



WebNS Device Management User Interface Overview

The WebNS Device Management user interface is an HTML-based Web application that you use to configure and manage a Cisco 11500 series content services switch (CSS). The WebNS Device Management user interface is part of the WebNS system software included with each CSS. The Device Management user interface allows you to configure and monitor a CSS. You can manage a single CSS or, using multiple browser windows, you can manage multiple CSSs.

You access the WebNS Device Management user interface from a Web browser (Microsoft Internet Explorer is recommended). The Web browser typically connects to the Device Management user interface through the CSS Ethernet Management port.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Browser and Platform Support](#)
- [WebNS Device Management User Interface](#)
- [Supported Features in the Device Management User Interface](#)

Browser and Platform Support

The WebNS Device Management user interface has the following requirements:

- **Color Recommendations**—The minimum display resolution required is SVGA (800x600 resolution). For best results, use XGA (1024x768 resolution).
- **Browser Support**—The WebNS Device Management user interface requires Microsoft Internet Explorer version 5.0 or later, or Netscape Navigator 4.08, Communicator 4.51 or 4.71.

**Note**

If the entire navigation tree does not display in Netscape Navigator or Communicator, press **Shift**, then click **Reload** to refresh your browser. The navigation tree will not display if you are using Netscape Communicator version 4.72, 4.73 or 4.74.

WebNS Device Management User Interface

The Device Management user interface is divided into four areas or frames:

- **Navigation Tree**—The Navigation tree (located in the lower left frame of the browser window) lists Configuration, Monitor, and Summary options arranged by category. Many of these options are the same as those found in the Command Line Interface (CLI). Each icon in the Navigation Tree corresponds to a Configuration form, a Monitor form, or a Summary form. Click the form name in the Navigation tree to display the associated form in the Workspace frame.
- **Workspace Frame**—The Workspace is a large frame that displays the Configuration form, Monitor form, or Summary form corresponding to the navigation tree option that you select. A form may contain a single task or may involve a configuration form that includes multiple steps designed to simplify the process of setting up basic services on your CSS.
- **Cisco Logo**—Clicking the Cisco Systems logo in the upper left corner opens a secondary browser window that links to Cisco.com, the Cisco Systems corporate Web site.
- **Banner**—Clicking the Content Services Switch banner opens a secondary browser window linking to the Cisco.com Web site.

Figure 1-1 provides a typical example of a WebNS Device Management user interface form.

Figure 1-1 WebNS Device Management User Interface Example

The screenshot shows the Cisco Content Services Switch WebNS Device Management user interface. The browser window title is "Cisco Systems Content Services Switch WebNS Device Management - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "https://151.44.174.48/index.html".

Labels in the image point to the following elements:

- Cisco logo**: Located at the top left of the page.
- Navigation tree**: A tree view on the left side of the page, showing a hierarchy of configuration options such as "Configuration", "Getting Started", "Interface", "Circuit", "MIB-II System", "Management Port", "Access", "SNMP", "SNMP Traps", "Logging", "RADIUS", "Web Content", "Redundancy", "Proximity", "Domain Name Server (DNS)", "Save Configuration", "Monitor", "Web Content", "Proximity", "Domain Name Server (DNS)", "Flow", "Summary", "Getting Started", "Web Content", "Redundancy", "Proximity", "Domain Name Server (DNS)", "Flow", "Chassis", and "System Resources".
- Banner**: A banner at the top right of the page with the text "Content Services Switch Management".
- Workspace**: The main content area of the page, containing:
 - Select Interface**: A section with a text input field labeled "Interface" containing "1/1 - ge" and a "Disable Trunking" button. Above it is the text: "To disable trunking, select a gigabit ethernet (ge) interface and click the Disable Trunking button. Note: Trunking is automatically enabled on a gigabit ethernet (ge) interface when you add a VLAN to the interface."
 - Interface Configuration**: A section with a table and buttons. The table has columns for "Description", "VLAN Number", and "Type". The table contains one row: "Vlan", "1", and "Bridge". Below the table are buttons for "Add", "Delete", "Cancel", and "Help". Above it is the text: "To add a VLAN to an interface, select the interface from the drop-down list, enter the VLAN number, select the type, and click the Add button to add the VLAN to the specified interface in the running config. Note: Trunking is ONLY available for gigabit ethernet (ge) type ports." Below that is the text: "To delete a VLAN from an interface, select the interface from the drop-down list, select the type, and click the Delete button to delete the VLAN from the specified interface in the running config."

At the bottom of the browser window, there is a status bar with the text: "Click: Disable Trunking to disable trunking and associated VLANs from the selected gigabit ethernet interface, and delete from th".

Supported Features in the Device Management User Interface

The Device Management user interface offers many of the same CSS capabilities that are available through the Command Line Interface (CLI). This section summarizes the supported CSS features, divided by:

- [CSS Configuration Form Features](#)
- [CSS Monitor Form Features](#)
- [CSS Summary Form Features](#)

CSS Configuration Form Features

The Device Management user interface offers many of the same CSS configuration capabilities that are available through the Command Line Interface (CLI). All Configuration forms are available under the Configuration Navigation Tree. The list below summarizes the Configuration forms and associated parameters:

- **Interface**—Interface name, VLAN number, VLAN type (bridge or trunk).
- **Circuit**—VLAN number, IP address, IP prefix length.
- **MIB-II system information**—Name, contact, location, description, object ID, system up time.
- **Management port**—IP address and subnet mask.
- **Access**—Console, FTP, SNMP, Telnet, XML, console and virtual authentication.
- **SNTP**—State, server IP address, version, poll-interval, SNTP server state, seconds since last update.
- **SNMP traps**—Trap hosts, generic traps, enterprise traps (such as login failure, redundancy, service, DoS LAND attack, and so on).
- **Logging**—Logging host and logging disk filename, subsystems, and via email.
- **RADIUS**—RADIUS client, primary Remote Authentication Dial-In User Server (RADIUS) server, and secondary RADIUS server.

- **Portmapping**—Global portmapping, no-flow DNS portmapping.
- **Service**—Name, Adaptive Session Redundancy, IP address, type, protocol, port, domain, weight, maximum connections, string, cache bypass, bypass host tag, transparent host tag, keepalive type.
- **Owner**—Owner name, address, billing information, e-mail address, case, DNS exchange policy, DNS load-balancing method.
- **Content rule**—Owner name, Adaptive Session Redundancy, content name, virtual IP address, TCP/UDP port number, IP protocol, DNS balance, load balance, load threshold, bypass transparent caches, failover, primary sorry server, secondary sorry server, persistence, application type, sticky connection parameters, URL, EQL, URQL.
- **Services in content rule**—Owner name-content rule, service name, weight.
- **Source group**—Name, Adaptive Session Redundancy, IP address, port-mapping parameters.
- **Services in source group**—Source group, service name, service type.
- **Extension Qualifier Lists (EQLs)**—EQL name, description.
- **EQL Extension**—EQL extension, extension description.
- **Uniform Resource Locator Qualifier Lists (URQLs)**—Name, domain, description.
- **Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)**—URQL, number, URL, description.
- **Named keepalive**—Name, IP address, description, frequency, maximum failures, method, port, retry period, type, URI, FTP record name, script name, script arguments, script output.
- **Port Mapping**—Global port mapping, no-flow DNS port mapping.
- **Redundancy**—Box-to-box redundancy, VIP/interface redundancy, Adaptive Session Redundancy (ASR), Inter-Switch Communications (ISC).
- **Proximity**—APP, APP session, APP-UDP, Proximity Database (PDB), Proximity Domain Name Server (PDNS).
- **Domain Name System**—DNS server, DNS forwarder, DNS peer, domain acceleration, domain cache, DNS record, DNS Sticky, acceleration candidate, Content Routing Agent (CRA), CRA domain, CRA alias.
- **SSL Accelerator**—SSS proxy list, SSL proxy list cipher suite, SSL backend server proxy list, SSL backend server proxy list cipher suite, assign proxy list to service.

- **Save Configuration**—Copy running configuration to start configuration, copy running configuration to startup configuration and archive startup configuration.

CSS Monitor Form Features

There are a number of forms in the Device Management user interface that allow you to view statistical information about the CSS. All Monitor forms are available under the Monitor Navigation tree. Monitor forms include: Owner, Content Rule, Content Service, Proximity APP-UDP, Proximity RTT Probe, DNS Server, DNS Forwarder, DNS Proximity, DNS Content Routing Agent, Flow Statistics, and Denial of Service.

CSS Summary Form Features

There are a number of forms in the Device Management user interface that allow you to view configuration and summary statistical information about the CSS. All Summary forms are available under the Summary Navigation tree. Summary forms include: Boot Configuration, Interfaces, Trunked Interfaces, Logging Subsystems, Trap Hosts, RADIUS, Show Service, Show Owner, Show Content, Show Keepalive, Content Service Usage, Services, Content Services, Source Groups, Source Group Services, Owners, Content Rules (Summary, Main, Advanced Balance, and String), URQLs, URLs, EQLs, EQL Extensions, Named Keepalives, Service Keepalives, Box-to-Box Redundancy (Summary, Protocol, Circuits, Physical Links), Proximity APP Sessions, DNS Records, DNS Record Keepalives, DNS Domain Cache, DNS Acceleration Candidates, Content Routing Agent Domains, Denial of Service Attacks, Chassis, Session Processors, and System Resources.