the Port List menu, which you can use to add, modify, or delete IP addresses to the list of port list. For menu commands, see " Port List menu " (page 69) .

Port List menu Using the Port List menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/portbypass/portlist`), you can add, modify, and delete IP addresses from list of ports to bypass.

[Table 69 "Port List menu" \(page 69\)](#) identifies and describes the Port List menu commands.

Table 69
Port List menu

Command	Description
<code>add</code>	Adds the IP address you specify to the port list.
<code>modify</code>	Modifies the IP address you specify.
<code>delete</code>	Deletes the IP address you specify from the port list.

Multicast Bypass menu

Using the Multicast Bypass menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/multicast`), you can identify a specific multicast groups for which you want the SMC to bypass the processing and bridge the packets onto another network. When the Multicast Bypass feature is enabled, the SMC bridges all packets matching the mcastlist from their source network to their destination network. You can add, modify, and delete the multicast addresses, source network, and destination network you want to bridge.

You can configure up to a maximum of eight multicast groups along with their source and destination network.

[Table 70 "Multicast Bypass menu" \(page 69\)](#) identifies and describes the Multicast Bypass menu commands.

Table 70
Multicast Bypass menu

Command	Description
<code>enable</code>	Enables the Multicast Bypass feature.

Table 70
Multicast Bypass menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>disable</code>	Disables the Multicast Bypass feature.
<code>mcastlist</code>	Displays the Multicast List menu, which you can use to add, modify, or delete multicast group info to the mcastlist to bypass. For menu commands, see " Multicast List menu " (page 70) .

Multicast List menu Using the Multicast menu (`/cfg/smc/settings/multicast/mcastlist`), you can add, modify, and delete multicast groups, source network, and destination network from the Multicast List to bypass.

[Table 71 "Multicast List menu" \(page 70\)](#) identifies and describes the Multicast List menu commands.

Table 71
Multicast List menu

Command	Description
<code>add</code>	Adds the multicast group address, source network, and destination network you specify to the mcastlist.
<code>modify</code>	Modifies the multicast group address, source network, and destination network you specify.
<code>delete</code>	Deletes the multicast group address, source network, and destination network you specify if already existing in the Mcastlist.

UNISstim Security menu

Using the UNISstim Security menu (`cfg/smc/unistim/`), you can define all settings necessary to create a secure UNISstim proxy server and specify the different policies that are applied to the users when they connect.

[Table 72 "UNISstim Security menu" \(page 70\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISstim Security menu commands.

Table 72
UNISstim Security menu

Command	Description
<code>quick</code>	Initiates the secure UNISstim quick setup wizard. Using this wizard, you can enable UNISstim security, generate a private key for encryption, and add UNISstim servers.

Table 72
UNISstim Security menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
server	<p>Adds a UNISstim server.</p> <p>In the CS 1000, the UNISstim server is called the TPS server and the default port is 4100. In the MCS, the UNISstim server is called the IPCM and the default port is 5000. Before UNISstim security is enabled, add the UNISstim servers to the SMC. All UNISstim servers must reside within the secure voice zone and have a specified listening port.</p> <p>Note: The SMC designates two types of servers within its statistics: primary servers and secondary servers. Primary servers are created during the UNISstim configuration; secondary servers are added dynamically during a UNISstim redirection from a primary server to a UNISstim server within a secure multimedia zone that is not primary. Secondary servers are generated most frequently within CS 1000 installations, where the initial connection to port 4100 is redirected to a secondary server listening on port 7300, and then to port 5100.</p>
client	Displays the Client menu, which you can use to segment clients and apply different policies to different clients as defined by the subnets. For menu items, see "Client menu" (page 71) .
keys	Displays the Keys menu, which you can use to specify key handling and manipulation functionality. For menu items, see "Keys menu" (page 74) .
adv	Displays the Advanced menu, which you can use to apply advanced UNISstim features. See "Advanced menu" (page 76) .
ena	Enables secure UNISstim.
dis	Disables secure UNISstim.

Client menu

Using the Client menu (/cfg/smc/unistim/client), you can segment clients and apply different policies to different clients as defined by the subnets.

[Table 73 "Client menu" \(page 71\)](#) identifies and describes the Client menu commands.

Table 73
Client menu

Command	Description
policy	Displays the Policy menu. For menu items, see "Policy menu" (page 72) .
rule	Displays the Rules menu. For menu items, see "Rules menu" (page 74) .

Policy menu

Using the Policy menu (/cfg/smc/client/policy/), you can generate collections of security methods that are reused and applied to many different clients. Secure UNISlim phones can have different policies applied to their traffic, such as whether security is required and how often keys are renewed. When a policy is added for the first time, a unique name is required.

Table 74 "Policy menu" (page 72) identifies and describes the Policy menu commands.

Table 74
Policy menu

Command	Description
<code>name</code>	Defines a unique name for the client policy.
<code>firmware</code>	Displays the firmware that is supported by the SMC for Secure UNISlim. For menu items, see " IP Client Firmware menu " (page 72) .
<code>redirect</code>	Set security in external redirections.
<code>upgrade y I n</code>	Upgrades the policy to a secure session. If a client tries to connect to a back end UNISlim server using a non-secure session, this parameter determines whether the SMC can upgrade the session to secure UNISlim. In some cases, a non-secure connection is not a problem; however, Nortel strongly recommends that you upgrade the policy to a secure session.
<code>security y I n</code>	Specifies whether a client requires a secure connection. If the client cannot make a secure connection, the client is denied access to the UNISlim servers and cannot make calls.
<code>cache y I n</code>	Enables session caching. When a client tries to reestablish a lost connection with the UNISlim server, it can use a shorthand version of the secure UNISlim protocol to quickly set up a secure channel. Nortel highly recommends session caching.
<code>renew</code>	Displays the Key Renewal menu. For menu items, see " Key Renewal menu " (page 73) .
<code>del</code>	Deletes the policy.

IP Client Firmware menu Using the IP client firmware menu (/cfg/smc/client/policy/firmware), you can verify the different firmware versions supported by the SMC and listed in the firmware table. Using this menu, you can check IP phone firmware version before upgrading them to security. Firmware upgrading must be set within the client policy, else all phones are treated equally as supporting UNISlim security.

For more information about IP client firmware upgrades, see the *Secure Multimedia Controller 1.0 Fundamentals (NN43001-325)*.

The firmware table is automatically populated when an SMC cluster is first created and it can be reset in the Web UI. Firmware versions of existing IP client sets that are communicating through the Secure UNISstim proxy are validated against the start/end strings entered into this table. For the IP phone firmware to be supported, the version string needs to match a string between the start and end strings listed in the table. The table is traversed in a top-down fashion and on string overlaps the first match is used.

Table 75 "IP Client Firmware menu" (page 73) identifies and describes the IP Client Firmware menu commands.

Table 75
IP Client Firmware menu

Command	Description
<code>start</code>	Specifies the starting version string for the firmware version range to be used for matching. This consists of seven characters and is 0602B76 for Phase 0/1 phones.
<code>end</code>	Specifies the ending version string for the firmware version range to be used for matching. If you do not specify an end version string, all versions above the starting version string are matched and the firmware version is 0602B76 - 0602BZZ for Phase 0/1 phones, which supports both the current image and later images. Note: The last two characters in these strings differentiate the phone images.
<code>stype</code>	Specifies the server type used for matching IP phone firmware. Currently, the choices are cs1k and mcs. For SMC 1.0, Nortel recommends that you use the default of cs1k because mcs does not officially support Secure UNISstim phone images.
<code>cache</code>	Enables or disables session caching. If enabled, the firmware image correctly supports session caching and the SMC tries to enable session caching for these phones. If disabled, this firmware image does not adequately support session caching. Note: An example of a firmware image that does not adequately support session caching is image 0602B76.
<code>comment</code>	Specifies a comment for this firmware image. The comment can identify of the type of phone to which this image refers.
<code>del</code>	Deletes this IP client firmware entry from the table.

Key Renewal menu Using the Keys Renewal menu (`cfg/smc/unistim/client/policy/`), you can configure key renewal settings.

The secure UNISstim protocol uses master and session keys within its communication. Master keys are defined during the initial communication with the SMC, and session keys are employed for the packet-level

encryption and authentication. The session keys are generated from the master keys and are expected to change more frequently than the master keys. You can define how often the master and session keys to are renewed during communication. Because UNISlim sessions can be lengthy in terms of days and weeks, Nortel recommends the session keys change every day for each connection and the master keys update every few days.

[Table 76 "Key Renewal menu" \(page 74\)](#) identifies and describes the Key Renewal menu commands.

Table 76
Key Renewal menu

Command	Description
<code>master</code>	Displays the Master Key Renewal menu, which you can use to enable or disable key renewal for a policy and specify an interval for this renewal.
<code>session</code>	Displays the Session Key Renewal menu, which you can use to enable or disable key renewal for a policy and specify an interval for this renewal.

Rules menu Using the Rules menu (`/cfg/smc/unistim/client/rules`), you can specify the network to which a specific rule is applied and the policy for the clients.

Rules are used to map clients to policies. Specific clients are mapped to a policy that details the security parameters of their UNISlim communication. Each rule is assigned a number when you add it to the SMC.

[Table 77 "Rules menu" \(page 74\)](#) identifies and describes the Rules menu commands.

Table 77
Rules menu

Command	Description
<code>network</code>	Specifies the network to which this rule applies.
<code>policy</code>	Specifies the policy for these clients.
<code>del</code>	Removes the client rule.

Keys menu

Using the Keys menu (`cfg/smc/unistim/keys/`), you can configure key handling and manipulation functionality.

The SMC supports a single primary key, which is shared among all the servers it supports. The SMC also supports a single secondary key. The primary key is the first key used in the secure UNISTim protocol. If the primary key fails, the secondary key is tried.

The two keys exist to upgrade the private key without terminating all current IP phone connections. You can create a new primary key and set the old key to secondary. The IP phones continue to work until they are updated with the newer key. When all IP phones are current, you can remove the secondary key.

Table 78 "Keys menu" (page 75) identifies and describes the Keys menu commands.

Table 78
Keys menu

Command	Description
key	Displays the Key menu, which you can use to create, delete, export, and import RSA keys. For menu items, see " Key menu " (page 75) .
primary	Specifies the primary key. The primary key references the key name.
secondary	Specifies the secondary private key, which is used to initialize a secure session.
auto	Enables the SMC to automatically update the private keys on a secure UNISTim phone if the primary keys on the SMC change. The current fingerprint on the IP phones must match the secondary key to enable the Auto command. Otherwise, you must manually enter the fingerprint on each IP phone.

Key menu Using the Key menu (cfg/smc/unistim/keys/key), you can create, delete, export, and import RSA keys. Secure UNISTim currently supports 1024-bit RSA keys and a 16-character key fingerprint. You can generate keys on the SMC machine or import keys from other sources.

Table 79 "Key menu" (page 75) identifies and describes the Key menu commands.

Table 79
Key menu

Command	Description
name	Specifies the name of the key.

Table 79
Key menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
set	Sets the private key. You can cut and paste a private key directly into the SMC management interface in PEM format. The SMC prompts for the password if the key is encrypted. The new key overwrites any preexisting key. The key fingerprint can exist on many IP phones; therefore, use this command with caution. Apply the new key before you save it to disk and activate it.
gen	Generates a new private key. The new key overwrites any preexisting key at that location. Apply the new key before you save it to disk and activate it.
pub	Displays the public key associated with the stored private key.
priv	Displays the private key so you can save the key to disk. Nortel highly recommends that you encrypt the private key.
fp	Displays the public key fingerprint.
del	Removes the key.

Advanced menu Using the Advanced menu (cfg/smc/unistim/keys/adv), you can configure advanced UNISim features.

[Table 80 "Advanced menu" \(page 76\)](#) identifies and describes the Advanced menu commands.

Table 80
Advanced menu

Command	Description
throttle	Displays the RSA Throttling menu, which you can use to configure RSA throttling settings. For menu items, see " RSA Throttling menu " (page 76) .

RSA Throttling menu Using the RSA Throttling menu (cfg/smc/unistim/keys/adv/throttle), you can configure RSA throttling parameters for new connections that need to generate an RSA handshake. Current connections, or those that are employed by session caching, are not affected by RSA throttling.

The initial communication with the IP phone, in which the master key is exchanged with the SMC, is encryption and resource intensive. The SMC limits the number of times an individual client can set up a secure UNISim session in a given period of time. RSA throttling is a way to prevent possible denial-of-service attacks, which can cause the SMC to spend an excessive amount of time servicing new connections from a single malicious host.

[Table 81 "RSA Throttling menu" \(page 77\)](#) identifies and describes the RSA Throttling menu commands.

Table 81
RSA Throttling menu

Command	Description
<code>ena dis</code>	Enables or disables throttling. RSA throttling is enabled by default.
<code>sessions</code>	Specifies the maximum number of new sessions from a single client that are created in a given period of time.
<code>interval</code>	Sets the interval measurement for new session creation.

SMC Network menu

Using the SMC Network menu (`/cfg/smc/network`), you can display the different networks used in configuring the SMC.

Networks are used both in firewall rules and in UNISlim rules. Two networks are created at installation:

- `voip_users` network, which defines the subnets upon which the multimedia users reside
- `voip_admins` network, which defines the subnets upon which the multimedia administrators of the system reside

Note: These are administrators of the CS 1000 or MCS multimedia equipment, not the SMC.

These networks act as placeholders in initial SMC rule generation. Initially, they allow all traffic. The SMC administrator updates the configuration to include only the relevant subnets.

[Table 82 "SMC Network menu" \(page 77\)](#) identifies and describes the SMC Network menu commands.

Table 82
SMC Network menu

Command	Description
<code>name</code>	Specifies a name by which this network is referenced by other SMC configuration parameters.
<code>subnet</code>	Displays a listing of subnets that comprise this network. An IP address of 0.0.0.0 defaults to all subnets. Subnets are defined by a network address and a mask.
<code>comment</code>	Specifies a comment for the network.

Service menu

Using the Service menu (`/cfg/smc/service`), you can display the different services used in configuring the SMC firewall rules.

Services map to a protocol and a series of port ranges. You can consolidate frequently used services into a single service specification, and then use it repeatedly in firewall rules.

Note: If you want to allow or deny ICMP traffic explicitly, you can add a custom rule directly to the SMC secure zone policies specifying ICMP as the protocol.

Table 83 "Service menu" (page 78) identifies and describes the Service menu commands.

Table 83
Service menu

Command	Description
<code>name</code>	Specifies the service name.
<code>proto</code>	Specifies TCP/UDP services.
<code>ports</code>	Specifies the ports or port ranges used to define the service. You can specify up to three ports and port ranges. The format is demonstrated as follows: 4100,7300,5100 or 161 162, 512.
<code>comment</code>	Displays a comment describing the service.
<code>del</code>	Removes the service.

Boot menu

You can use the Boot menu (/boot) to upgrade the SMC software and to reboot, if necessary. The Boot menu is only accessible using an administrator login.

Table 84 " Boot menu" (page 79) identifies and describes the Boot menu commands.

Table 84
Boot menu

Command	Description
<code>software</code>	Displays the Software Management menu, which you can use to load, activate, or remove SMC software upgrade packages. For menu items, see "Software Management menu" (page 79).
<code>halt</code>	Stops the SMC. Use this command only before you turn off the SMC. If you are using Telnet or SSH, use this command only after you connect to the SMC host IP address. If you do not enter the Halt command before powering off the SMC, the configurations can be lost and the SMC can reset to factory default settings.
<code>reboot</code>	Reboots the SMC. When you are using Telnet or SSH, use this command only after you connect to the SMC host IP address.
<code>delete</code>	Resets the SMC to its factory default configuration. If you are using Telnet or SSH, use this command only when you are connected to the SMC host IP address. After you reset the SMC to factory defaults, you can access the device only through a console terminal attached directly to the local serial port. You can then log on using the administration account (admin) and the default password (admin) to access the initial Setup utility.

Software Management menu

Using the Software Management menu (/boot/software), you can load, activate, or remove SMC software upgrade packages.

Table 85 " Software Management menu" (page 80) identifies and describes the Software Management menu commands.

Table 85
Software Management menu

Command	Description
<code>cur</code>	Displays the software status of the particular SMC to which your current Telnet, SSH, or a console terminal is connected.
<code>activate <software version></code>	<p>Activates a downloaded and unpacked SMC software upgrade package.</p> <p>If serious problems occur while running the new software version, you can revert to the previous version by activating the software version labeled as old.</p> <p>You are logged off after confirming the Activate command.</p>
<code>download <host name or IP address> <file name></code>	Downloads an SMC software upgrade package from an FTP, SCP, SFTP, or TFTP server. When prompted, select either the TFTP or FTP server, provide the host name or IP address of the TFTP server, and enter the file name of the software upgrade package.
<code>cdrom</code>	Downloads an SMC software upgrade package from the CD-ROM drive. This command deletes the most recently downloaded software upgrade package.
<code>del</code>	Removes the most recently downloaded software upgrade package.
<code>patch</code>	Installs minor, corrective software elements on the SMC. This command installs any.RPM file. For menu items, see "Software Patches menu" (page 80).

Software Patches menu

Using the Software Patches menu (/boot/software/patch), you can install or remove small SMC software patches

Table 86 " Software Patches menu" (page 80) identifies and describes the Software menu commands.

Table 86
Software Patches menu

Command	Description
<code>cur</code>	Lists the names of the SMC software patches.
<code>install <FTP host name or IP address> <patch file name></code>	Downloads an SMC software patch (.RPM files) from an FTP server. When prompted, enter the host name or IP address of the FTP server, and then enter the file name of the software patch.
<code>revert <patch file name></code>	Removes an installed software upgrade package.

Maintenance menu

Use the Maintenance menu (/maint) to administer technical support dumps, back up and restore system configuration, and check the applied configuration.

ATTENTION

Generate diagnostics logs or statistics only at the request of Nortel technical support.

[Table 87 "Maintenance menu" \(page 81\)](#) identifies and describes the Maintenance menu commands.

Table 87
Maintenance menu

Command	Description
<code>chkconfig</code>	Verifies the applied configuration.
<code>tsdump</code>	Displays the Tech Support Dump menu, which you can use to create dump files for configuration or log information. For menu items, see "Tech Support Dump menu" (page 81) .
<code>unistim</code>	Displays the UNISlim Flow Maintenance menu, which you can use to rate-limit the secure UNISlim server traffic. For menu items, see "UNISlim Flow Maintenance menu" (page 82) .

Tech Support Dump menu

Using the Tech Support Dump menu (/maint/tsdump), you can create tech support dumps that you can copy to a disk or upload to an FTP server.

[Table 88 "Tech Support Dump menu" \(page 82\)](#) identifies and describes the Tech Support Dump menu commands.

Table 88
Tech Support Dump menu

Command	Description
<code>dump</code>	Dumps the current configuration to the dump file (.TGZ). The file size is typically small enough to fit on a floppy disk. The previous contents of the file are overwritten each time you use this command.
<code>ftp <ftp server address> <remote directory> [<ftp username>] [<ftp password>]</code>	Loads the dump file (.TGZ) onto the specified FTP server at the specified directory. You must enter the user name and password previously selected for the FTP server.
<code>scp</code>	Performs a secure file transfer of the dump file (.TGZ).
<code>sftp</code>	Performs a secure file transfer of the dump file (.TGZ) using the SFTP protocol.
<code>floppy</code>	Copies the dump file (.TGZ) to the floppy disk drive.
<code>usbstick</code>	Copies the dump file (.TGZ) to the USB memory stick.
<code>cur</code>	Displays the dump file system data, such as file name, creation date, and size.

UNISlim Flow Maintenance menu

Using the UNISlim Flow Maintenance menu (/maint/unistim/adv/flow), you can rate-limit the secure UNISlim server traffic.

The rate-limiting values are similar to those configured in the normal SMC flow-control menu. The rates specified are applied to all secure UNISlim servers separately. By default, the SMC allows each secure UNISlim proxy to handle 3000 packets per second (pps).

[Table 89 " UNISlim Maintenance menu" \(page 82\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISlim Maintenance menu commands.

Table 89
UNISlim Maintenance menu

Command	Description
<code>maxconn</code>	Sets maximum connections. If maxconn is set to 0, there is no limit.
<code>connection</code>	Displays the UNISlim Connection Rate menu. For menu items, see "UNISlim Connection Rate menu" (page 83) .

Table 89
UNISlim Maintenance menu (cont'd.)

Command	Description
<code>packet</code>	Displays the UNISlim Packet Rate menu. For menu items, " UNISlim Packet Rate menu " (page 83).
<code>bandwidth</code>	Displays the UNISlim Bandwidth menu. The bandwidth calculation includes the size of the UDP/IP header and the UNISlim packet. For menu items, see " UNISlim Bandwidth Rate menu " (page 83).

UNISlim Connection Rate menu

Using the UNISlim Connection Rate menu, you can specify the number of connections allowed over a specified interval.

[Table 89 " UNISlim Maintenance menu" \(page 82\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISlim Connection Rate menu commands.

Table 90
UNISlim Connection Rate menu

Command	Description
<code>number</code>	Specifies the number of connections allowed per specified interval. If <code>maxconn</code> is set to 0, there is no limit.
<code>interval</code>	Specifies the interval in seconds.

UNISlim Packet Rate menu

Using the UNISlim Packet Rate menu, you can specify the number of packets allowed over a specified interval.

[Table 89 " UNISlim Maintenance menu" \(page 82\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISlim Packet Rate menu commands.

Table 91
UNISlim Packet Rate menu

Command	Description
<code>number</code>	Specifies the maximum number of packets allowed per specified interval. The default is 3000.
<code>interval</code>	Specifies the interval in seconds.

UNISlim Bandwidth Rate menu

Using the UNISlim Bandwidth Rate menu, you can specify the number of kilobytes allowed over a specified interval.

[Table 89 " UNISlim Maintenance menu" \(page 82\)](#) identifies and describes the UNISlim Bandwidth Rate menu commands.

Table 92
UNISlim Bandwidth Rate menu

Command	Description
<code>number</code>	Specifies the maximum number of kilobytes allowed per specified interval.
<code>interval</code>	Specifies the interval in seconds.

Appendix

Selected firewall attacks

By default, the SMC can protect against the following firewall attacks; however, it also can protect against other attacks not listed here.

SYN flooding

SYN flooding is a denial of service (DOS) attack on TCP-based services. TCP requires a 3-way handshake before the communication starts between two hosts. Whenever a new connection request comes in, the server allocates resources for serving it. An intruder can forge a large amount of service requests over a short period and make your server run out of resources. When you enable SYN flooding control, the SMC filters forged service requests.

Source routing

With strict and loose source routing, as specified in IP standard RFC 791, the intruder can direct datagrams to take a predefined path toward a destination. In this way, an intruder can access a corporate network and capture information, which can be misused. When you enable Source Routing check, the SMC filters all datagrams with the strict or loose source routing IP option.

Mime flood

Certain Web servers have no limit on the mime headers that can be included in a client HTTP request. Due to this lack of limitation, an intruder can consume a lot of memory by sending a large headers.

FTP bounce

When an attacker sends a Port command with an IP address and port number of another system, the server sends the data to that system. When you enable this check, the SMC checks if the data connection is to the same system as that of the control connection.

IP unaligned timestamp

A packet with a timestamp option that is not aligned on a 32-bit boundary crashes some systems. This is due to an unaligned memory access. When you enable this check, the SMC checks if the received IP packets have the timestamp option set. If so, the SMC checks that the timestamp is aligned on a 32-bit boundary and drops the packet if it is not.

Sequence number prediction

If the initial TCP sequence number (ISN) is not chosen randomly, an attacker can guess it and complete the three-way handshake with a spoofed IP address. When you enable this check, the SMC manipulates the initial sequence number generated with a new sequence number generated by the SMC, making it difficult for the server to guess the sequence number.

Sequence number out of range

In this attack, packets with an out-of-range sequence number are received. When you enable this check, SMC drops the packets that come from the specified range.

ICMP redirect

Some routers can generate a redirection message whenever a packet is rerouted. If these messages become excessive or if a hacker is generating these messages in an exponential fashion, this condition can become invasive.

IP spoofing

IP spoofing is a network intrusion where a user pretends to be at a trusted IP address to gain access to a computer. SMC makes sure all traffic destined to the Secure Multimedia Zone (SMZ) originates from the authorized Internet sites.

Ping of death

Ping of death is a DOS attack that exploits the errors in the oversized datagram handling mechanism of a TCP/IP stack. Certain popular operating systems have difficulty handling datagrams larger than the maximum datagram size defined by the IP standard. If hosts running such operating systems come across oversized ping packets, they tend to hang or crash.

Land attacks

Land attacks are a special type of DOS attack on TCP-based services such as HTTP, SMTP, and FTP, where an attacker forges the equal values for the source and destination ports, and source and destination IP addresses. These port values are the well-known service port values,

and the IP addresses are the target host IP address. This attack exploits the inappropriate implementation of the TCP connections establishment protocol in a TCP/IP stack. As a result, the target server enters an uncontrollable infinite spin, and eventually the system crashes.

IP reassembly

While in transit on the Internet, datagrams can pass through heterogeneous networks, so they can be fragmented and reassembled at their destinations. Certain popular TCP/IP implementations cannot properly take care of all the datagram reassembly cases. If the attacker sends datagram fragments in a certain sequence to such hosts, the hosts perform unpredictably.

Appendix

Firewall limits

The following table identifies and describes the SMC firewall limits:

Table 93
Firewall limits

CLI location	Description
Networks	512 networks, each with 256 subnet ranges
Services	512 services, each with 3 ports/port ranges
Flows	32
Zones	4 multimedia security zones
Zone rules	1760 total zone rules both for Input and Output rules. Each zone input/output has a maximum of 1024 rules.
Secure UNISlim servers	32
Secure UNISlim policies	64
Secure UNISlim rules	512
Secure UNISlim keys	8
Maximum connections	700,000 total connections, which you can distribute among the six primary zones: management, intranet, and the four multimedia security zones

SMC 2450

Secure Multimedia Controller 1.0 Command Reference

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