

Brocade Router CLI Notes

Overview

This ICX6610 network switch may be capable of acting as a core router for a large site in the Mesh. However, it does not support Point to Multi Point (P2MP/PTMP) OSPF which is necessary to talk to the rest of the Mesh network

It provides 802.3at PoE+ power to all of its 48 ports (or 24 ports on the ICX6610-24P), has 10 SFP+ 10G ports on the front, 2 QSFP+ 40G ports on the back, and then 2 QSFP+ ports that can only operate as 4x10G SFP+ breakout cables.

The 40G ports can be used to connect a hub to dark fiber running to a data center, which is how the Juniper QFX5100-48S at Grand St is set up. The QSFP+ to 4x 10G SFP+ ports can be used with Direct Attach Cables (DACs) to connect to other rackmount gear, such as a Ubiquiti PON OLT for in-building fiber to the apartment. The SFP+ ports on the front can be used in a similar way to the Mikrotik CCR2004, connecting fiber runs to a roof rack, Mikrotik netPower 16P, Ubiquiti Wave APs, Siklu EtherHaul 8010FX, etc. The PoE ports can be used to power any device compatible with 802.3af/at active PoE, such as "rabbit ear" Ubiquiti AC Mesh Access Points (APs), IP cameras, IP phones, and even Ubiquiti PoE converters to provide passive 24V PoE.

The switch also has advanced L3 functionality and can also perform routing duties. It supports OSPF, DHCP Server, VLANs, and more.

It is configured either with a DB9/RS232/Serial Console Cable (a Cisco cable works), or via SSH. There is also a Web UI with limited functionality.

The switch has an 800MHz PowerPC processor, 512MB RAM, and runs FastIron OS, which is very similar to Cisco's IOS. The latest software update for the ICX6610 as of 2024Q1 was 2020-04-29 with release 08.0.30u. A used ICX6610-48P was purchased off Ebay for \$150 in 2024Q1 for Olmsted NN584, its stock serial number is BXK2526J0YG and its stock software was 08.0.30t (from 2019-02-18) with boot monitor 10.1.00T7f5

Initial Setup - Firmware and License

- The original instructions can be found [here](#) and [here](#) with a Youtube version [here](#)
- This initial setup requires a TFTP server to be running, serving the files needed for these steps. Assume for this example that the TFTP server's IP is 10.97.227.164
- Connect the Management RJ45 port in the back of the switch to the network the TFTP server is connected to. Also connect the Console cable and get the `screen` or `minicom` console session going, ready to receive printout from the switch while it boots
- Connect power while hitting `B` on the console keyboard to interrupt the boot process and enter the Boot Monitor prompt. If the line is filled with `bbb`, press Enter to clear to get to a new line

```
ICX Boot Code Version 10.1.00 (grz10100)
Enter 'a' to stop at memory test
Enter 'b' to stop at boot monitor
***** Interrupted by entering 'b' *****
.BOOT INFO: load monitor from boot flash, cksum = 71f1
BOOT INFO: verify flash files.....
Monitor>bbb
Not found in command table, 'bbb'
Monitor>
```

- Give the switch a static IP on the same network as the TFTP server. In this example, the switch is 10.97.227.165 so it can connect to the TFTP server 10.97.227.164

```
Monitor>ip address 10.97.227.165
IP address = 10.97.227.165
IP subnet mask = 255.255.255.0
Monitor>
```

- Update the Boot Monitor and the main software using TFTP, first with `copy tftp flash 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/grz10100.bin boot` and then with `copy tftp flash 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/FCXR08030u.bin primary`

```
Monitor>copy tftp flash 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/grz10100.bin boot
Loading image from Tftp
..... Done
```

```
Programming boot flash, please wait..
Erasing...
Writing
Done
Monitor>copy tftp flash 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/FCXR08030u.bin primary
..... Done
.Monitor>
```

- Erase the config (reset to factory defaults) with `factory set-default` and then `y`

```
Monitor>factory set-default
This command will remove configuration and keys detail.
Do you want to continue? (Y/N) y
Done.
Monitor>
```

- Finally, reboot the switch to apply the fresh software and settings with `reset`. This will take a couple minutes.

```
Monitor>reset
$
ICX Boot Code Version 10.1.00 (grz10100)
Enter 'a' to stop at memory test
Enter 'b' to stop at boot monitor
.BOOT INFO: load monitor from boot flash, cksum = 71f1
BOOT INFO: verify flash files.....
BOOT INFO: load image from primary copy...
```

- After a couple minutes, the console may be printing repeated `TFTP session timed out` lines. Press `ENTER` to get past the messages and to a prompt.

```
PoE Info: PoE module 1 of Unit 1 initialization is done.
TFTP session timed out
TFTP session timed out
TFTP session timed out
ICX6610- 48P Router>
```

- Enter the configuration mode with `enable` and then `configure terminal`. Then disable the DHCP client with `ip dhcp-client disable`

```

ICX6610-48P Router>
ICX6610-48P Router>enable
No password has been assigned yet...
ICX6610-48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#TFTP session timed out
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#ip dhcp-client disable
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#

```

- Now give the switch a static IP address. All ports are VLAN1 by default. Give VLAN1 its own virtual interface, and then assign that virtual interface an IP address (the same as before). Then write the memory to save these settings as permanent

```

ICX6610-48P Router(config)#vlan 1
ICX6610-48P Router(config-vlan-1)#router-interface ve 1
ICX6610-48P Router(config-vlan-1)#exit
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#interface ve 1
ICX6610-48P Router(config-vif-1)#ip address 10.97.227.165/24
ICX6610-48P Router(config-vif-1)#exit
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#write memory
Write startup-config done.
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#exit
ICX6610-48P Router#

```

- Disconnect the Ethernet cable from the management port and move it to any of the ports on the front of the switch. Otherwise, the TFTP connection won't work in the next steps
- Now update the PoE module firmware (one per switch, this is not related to the power supplies), again using the TFTP server, with `inline power install-firmware stack-unit 1 tftp 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/fcx_poeplus_02.1.0.b004.fw`

```

ICX6610-48P Router#inline power install-firmware stack-unit 1 tftp 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/fcx_poeplus_02.1.0.b004.fw
ICX6610-48P Router#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .....
tftp download successful file name = poe-fw
Sending PoE Firmware to Unit 1.
ICX6610-48P Router#

```

- Use `show log` to monitor the update process, which may take 10 minutes.

```

ICX6610-48P Router#show log
Syslog logging: enabled ( 0 messages dropped, 0 flushes, 0 overruns)

```

Buffer logging: level ACDMEINW, 14 messages logged
level code: A=alert C=critical D=debugging M=emergency E=error
I=informational N=notification W=warning

Static Log Buffer:

00 days 00h02m39s:I: System: Stack unit 1 POE Power supply 1 with 748000 mwatts capacity is up

00 days 00h02m39s:I: System: Stack unit 1 POE Power supply 2 with 748000 mwatts capacity is up

Dynamic Log Buffer (50 lines):

00 days 00h06m00s:I: System: U1-MSG: PoE Info: Firmware Download on slot 1.....40 percent completed.

00 days 00h05m25s:I: System: U1-MSG: PoE Info: Firmware Download on slot 1.....30 percent completed.

- Reboot using `reload` once the firmware is updated. The switch won't let the reboot occur until the update is complete

```
ICX6610-48P Router#reload
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): Rebooting(0)...
y
ICX6610-48P Router#*
$
ICX Boot Code Version 10.1.00 (grz10100)
Enter 'a' to stop at memory test
Enter 'b' to stop at boot monitor
```

- Now get into privileged mode with `enable`, then update the serial number in the software to match the license that will be applied next, and reboot

```
ICX6610-48P Router>enable
No password has been assigned yet...
ICX6610-48P Router#hw pid-prom serial 2ax5o2jk68e
ICX6610-48P Router#hw pid-prom clear-sw-lid
ICX6610-48P Router#reload
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): Rebooting(0)...
y
ICX6610-48P Router#*
$
ICX Boot Code Version 10.1.00 (grz10100)
```

- Now re-enter the privileged mode and use TFTP to copy over the license files

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
No password has been assigned yet...
ICX6610- 48P Router#copy tftp license 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/1-6610-ports.xml unit 1
ICX6610- 48P Router#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .
Copy Software License from TFTP to Flash Done.
ICX6610- 48P Router#copy tftp license 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/2-6610-adv.xml unit 1
ICX6610- 48P Router#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .
Copy Software License from TFTP to Flash Done.
copy tftp license 10.97.227.164 ICX6610-FCX/3-6610-macsec.xml unit 1
ICX6610- 48P Router#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .
Copy Software License from TFTP to Flash Done.
```

- Use `show license` to confirm that the license has been applied and the 10G ports are usable

```
ICX6610- 48P Router#show license
```

Index	Lic Mode	Lic Name	Lid/Serial No	Lic Type	Status	Lic
Period	Lic Capacity					
Stack unit 1:						
1	Node Lock	ICX6610-10G-LIC-POD	H4CKTH3PLN8	Normal	Active	
Unlimited 8						
2	Node Lock	ICX6610-ADV-LIC-SW	H4CKTH3PLN8	Normal	Active	
Unlimited 1						
3	Node Lock	ICX-MACSEC-LIC	H4CKTH3PLN8	Normal	Active	
Unlimited 1						

```
ICX6610- 48P Router#
```

- Finally, run `write memory` to save all the settings so far as permanent

```
ICX6610- 48P Router#write memory
ICX6610- 48P Router#Flash Memory Write <8192 bytes per dot> .
Copy Done.
ICX6610- 48P Router#
```

Initial Setup - System

- Enable SSH access to the management command line by first generating an RSA keypair. Then create a username and password. Then enable that username and password to allow logins via SSH and the Web UI. Also disable the Telnet server. Then save the settings
 - Optionally, `enable aaa console` can be added to force a password on the console. JohnB skipped this step since the passwords are all placeholders anyway

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#crypto key zeroize
RSA Key pair not found
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#crypto key generate rsa modulus 2048
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#
Creating RSA key pair, please wait...
RSA Key pair is successfully created
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#username root password <mesh password here>
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#aaa authentication login default local
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#aaa authentication web default local
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#no telnet server
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#write mem
```

- To actually connect via SSH, some special arguments need to be passed in to support the key exchange and host key algorithms supported by the switch
 - `ssh -oKexAlgorithms+=diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -oHostKeyAlgorithms+=ssh-rsa root@10.97.227.165`
 - <https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/402746/ssh-unable-to-negotiate-no-matching-key-exchange-method-found>
 - <https://askubuntu.com/questions/836048/ssh-returns-no-matching-host-key-type-found-their-offer-ssh-dss>
- The hostname is by default `ICX6610- 48P Router` as seen in the first part of every command line. This can be changed with `hostname <newname>`. For Olmsted, this has been changed to `hostname nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch` or possibly `hostname nycmesh-nn584-brocade-core`
- To configure the switch's DNS server, <https://wiki.nycmesh.net/link/92> shows that `10.10.10.10` is the server of choice for the Mesh.

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#ip dns server-address 10.10.10.10
```

- TODO: To configure the default route for the switch, the `ip route` command can be run. But this may conflict with the OSPF routing table according to Olivier

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
```

```
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.69.69.69
```

- To configure NTP, set Daylight Savings to be enabled, pick the time zone, enter the NTP configuration, disable serving NTP to clients, pick the IP addresses of the NTP servers to source from (maximum support for 8 IPs) and then exit and save
 - NOTE that `no ntp` will reset the configuration
 - The IP for NTP is 10.10.10.123

```
clock summer-time
clock timezone gmt GMT-05
ntp
disable serve
server 10.10.10.123
exit
```

- The NTP status can be checked with `show ntp associations` and `show ntp status`
- To enable SNMPv2 for statistics gathering, run `snmp-server community public ro`
- To enable optical module monitoring, run the `optical monitor` command

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#optical-monitor
```

Initial Setup - Ports

- To use the 40G ports on the back of the switch, they need to be removed from the switch stacking configuration
- With its factory settings `show run` will show `stack-trunk` lines claiming usage of the 40G ports in module 2 (the last two lines)

```
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx6610- 48- port- management- module
  module 2 icx6610- qsfp- 10- port- 160g- module
  module 3 icx6610- 8- port- 10g- dual- mode- module
  stack-trunk 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
  stack-trunk 1/2/6 to 1/2/7
!
```

- Go into privileged and then configuration mode and remove the `stack-trunk` settings, and disable the stack. Then save the settings with `write mem`

```
ICX6610-48P Router>enable
ICX6610-48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#stack unit 1
ICX6610-48P Router(config-unit-1)#no stack-trunk 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
ICX6610-48P Router(config-unit-1)#no stack-trunk 1/2/6 to 1/2/7
ICX6610-48P Router(config-unit-1)#stack disable
ICX6610-48P Router(config-unit-1)#exit
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#write mem
```

- Now use `show run` again to confirm the configuration has changed

```
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#show run
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.30uT7f3
!
stack unit 1st
module 1 icx6610-48p-poe-port-management-module
module 2 icx6610-qsfp-10-port-160g-module
module 3 icx6610-8-port-10g-dual-mode-module
stack disable
!
```

- Next, configure the 8 SFP+ ports to operate explicitly at 10G speeds with `speed-duplex` commands. The interfaces can all be configured at the same time. Note that if a module is installed that is 1G and not 10G, an error will be shown.
 - TODO: Unclear if setting `speed-duplex auto` instead of `speed-duplex 10g-full` would also work fine. If not, setting the 1G interfaces to `speed-duplex 1000-full` should work, as per the command reference PDF. Alternatively, the `no speed-duplex` will reset the interface to its default settings

```
ICX6610-48P Router>enable
ICX6610-48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610-48P Router(config)#interface ethernet 1/3/1 to 1/3/8
ICX6610-48P Router(config-mif-1/3/1-1/3/8)#speed-duplex 10g-full
INF0: 1/3/3: optics <-> speed mismatch. Replace with SFP+ to enable link.
ICX6610-48P Router(config-mif-1/3/1-1/3/8)#write mem
Write startup-config done.
```

- Next, configure all 48 RJ45 ports on the switch to have Active 802.3af/at PoE enabled. Otherwise, they will just act as unpowered ports.

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/48
ICX6610- 48P Router(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/48)#inline power
ICX6610- 48P Router(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/48)#write mem
```

- Also, disable legacy PoE as it can accidentally enable and fry devices sometimes, since it's based on resistance over pairs of wires

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config)#stack unit 1
ICX6610- 48P Router(config-unit-1)#no legacy-inline-power
ICX6610- 48P Router(config-unit-1)#write mem
```

- PoE power status can be seen with `show inline power` or `show inline power detail` or `show inline power detail 1/1/5` for a specific device

TODO add printouts

Networking Setup

- TODO
 - Tagged/trunk port
 - Untagged port VLAN assignment
 - 802.3ad LACP link aggregation <https://fohdeesha.com/docs/icx6xxx-adv.html>
- Link Aggregation
 - Create a LAG with `lag <lagname> dynamic` and that will enter into the configuration for the new LAG. Name it `netpower` for the two 10G links to the Netpower on the roof of Olmsted
 - Add ports to the LAG, in this case the two 10G SFP+ ports `ports ethernet 1/3/1` `ethernet 1/3/2`
 - Specify the primary port with `primary-port 1/3/1`. NOTE that all future configurations applied to 1/3/1 will auto-apply to the other members in the LAG, such as tagging it with a VLAN `tag interface ethernet 1/3/1`
 - Deploy the LAG with `deploy`
 - Check the status of the deployed LAG with `show lag` and look for the `ope` output column. If it shows as `ope` that means it's operational, otherwise it might show `Err` or `Blo` for error/blocked

Common Commands

- More commands can be found in the [Ruckus FastIron Command Reference PDF](#), a 1300-page monster. A free Ruckus account is needed to download (or ask JohnB)
- `?` at any point will list the commands available
- The Tab key can auto-complete commands

```
device(config) #show li
    license Show software license information
    link-error-disable Link Debouncing Control
    link-keepalive Link Layer Keepalive
```

- Immediately after logging in, the switch will be in User EXEC mode, which is read-only and has limited diagnostic commands available (ping, traceroute). To access more commands, enter into Privileged EXEC mode with `enable`. The prompt will change from `>` to `#` to indicate this state change.

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#
```

- Global Configuration Mode is needed to actually make changes to the switch's ports and overall system settings. This can be done after running `enable` by following up with `configure terminal` or a shortened version, `conf t`. The prompt will change to include `(config)` to indicate the mode

```
ICX6610- 48P Router>enable
ICX6610- 48P Router#configure terminal
ICX6610- 48P Router(config) #
```

- `write memory` or the shortened `write mem` is needed to save the settings applied as permanent. Otherwise, a reboot will wipe any modified settings. The command may or may not output a status line

```
ICX6610- 48P Router(config) #write memory
ICX6610- 48P Router(config) #Flash Memory Write <8192 bytes per dot> .
Copy Done.
ICX6610- 48P Router(config) #
```

- `show run` will show all the current settings on the switch, similar to `/export` on Mikrotik.

```

ICX6610- 48P Router( config) #show run
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.30uT7f3
!
stack unit 1st
module 1 icx6610- 48p-poe-port-management-module
module 2 icx6610- qsfp-10-port-160g-module
module 3 icx6610-8-port-10g-dual-mode-module
stack disable
!
!
!
!
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by portv
router-interface ve 1
!
<continues>

```

- Configure a specific port with the `interface ethernet X/Y/Z` command, or multiple ports with the `interface ethernet X/Y/Z to A/B/C` command

```

device(config) # interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1) #

device(config) # interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/48
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/48) #

```

- Adding `no` before a command will remove all configuration related to it. For example, running `no interface ethernet 1/1/1` will reset its configuration
- To see fan and temperature status, `show chassis` can be used

The stack unit 1 chassis info:

```

Power supply 1 ( AC - PoE) present, status ok
  Model Number: P23-0000142-02
  Serial Number: JJ4
  Firmware Ver: A
Power supply 1 Fan Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Power supply 2 ( AC - PoE) present, status ok
  Model Number: P23-0000142-02

```

Serial Number: P11
Firmware Ver: A
Power supply 2 Fan Air Flow Direction: Front to Back

Fan 1 ok, speed (auto): [1]<->2
Fan 2 ok, speed (auto): [1]<->2

Fan controlled temperature: 51.5 deg-C

Fan speed switching temperature thresholds:

Speed 1: NM<---->84 deg-C
Speed 2: 79<----> 87 deg-C (shutdown)

Fan 1 Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Fan 2 Air Flow Direction: Front to Back

MAC 1 Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 36.5 deg-C

MAC 2 Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 43.0 deg-C

CPU Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 51.0 deg-C

sensor A Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 41.5 deg-C

sensor B Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 43.0 deg-C

sensor C Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 31.0 deg-C

stacking card Temperature Readings:
Current temperature : 47.0 deg-C

Warning level.....: 77.0 deg-C

Shutdown level.....: 87.0 deg-C

Boot Prom MAC : 748e.f8fe.b92a

Management MAC: 748e.f8fe.b92a

- To see port flapping or other events, the system log can be accessed with [show log](#)

```
Apr  2 21:43:23: 0: SYSTEM: Optic is not Brocade qualified (port 1/3/1).
Apr  2 21:41:01: 0: SYSTEM: Optic is not Brocade qualified (port 1/3/3).
Apr  2 21:41:01: 0: SYSTEM: Optic is not Brocade qualified (port 1/3/2).
```

```
Apr  2 21: 40: 53: I: System:  Interface ethernet 1/3/2, state up
Apr  2 21: 40: 52: I: System:  Interface ethernet 1/3/2, state down
Apr  2 21: 40: 52: I: System:  Interface ethernet 1/3/2, state up
Apr  2 21: 40: 31: 0: SYSTEM:  Optic is not Brocade qualified (port 1/3/4).
Apr  2 21: 40: 21: 0: SYSTEM:  Optic is not Brocade qualified (port 1/3/1).
```

- To name a port to describe its use, first select it and then use `port-name <someName>`

```
interface ethernet 1/3/1
port-name netpower-primary
write mem
```

- See a shortened version of all the interfaces with `show interface brief` or specify a specific interface after to see just that one, say `show interfaces brief ethernet 1/3/1`

Port	Link	State	Dupl	Speed	Trunk	Tag	Pvid	Pri	MAC	Name
1/3/1	Up	Forward	Full	10G	None	Yes	N/A	0	748e.f8fe.b92a	ccr1009

- Enable dual-mode tagged and untagged VLAN port behavior with `dual-mode`. Pass in a VLAN ID to automatically tag all untagged traffic as the VLAN ID (PVID). `show interfaces brief` will show the PVID for the interfaces, as well as if it's tagged. The PVID will be removed if tagged traffic is added, by default
 - <https://docs.ruckuswireless.com/fastiron/08.0.60/fastiron-08060-l2guide/GUID-9B341D5A-7576-41BA-AC85-F75F9340A0A7.html>
- Show bandwidth information for a given port with `show statistics ethernet 1/3/2`

Port	Link	State	Dupl	Speed	Trunk	Tag	Pvid	Pri	MAC	Name
1/3/2	Up	Forward	Full	1G	None	Yes	N/A	0	748e.f8fe.b92a	hexS

Port 1/3/2 Counters:

InOctets	125802	OutOctets	27074027
InPkts	433	OutPkts	310130
InBroadcastPkts	33	OutBroadcastPkts	302
InMulticastPkts	90	OutMulticastPkts	309492
InUnicastPkts	310	OutUnicastPkts	336
InBadPkts	0		
InFragments	0		
InDiscards	0	OutErrors	0
CRC	0	Collisions	0
InErrors	0	LateCollisions	0

InGiantPkts	0		
InShortPkts	0		
InJabber	0		
InFlowCtrlPkts	0	OutFlowCtrlPkts	0
InBitsPerSec	2168	OutBitsPerSec	588056
InPktsPerSec	0	OutPktsPerSec	842
InUtilization	0.00%	OutUtilization	0.06%

- Show information about an SFP optic with `show optic 1/3/1`

- Show detailed PoE information with `show inline power detail`

Power Supply Data On stack 1:

+++++

Power Supply Data:

+++++

Power Supply #1:

Max Curr: 13.6 Amps

Voltage: 55.0 Volts

Capacity: 748 Watts

Power Supply #2:

Max Curr: 13.6 Amps

Voltage: 55.0 Volts

Capacity: 748 Watts

POE Details Info. On Stack 1 :

General PoE Data:

+++++

Firmware

Version

02.1.0 Build 004

Cumulative Port State Data:

+++++

#Ports	#Ports	#Ports	#Ports	#Ports	#Ports	#Ports
Admin-On	Admin-Off	Oper-On	Oper-Off	Off-Denied	Off-No-PD	Off-Fault
48	0	1	47	0	47	4

Cumulative Port Power Data:

+++++

#Ports	#Ports	#Ports	Power	Power
Pri: 1	Pri: 2	Pri: 3	Consumption	Allocation
0	0	48	2.400 W	30.0 W

- Alternatively, show power status for all ports with [show inline power](#)

Power Capacity: Total is 1496000 mWatts. Current Free is 1466000 mWatts.

Power Allocations: Requests Honored 61 times

Port	Admin	Oper	--- Power(mWatts)---		PD Type	PD Class	Pri	Fault/
	State	State	Consumed	Allocated				Error
1/1/1	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a

1/1/2On	On	2300	30000	802.3at	Class 4	3	n/a
1/1/3On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/4On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/5On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/6On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/7On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	non-standard PD
1/1/8On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/9On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/10On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/11On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/12On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/13On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/14On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/15	On Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/16On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/17On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/18On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/19On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/20On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/21On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/22On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/23On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/24On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/25On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/26On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/27On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/28On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/29On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/30On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/31On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/32On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/33On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/34On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/35On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/36On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/37On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/38	On Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	non-standard PD
1/1/39On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/40On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/41On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a

1/1/42	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/43	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/44	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/45	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/46	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	non-standard PD
1/1/47	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
1/1/48	On	Off	0	0	n/a	n/a	3	non-standard PD

Total			2300	30000				
-------	--	--	------	-------	--	--	--	--

Web UI

- TODO

Port & Interface IDs

Brocade, Cisco, Juniper, and others use the X/Y/Z format to identify the different interfaces in a switch.

- X identifies the stack unit, which would only be something other than 1 when there are multiple switches combined in a switch stack. This setup is not used in the Mesh.
- Y is used to identify the slot or module within a given switch. If a switch has modular ports, say an optional 10G module, the slot number would be different. The base ports are typically 1, and then the other modules are 2, 3, etc.
- Z is used to identify the specific port in a given module. In a 24 port switch, this would go up to 24

For the ICX6610, the IDs are as follows

- The RJ45 ports on the front are numbered 1 thru 48. They exist in module 1. Their IDs are thus 1/1/1 through 1/1/48.
- The 10G ports on the left front of the switch are numbered 1 thru 8. They exist in module 3. Their IDs are thus 1/3/1 through 1/3/8
- The 40G ports on the back of the switch are numbered 1 thru 8. They exist in module 2. The 40G-only ports are 1/2/1 and 1/2/6 and are closest to the console port. NOTE that the 40G-only ports will not operate in breakout mode, nor will they operate at 10G. The breakout-only ports are 1/2/2 thru 1/2/5 for the top port, and 1/2/7 thru 1/2/10 for the

bottom port. These breakout ports are closest to the fan. NOTE that the breakout ports will not operate at 40G, and will only work as four 10G links

Console Cable

This was JohnB's first time needing to use a console cable to set up a device, so this section serves to familiarize a newcomer with the process.

Many IT devices such as APC UPS battery backups, Cisco switches, and Ubiquiti gear have an RJ45 port labeled "Console" that can be used to configure or talk to the device. In some cases, configuration must occur with this method before more convenient configuration methods such as SSH or a Web UI are available. These RJ45 ports can have different wiring methods, so an APC RJ45 to DB9 cable is electrically different from a Cisco RJ45 to DB9 cable.

A normal serial adapter (say a Raspberry Pi or an ESP8266 or Arduino or ESP32) will only work with 3.3V or 5V logic, and will be incompatible with the 12V signals needed to talk to the networking devices. A specific adapter cable is needed. Because the RJ45 wiring can be different depending on the manufacturer, it's better to get a USB to DB9 cable than a [USB to RJ45](#) cable. The [Eaton/Tripp Lite Keyspan adapter](#) is the OG, but cheaper options with the Prolific PL2303 chip work fine as well ([USB-A option](#) or the [USB-C option](#) JohnB got).

Once the cable is plugged into a computer, it should show up in USB Devices or Device Manager, but it may not be immediately ready to use. JohnB got hung up on a Macbook Pro M1 running macOS 14.3 where the device showed up in System Report but was not showing up as a serial connection. As per the instructions, `ls -ltr /dev/*usb*` was supposed to show the device, but there were no matches. There might have been an issue with kext Kernel Extensions and the installer provided on the websites ([Prolific driver](#), [Cable Matters driver](#) (SKU 201060), they're the same). What ended up working was to install the driver via the [App Store](#). After that, the device showed up as `/dev/tty.PL2303G-USBtoUART110` and `/dev/cu.PL2303G-USBtoUART110`. What's the difference? TTY devices are for calling into UNIX systems, whereas CU (Call-Up) devices are for calling out from them (eg, modems), so `/dev/cu.*` is the correct device to use

Now the connection can be made. Connect the RJ45 to DB9 cable of choice (the blue Cisco cable works fine for the Brocade switch) and plug it in to the console port on the switch. Plug in the USB end. The `screen` Terminal command works and is installed by default, and the console session can be started with `screen /dev/cu.PL2303G-USBtoUART110 9600` where 9600 is the baud rate in bits per second (9600 is pretty universal). Power cycle the switch and it should immediately start outputting content. For example:

```
ICX Boot Code Version 10.1.00 (grz10100)
Enter 'a' to stop at memory test
```

```
Enter 'b' to stop at boot monitor
BOOT INFO: load monitor from boot flash, cksum = 71f1
BOOT INFO: verify flash files.....
BOOT INFO: load image from primary copy...
platform type = 12
PCIE-1 LTSSM status: 22
PCIE Switch status: 0
.....
Firmware integrity checksum passed
```

JohnB found that backspace did not work, and a mis-type would require pushing `ENTER` to finish the command or `CTRL` + `C` to clear the line.

An alternative to `screen` is `minicom` which is recommended by some people. [Minicom](#) can be installed on macOS with Homebrew, for example `brew install minicom`. JohnB has yet to set up minicom so a TODO is to finish this section with usage details on Minicom. [This](#) has some good information

TFTP Setup

To update the software of the Brocade switch, a TFTP server needs to be running on the same network as the switch. This [ServeTheHome](#) user set up a [website](#) with detailed instructions.

JohnB's abbreviated TFTP setup notes are:

- Install Linux Mint (Ubuntu base)
- [Download](#) the firmware files and extract them in the home directory. In this case, the files are in `/home/test/brocade-12-19-2023/`
- Modify the permissions download directory with `chmod --recursive 777 /home/test/brocade-12-19-2023/`, otherwise Permission Denied errors might show up
- Install TFTP server with `sudo apt install tftpd-hpa`
- Modify TFTP server settings with `nano /etc/default/tftpd-hpa` to match the following lines. This will remove the username, set the root directory to serve as the TFTP-Content directory from the earlier extract, serve TFTP on port 69, and print extra information in the logs

```
TFTP_USERNAME="nobody"
TFTP_DIRECTORY="/home/test/brocade-12-19-2023/TFTP-Content"
TFTP_ADDRESS="0.0.0.0:69"
TFTP_OPTIONS="--secure -vvvv"
```

- Restart the service with `systemctl restart tftpd-hpa` to apply the settings
- (Optional) Monitor the TFTP server's activity with `tail -F /var/log/syslog`. This will show connection attempts, errors, transferred files, and more
- (Optional) Test the TFTP server functionality with another computer. Assuming the TFTP server's IP is 10.1.1.2, use another computer and follow [these instructions](#)
 - Connect to the TFTP server with `tftp 10.1.1.2` and it should connect, dropping into a `tftp >` prompt
 - Try to get a file with `get ICX6610-FCX/grz10100.bin` and it should copy it to the current working directory
 - Exit the TFTP prompt with `quit`

Resources

1. ServeTheHome forum thread where johnb found out about these <https://forums.servethehome.com/index.php?threads/brocade-icx-series-cheap-powerful-10gbe-40gbe-switching.21107/>
2. Useful info on Console/Serial cables, Screen, Minicom <https://pbxbook.com/other/mac-tty.html>
3. USB-C to Serial/DB9/Console cable with Prolific PL2303 chip <https://www.amazon.com/Cable-Matters-Serial-Adapter-USB-C/dp/B075GV6VL1> (SKU 201060). macOS App Store driver <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/pl2303-serial/id1624835354?mt=12>
4. Fohdeesha TFTP and Brocade firmware setup <https://fohdeesha.com/docs/brocade-overview.html>
5. Fohdeesha ICX6610 firmware updating and initial configuration <https://fohdeesha.com/docs/fcx.html>
6. Fohdeesha ICX6610 SSH setup, DNS, NTP, PoE, etc <https://fohdeesha.com/docs/icx6xxx-adv.html>
7. Fohdeesha ICX6610 10G license unlocking <https://fohdeesha.com/docs/6610.html>
8. Youtube version of the setup process <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yutgXiGZ4Y8>
9. Mesh IP Network Number allocation (strategy 3, split the network number into two parts so NN584 becomes 10.69.5.84) <https://wiki.nycmesh.net/link/94>
10. Mesh Omni config generator, which gives some information on CIDR, IP, etc <https://configgen.nycmesh.net/?version=v4.9&device=Omnitik5AC&template=omni-poe-ether5.rsc.tmpl>
11. Mesh Juniper vs Mikrotik configuration detail <https://wiki.nycmesh.net/link/127>

2024/03/12 Notes

- `show ip interface` to get output about the virtual interfaces attached to VLANs

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch#show ip interface
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol	VRF
Ve 1	10.69.5.84	YES	manual	up	up	default-vrf
	10.97.227.165					
Ve 10	10.10.10.10	YES	manual	up	up	default-vrf

- once entered into a VLAN, say with `vlan 11` then running `no untagged ethernet 1/2/6` would remove the interface from that VLAN. The `show interfaces brief` should show the PVID to have changed to the VLAN ID if the ports were set to untagged
- Then create a virtual interface to go with that VLAN, say `interface ve 11` and then add an IP/network to it with `ip address 10.70.196.1/23`
- Create a DHCP pool with `ip dhcp-server pool meshbridge` which does not yet have an address space or network associated with it. Set the network with `network 10.96.146.0/26` and then set the first section of the range as excluded with `excluded-address 10.96.146.1 10.96.146.10`. Then `show run` should show the configured DHCP server info:

```
ip dhcp-server pool meshbridge
  excluded-address 10.96.146.1 10.96.146.10
  lease 1 0 0
  network 10.96.146.0 255.255.255.192
!
```

- https://www.reddit.com/r/networking/comments/5ivjji/i_dont_understand_brocade_ves/ had some good descriptions of virtual interfaces (VEs)

```
vlan 100 name Example_VLAN
  untag ethernet 1 to 10
  router-interface ve100

interface ve 100
  ip address 192.168.100.1/24
```

You build the VLAN, associate it with some interfaces, then associate a VE with the VLAN. That creates the map between the VLAN, interfaces, and VE. Then you configure the VE. It's a virtual interface. Traditionally, you would have a router connected to a switch. The switch would connect hosts, then pass a single network segment (aka VLAN 1 in today's terms) or multiple VLANs to a stand-alone router, which would have the IP address configured on a physical interface. These virtual Ethernet (VE) or switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) are the logical equivalent of a physical router port. Think of it as a virtual router inside the switch. VEs/SVIs will allow you more flexibility in terms of having multiple networks be trunked over a single interface. The biggest caveat is that the VE will not come up until the vlan is assigned to the interface. So if you create VLAN 10, and then assign VE 10 to that. Until you assign an interface to Vlan10, you will not be able to access the VE

1/2/1 - 40gbE

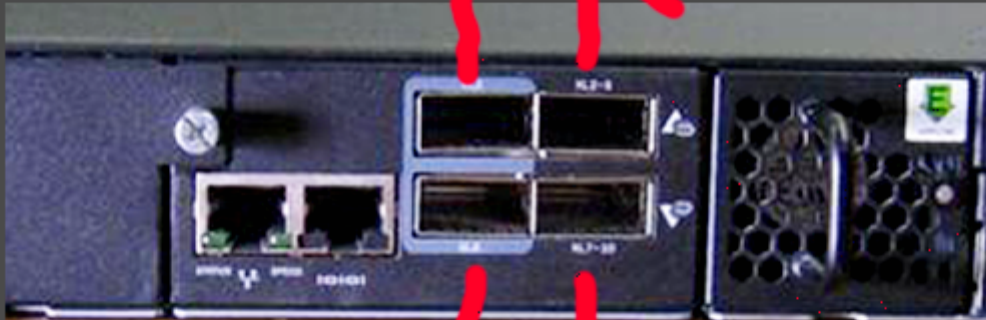
Breakout

1/2/2 - 10gbE

1/2/3 - 10gbE

1/2/4 - 10gbE

1/2/5 - 10gbE



1/2/6 - 40gbE

Breakout

1/2/7 - 10gbE

1/2/8 - 10gbE

1/2/9 - 10gbE

1/2/10 - 10gbE

- For tagging Bonds/LACP/LAGs made up of multiple interfaces, one resource <https://community.ruckuswireless.com/t5/ICX-Switches/tagging-a-VLAN-on-lag-port/m-p/29492/highlight/true> noted that the lag can be added to a VLAN directly using its ID. For example:

```
config t

vlan 3000

tag lag 1

write mem
```

- Someone else notes though that if the ports were in a vlan prior to the creation of the lag, those vlan tags should already be present (ports converted to lag syntax)

- The brocade documentation notes

```
device(config)# vlan 2 name IP-Subnet_10.1.2.0/24
device(config-vlan-2)# untag ethernet 1 to 4
device(config-vlan-2)# tag ethernet 5 to 8
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 1
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 8
device(config-vif-8)# ip address 10.1.2.1/24
```

The first three commands in this example create a Layer 3 protocol-based VLAN name "IP-Subnet_10.1.2.0/24" and add a range of untagged and tagged ports to the VLAN. The last two commands move the configuration to the interface configuration mode for the virtual interface and assign an IP address to the interface. The router-interface command creates virtual interface 8 as the routing interface for the VLAN.

- Quincy looked up the IP ranges and started calculating ranges on the fly for Olmsted, NN584. First is the mesh bridge IP built from the node number, which in this case was 10.69.5.84/16 (not sure why the /16 was chosen).
- Then comes the second IP on the mesh bridge VLAN, this one being 10.96.146.1/26 which is the 64 address DHCP range allocated for this node number. Quincy got this from picking the 584th /26 after 10.69.5.84
- Then we need a DHCP range to address all the 400+ ONUs in the apartments. This selection is done manually. A /23 is chosen for its 512 addresses because a /24 would only be 256 addresses. Quincy picked 10.70.196.0/23 for this range
- Then we need a DHCP range for management devices (out-of-band or OOB) such as APs, battery backups, switches, and other devices. A /26 (64 addresses) would do but can be more annoying to keep track of, so a /24 (256 addresses) can be used. Quincy picked the network range of 10.70.198.0/24 with the VLAN virtual interface address being 10.70.198.1
- Finally, a network range is needed for the transit to the data center. Quincy picked a /30 which has two usable addresses (outside broadcast and the base network address) so 10.70.251.72/30 was chosen, meaning 10.70.251.73 and 10.70.251.74 are the usable addresses.

```
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
router-interface ve 1
!
vlan 10 name meshbridge by port
tagged ethe 1/3/1 to 1/3/2
untagged ethe 1/1/47 to 1/1/48 ethe 1/3/3
router-interface ve 10
!
vlan 11 name OLTs by port
```

```

untagged ethe 1/2/2 to 1/2/5
router-interface ve 11
!
vlan 12 name 00B by port
  tagged ethe 1/3/1 to 1/3/2
  untagged ethe 1/1/40
  router-interface ve 12
!
vlan 20 name Transit by port
  untagged ethe 1/2/1
  router-interface ve 20

interface ve 1
ip address 10.97.227.165 255.255.255.0
!
interface ve 10
ip address 10.69.5.84 255.255.0.0
ip address 10.96.146.1 255.255.255.192
!
interface ve 11
ip address 10.70.196.1 255.255.254.0
!
interface ve 12
ip address 10.70.198.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface ve 20
ip address 10.70.251.73 255.255.255.252

```

- `show ip int` can show all the active IP addresses running on the switch

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch#show ip interface
```

Interface	IP- Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
VRF					
Ve 1	10.69.5.84	YES	manual	up	up default-
vrf	10.97.227.165				
Ve 10	10.10.10.10	YES	manual	up	up default-
vrf					

- `show lag` can show the current status of a deployed LAG/LACP/802.3ad/bond. The setup is also included

```
lag roof dynamic
ports ethernet 1/3/1 ethernet 1/3/2
primary-port ethernet 1/3/1
deploy
```

```
show lag
```

```
Total number of LAGs:          1
Total number of deployed LAGs: 1
Total number of trunks created:1 (119 available)
LACP System Priority / ID:      1 / 748e.f8fe.b92a
LACP Long timeout:             120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout:            3, default: 3
```

```
=== LAG "roof" ID 1 (dynamic Deployed) ===
```

```
LAG Configuration:
```

```
Ports:          e 1/3/1 to 1/3/2
Port Count:     2
Primary Port:   1/3/1
Trunk Type:     hash-based
LACP Key:       20001
```

```
Deployment: HW Trunk ID 1
```

Port	Link	State	Dupl	Speed	Trunk	Tag	Pvid	Pri	MAC	Name
1/3/1	Up	Forward	Full	10G	1	No	1	0	748e.f8fe.b92a	
1/3/2	Up	Forward	Full	10G	1	No	1	0	748e.f8fe.b92a	

Port	[Sys P]	[Port P]	[Key]	[Act]	[Tio]	[Agg]	[Syn]	[Col]	[Dis]	[Def]	[Exp]	[Ope]
1/3/1	1	1	20001	Yes	L	Agg	Syn	Col	Dis	No	No	Ope
1/3/2	1	1	20001	Yes	L	Agg	Syn	Col	Dis	No	No	Ope

```
Partner Info and PDU Statistics
```

Port	Partner System ID	Partner Key	LACP Rx Count	LACP Tx Count
1/3/1	65535-48a9.8ae8.3388	15	4	4
1/3/2	65535-48a9.8ae8.3388	15	4	4

- Name interfaces for easy reference to what's plugged in:

```
enable
configure terminal
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e10000-1/3/1)#interface ethernet 1/3/3
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e10000-1/3/3)#port-name roof_fiber_3_rack_hex
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e10000-1/3/3)#interface ethernet 1/3/1
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e10000-1/3/1)#port-name
roof_fiber_1_outside_netpower
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e10000-1/3/1)#interface ethernet 1/1/47
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/47)#port-name ubiquiti_olt_mgmt
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/47)#interface ethernet 1/1/48
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/48)#port-name apc_ups_nmc_mgmt
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/48)#write mem
Write startup-config done.
```

- Set up DHCP

```
ip dhcp-server pool meshbridge
  dns-server 10.10.10.10
  domain-name nycmesh.net
  excluded-address 10.96.146.1 10.96.146.10
  lease 1 0 0
  network 10.96.146.0 255.255.255.192
!
!
ip dhcp-server pool olts
  dns-server 10.10.10.10
  domain-name nycmesh.net
  excluded-address 10.70.196.1 10.70.196.10
  lease 1 0 0
  network 10.70.196.0 255.255.254.0
!
!
ip dhcp-server pool oob
  excluded-address 10.70.198.1 10.70.198.10
  lease 1 0 0
  network 10.70.198.0 255.255.255.0
!
```

- Here are the addresses we ended up setting, and their subnets/network ranges

```

interface ve 1
  ip address 10.97.227.165 255.255.255.0
!
interface ve 10
  ip address 10.69.5.84 255.255.0.0
  ip address 10.96.146.1 255.255.255.192
!
interface ve 11
  ip address 10.70.196.1 255.255.254.0
!
interface ve 20
  ip address 10.70.251.73 255.255.255.252
!

```

- Show information about the SFP modules:

optical-monitor (to enable optic monitoring)

show media (to list all the different things installed in the different ports, shows the SFP module info)

Port 1/3/1: Type : 10GE LR 10km (SFP +)

Port 1/3/2: Type : 10GE LR 10km (SFP +)

Port 1/3/3: Type : 1G M-GBXD(SFP)

Port 1/3/4: Type : EMPTY

show optic 1/3/3 (should show information but doesn't)

show media validation (to show the detail on the optics)

Port	Supported Vendor	
Type		

1/3/1	Yes	FS	Type : 10GE LR 10km (SFP +)
-------	-----	----	-----------------------------

1/3/2	Yes	FS	Type : 10GE LR 10km (SFP +)
-------	-----	----	-----------------------------

1/3/3	Yes	FS	Type : 1G M-GBXD(SFP)
-------	-----	----	-----------------------

show media ethernet 1/3/3 (shows more detail about the optic)

Port 1/3/3: Type : 1G M- GBXD(SFP)

□ Vendor: FS □Version:

□ Part# : SFP-GE-BX □Serial#: G2330171249

2024/03/19 Final Config Notes

- Starting Point

```
vlan 10 name meshbridge by port
  tagged ethe 1/1/48
  untagged ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
vlan 11 name OLTs by port
  tagged ethe 1/1/48
  untagged ethe 1/1/7 to 1/1/12
vlan 12 name OOB by port
  untagged ethe 1/1/13 to 1/1/18
  tagged ethe 1/1/48
vlan 20 name Transit by port
  untagged ethernet 1/1/19 to 1/1/24
  tagged ethernet 1/1/48
```

```
router-interface ve 10
  ip address 10.96.146.1 255.255.255.192
!
router-interface ve 11
  ip address 10.70.196.1 255.255.254.0
!
router-interface ve 12
  ip address 10.70.198.1 255.255.255.0
!
router-interface ve 20
  ip address 10.70.251.73 255.255.255.252
```

- `show ip route` can show information about the different routes deployed to the virtual interfaces. It also shows the OSPF routes communicated by its neighbor routers, meaning it could end up showing thousands of routes

```
nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch#show ip route
Total number of IP routes: 7
Type Codes - B: BGP D: Connected O: OSPF R: RIP S: Static; Cost - Dist/Metric
BGP Codes - i: iBGP e: eBGP
OSPF Codes - i: Inter Area 1: External Type 1 2: External Type 2
```

	Destination	Gateway	Port	Cost	Type	Uptime
1	10. 69. 5. 84/32	10. 70. 251. 78	ve 30	110/1	O	34m20s
2	10. 70. 196. 0/23	DIRECT	ve 11	0/0	D	46m36s
3	10. 70. 198. 0/24	DIRECT	ve 12	0/0	D	44m52s
4	10. 70. 251. 72/30	DIRECT	ve 20	0/0	D	43m3s
5	10. 70. 251. 76/30	DIRECT	ve 30	0/0	D	39m3s
6	10. 96. 146. 0/26	10. 70. 251. 78	ve 30	110/21	O1	34m20s
7	192. 168. 88. 0/24	10. 70. 251. 78	ve 30	110/21	O1	34m20s

- https://www.hpe.com/psnow/resources/ebooks/a00113859en_us_v2/Configure_a_Brocade_Management_Switch.html this has some info on initial config, SSH, etc.

2024-05-01 Additional Notes

- Connect with SSH + some extra flags `ssh -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -oHostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa root@10. 70. 196. 1`
- Trying to see if ONUs are getting DHCP leases from the Brocade? `show ip dhcp-server binding` should do this. <https://docs.ruckuswireless.com/fastiron/08.0.50/fastiron-08050-dhcpguide/GUID-DE4FAA51-B284-4A8B-B50E-94087A914BBE.html>

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config)#show ip dhcp-server binding
Bindings from all pools:
```

IP Address	Client-ID/ Hardware address	Lease expiration	Type
10. 70. 196. 21	7088. 6b83. 0d7a	000d: 15h: 14m: 11s	Automatic
10. 70. 196. 22	d021. f910. 6c60	000d: 19h: 53m: 12s	Automatic

- See how many leases have been handed out with `show ip dhcp-server summary`

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config)#show ip dhcp-server summary
```

DHCP Server Summary:

```

Total number of active leases: 2
Total number of deployed address-pools: 2
Total number of undeployed address-pools: 0
Server uptime: 01d: 06h: 18m: 31s
```

- See the general DHCP server configuration with `show ip dhcp-server address-pools`. Note that in the below printout, the OOB portion of the switch is disabled, so the CCR1009 is handing out DHCP, not the Brocade. The Brocade is only being used for the OLT/ONU IP addresses (aka the 400 boxes in everyone's apartment)

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config)# show ip dhcp-server address-pools
```

Showing all address pool(s):

```

Pool Name: olts
Time elapsed since last save: 00d: 00h: 20m: 51s
Total number of active leases: 0
Address Pool State: active
IP Address Exclusions: 10.70.196.1 10.70.196.20
Pool Configured Options:
  dhcp-default-router: 10.70.196.1
  dns-server: 10.10.10.10
  domain-name: nycmesh.net
  lease: 1 0 0
  network: 10.70.196.0 255.255.254.0
```

```

Pool Name: oob
Time elapsed since last save: 00d: 00h: 20m: 51s
Total number of active leases: 0
Address Pool State: active
IP Address Exclusions: 10.70.198.1 10.70.198.20
Pool Configured Options:
  dhcp-default-router: 10.70.198.1
```

```
dns-server: 10.10.10.10
domain-name: nycmesh.net
lease: 1 0 0
network: 10.70.198.0 255.255.255.0
```

- Find the MAC address connected to any given port with `show mac-address ethernet 1/1/4`

```
show mac-address ethernet 1/1/4
```

```
Total active entries from port 1/1/4 = 1
```

MAC-Address	Port	Type	Index	VLAN
d83a.dda4.31cf	1/1/4	Dynamic	37340	12

- Flip a port off and on to renegotiate by selecting it and running `disable` and then `enable`.
`show interfaces eth 1/1/4` can be used to verify the port's status

```
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch>enable
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch#configure terminal
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config)#int eth 1/1/4
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)#disable
SSH@nycmesh-nn584-brocade-poe-switch(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)#enable
```

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