

Manual



Expert PDU Energy 8311 Series



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Digitalsysteme GmbH
Manual Ver. 1.1.3
from Firmware Ver. 1.1



Table of contents

1.	Device Description	5
1.1	Security Advice	6
1.2	Content of Delivery	6
1.3	Description	6
1.4	Installation	7
1.5	Technical Specifications	8
1.5.1	Electrical Measurement	8
1.6	Sensor	9
2.	Operating	12
2.1	Operating the device directly	13
2.2	Control Panel	14
2.3	Maintenance	14
2.3.1	Maintenance Page	16
2.3.2	Configuration Management	17
2.3.3	Bootloader Activation	19
3.	Configuration	21
3.1	Ethernet	22
3.1.1	IP Address	22
3.1.2	IP ACL	24
3.1.3	HTTP	24
3.2	Protocols	25
3.2.1	Console	26
3.2.2	Syslog	26
3.2.3	SNMP	27
3.2.4	Radius	28
3.2.5	Modbus TCP	29
3.3	Sensors	30
3.4	E-Mail	31
3.5	Front Panel	32
4.	Specifications	33
4.1	IP ACL	34
4.2	IPv6	34
4.3	Radius	35
4.4	Automated Access	35
4.5	SNMP	36
4.5.1	Device MIB	38
4.6	SSL	40

Table of contents

4.7	Console	42
4.7.1	Cmd 8311	44
4.8	Modbus TCP	49
4.9	Messages	53
5.	Support	55
5.1	Data Security	56
5.2	Contact	56
5.3	Declaration of Conformity	57
5.4	FAQ	57
Index		58

Device Description

1 Device Description

1.1 Security Advice

- The device must be installed only by qualified personnel according to the following installation and operating instructions.
- The manufacturer does not accept responsibility in case of improper use of the device and particularly any use of equipment that may cause personal injury or material damage.
- The device contains no user-maintenable parts. All maintenance has to be performed by factory trained service personnel.
- This device contains potentially hazardous voltages and should not be opened or disassembled.
- The device can be connected only to 230V AC (50 Hz or 60 Hz) power supply sockets.
- The power cords, plugs and sockets have to be in good condition. Always connect the device to properly grounded power sockets.
- The device is intended for indoor use only. Do NOT install them in an area where excessive moisture or heat is present.
- Because of safety and approval issues it is not allowed to modify the device without our permission.
- The device is NOT a toy. It has to be used or stored out of range of children.
- Care about packaging material. Plastics has to be stored out of range of children. Please recycle the packaging materials.
- In case of further questions, about installation, operation or usage of the device, which are not clear after reading the manual, please do not hesitate to ask our support team.
- Please, never leave connected equipment unattended, that can cause damage.
- Connect only electrical devices that do not have limited on-time. I.e. in case of failure, all connected appliances have to cope with a continuous on-time without causing damage.

1.2 Content of Delivery

The package includes:

- **Expert PDU Energy 8311**
- CD-ROM with Manual and Softwaretools

1.3 Description

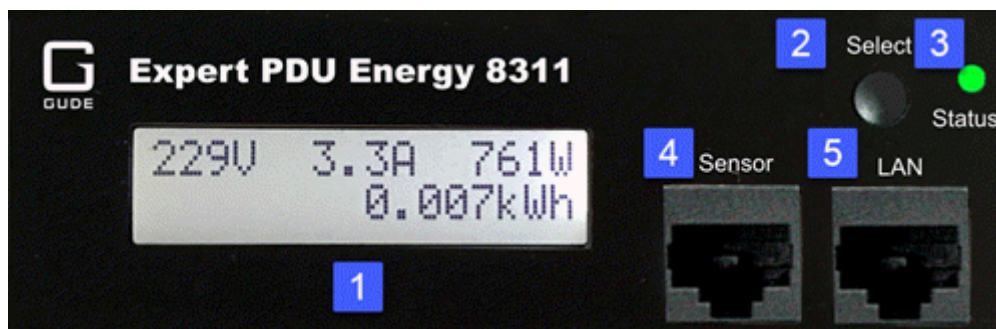
The **Expert PDU Energy 8311** multiple socket outlet with 7 load outputs. The device has the following features:

- Metering of energy, current, power factor, phase angle, frequency, voltage and active/apparent/reactive power
- Two energy meters, one meters continuously, the other energy meter is resettable
- Measurement of residual current type A (**model 8311-2**).
- Illuminated two-line LCD display

Device Description

- Interface for optional sensors for environmental monitoring (temperature and humidity)
- Easy configuration by web browser, Windows or Linux tool
- Firmware update via Ethernet during operation
- Generation of messages (e-mail, Syslog and SNMP traps) and relay switching depending on the energy measurement limits, resp. external sensors
- IPv6 ready
- HTTP/HTTPS, e-mail (SSL, STARTTLS), DHCP, Syslog
- SNMPv1, v2c, v3 (Get/Traps)
- TLS 1.0, 1.1, 1.2
- Radius and Modbus TCP protocol supported
- Console Commands with telnet support.
- IP Access Control List
- Low internal power consumption
- Developed and manufactured in Germany

1.4 Installation



1. Illuminated two-line LCD display (16 x 2)
2. Button "Select"
3. Status LED
5. External sensor connector (RJ45)
6. Ethernet connector (RJ45)

Start-up the device

- Connect the power cord (CEE 7/4, max. 16 A) to the mains supply.
- Plug the network cable into the Ethernet connector (RJ45).
- Insert optional external sensor into the sensor connector.
- Connect the consumers to the protective sockets (CEE 7/3, max. 16 A).

1.5 Technical Specifications

Interfaces	1 x Ethernet connector (RJ45) 1 x Mains supply (CEE 7/3 type F, max. 16 A) 1 x External sensor connector (RJ45) 7 x Load outputs (CEE 7/3 type F, max. 16 A)
Network connectivity	10/100 MBit/s 10baseT Ethernet
Protocols	TCP/IP, HTTP/HTTPS, SNMP v1/v2c/v3, SNMP traps, Syslog, E-Mail (SMTP)
Power Supply	internal power supply (90-265V AC / -15% / +10%)
Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating temperature • Storage temperature • Humidity 	0°C - 50 °C -20°C - 70 °C 0% - 95% (non-condensing)
Case	aluminium / plastic
Measurements	19" (inches), 1 Rack Unit, depth: 4,4 cm
Weight	approx. 1.5 kg

1.5.1 Electrical Measurement

typical fault tolerances for $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $I=1\text{Arms}...16\text{Arms}$, $U_n=90\text{Vrms}...265\text{Vrms}$

Electrical Measurement Specification				
Category	Range	Unit	Resolution	Inaccuracy (typical)
Voltage	90-265	V	0.01	< 1%
Current	0 - 16	A	0.001	< 1.5%
Frequency	45-65	Hz	0.01	< 0.03%
Phase	-180 - +180	°	0.1	< 1%
Active power	0 - 4000	W	1	< 1.5%
Reactive power	0 - 4000	Var	1	< 1.5%
Apparent power	0 - 4000	VA	1	< 1.5%
Power factor	0 - 1	-	0.01	< 3%
Energy Counter				
Active Energy (total)	9.999.999,999	kWh	0.001	< 1.5%
Active Energy (temporary)	9.999.999,999	kWh	0.001	< 1.5%

1.6 Sensor

Two external sensors can be connected to the **Expert PDU Energy 8311**. The following sensors are currently available



7102

Humidity/Temperature Sensor 7102 (End-of-Life)	
Cable length	≈ 2m
Connector	RJ45
temperature range	-20°C to +80°C, ±0,5°C (maximum) and ±0,3°C (typical)
air humidity range (non-condensing)	0-100%, ±3% (maximum) and ±2% (typical)



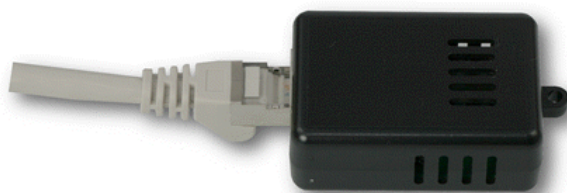
7101



7104 - 7106

Device Description

Product Name	7101	7104	7105	7106
Cable length	≈ 2m	≈ 2m	≈ 2m	≈ 2m
Connector	RJ45	RJ45	RJ45	RJ45
temperature range	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)
air humidity range (non-condensing)	-	-	0-100%, ±3% (maximum) and ±2% (typical)	0-100%, ±3% (maximum) and ±2% (typical)
air pressure range (full)	-	-	-	± 1 hPa (typical) at 300 ... 1100 hPa, 0 ... +40 °C
air pressure range (ext)	-	-	-	± 1.7 hPa (typical) at 300 ... 1100 hPa, -20 ... 0 °C
Protection	IP68	-	-	-



7201, 7202

Product Name	7201	7202
Cable length	-	-
Connector	RJ45	RJ45
temperature range	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)	-20°C to +80°C at ±2°C (maximum) and ±1°C (typical)
air humidity range (non-condensing)	-	0-100%, ±3% (maximum) and ±2% (typical)

The sensors are automatically detected after connect. The sensor values are displayed at the Control Panel [web page](#):

Id	Name	Temperature °C	Humidity %	Dew Point °C	Dew Diff °C
1: 7102	7102	25.4	46.9	13.2	12.2

A click on the link in the "Name" column opens the display of the Min and Max values. The values in a column can be reset using the "Reset" button. The "Reset" button in the name column deletes all stored Min and Max values.

Device Description

Id	Name	Temperature °C	Humidity %	Dew Point °C	Dew Diff °C
1: 7102	7102	25.5	46.6	13.2	12.3
	24h min	25.4	46.0	13.1	12.2
	24h max	25.9	47.0	13.5	12.5
	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

Operating

2 Operating

2.1 Operating the device directly



Status-LED

The Status LED shows the different states of the device:

- red: The device is not connected to the Ethernet.
- orange: The device is connected to the Ethernet and waits for data from the DHCP server.
- green: The device is connected to the Ethernet and the TCP/IP settings are allocated.
- periodic blinking: The device is in Bootloader mode.

Display indicators

By pressing the "select" button, various information and measured values can be displayed on the display. Each time you press the button, a new page appears on the LCD:

228V	0.0A	0W
		0.000kWh

The normal energy display. There, voltage, current and power are output in the upper line. The lower line shows the energy consumed. After 5 seconds of waiting time, all displays return to this view.

7:48:59	h:m:s
0.000kWh	

This shows the energy meter in the bottom line and the time interval in the upper line. The values are stored in the EEPROM every 5 minutes or every 0.1 kWh and are thus retained even during a power failure.

VRMS	225.3V
IRMS	0.000A

Voltage
Current

Residual AC rms
0.0mA

Residual Current

Active	0W
Reactive	0VAR

Active Power
Reactive Power

```
Apparent      0VA  
Phase        -83.5deg
```

Apparent Power
Phase Angle

```
Freq          50.02Hz  
Powerfact    -0.3
```

current Frequency
Power Factor

```
PDU 8311  
192.168.1.123
```

Product name
IP address

```
PHY state  
100mb full duplex
```

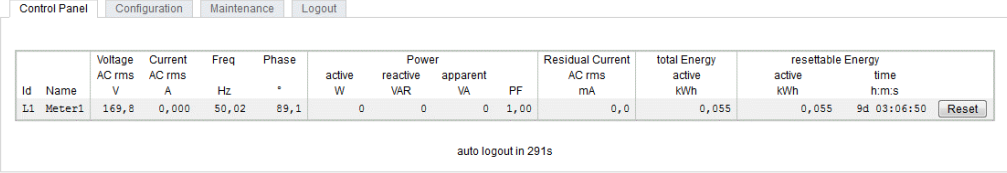
PHY state

```
Firmware 1.0.0  
MAC:001932003f09
```

Firmware version number
MAC Ethernet address

2.2 Control Panel

Access the web interface: `http://IP-address` and log-in.



The screenshot shows a web interface with tabs for 'Control Panel', 'Configuration', 'Maintenance', and 'Logout'. Below the tabs is a table with the following data:

Id	Name	Voltage	Current	Freq	Phase	Power				Residual Current	total Energy	resettable Energy	
		AC rms V	AC rms A	Hz	*	active W	reactive VAR	apparent VA	PF	AC rms mA	active kWh	active kWh	time h:m:s
L1	Meter1	169,8	0,000	50,02	89,1	0	0	0	1,00	0,0	0,055	0,055	9d 03:06:50

Below the table, it says 'auto logout in 291s' and there is a 'Reset' button.

The web page provides an overview of the energy measurement values of all phases, as well as the external sensors, provided that they are connected.



The column "Residual Current" is only visible on models that support this feature.

2.3 Maintenance

The actual device generation with IPv6 and SSL allows all maintenance functions in the web interface to be carried out on the Maintenance Page [16](#).

Maintenance in the web interface


The following functions are available from the maintenance web page:


- Firmware Update
- Change the SSL certificate
- Load and save the configuration
- Restart the device

- Factory Reset
- Jump into the Bootloader
- Delete the DNS cache

Upload Firmware, Certificate or Configuration

On the Maintenance Page ^[16], select the required file with "Browse .." in the sections "Firmware Update", "SSL Certificate Upload" or "Config Import File Upload" and press "Upload". The file is now transferred to the update area of the device and the contents are checked. Only now, pressing the "Apply" button will permanently update the data, or abort with "Cancel".


 Only one upload function can be initiated with a reboot, eg. you cannot transmit firmware and configuration at the same time.

 If after a firmware update, the web page is not displayed correctly anymore, this may be related to the interaction of Javascript with an outdated browser cache. If a Ctrl-F5 does not help, it is recommended that you manually delete the cache in the browser options. Alternatively, you can test start the browser in "private mode".

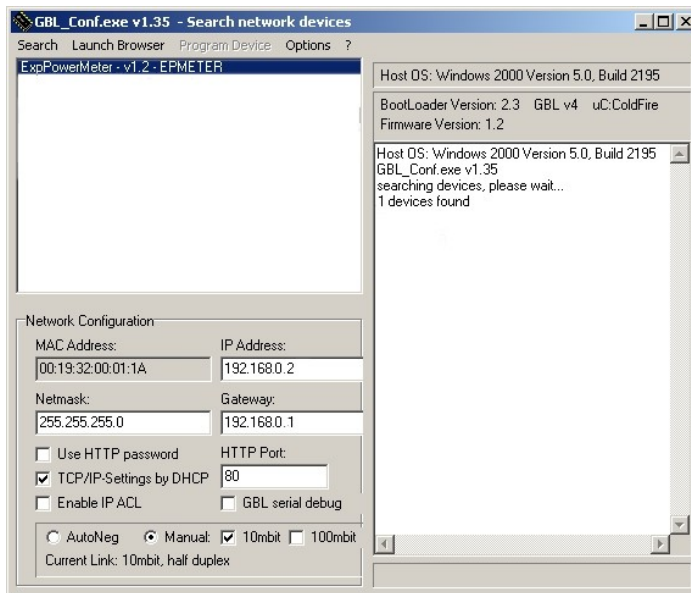
Actions in Bootloader mode

If the web interface of the device is no longer accessible, the device can be put into Bootloader mode (see chapter Bootloader activation ^[19]). The following functions can be executed using the GBL_Conf.exe application:

- Set IPv4 address, net-mask and gateway
- Turn HTTP password on and off
- Turn IP-ACL on and off
- Factory Reset
- Jump into the bootloader (can be switched on and off)
- Restart the device

 For devices with relays, entering or exiting the bootloader mode does not change the state of the relays as long as the operating voltage is maintained.

The GBL_Conf.exe program is available free of charge on our website www.gude.info and can also be found on the enclosed CD-ROM.



Interface GBL_Conf


To check the network settings with GBL_Conf.exe, start the program and choose "All Devices" in the "Search" menu. From the list select the appropriate device. The lower part of the left half of the window now shows the current network settings of the device. If the IP address is displayed with the default settings (192.168.0.2), either no DHCP server is present on the network, or there could be no free IP address assigned to it.

- Activate the Bootloader Mode (see Chapter Bootloader Mode) and choose in menu "Search" the item "Bootloader-Mode Devices only"
- Enter the desired settings in the edit window and save them with "Save Config".
- Deactivate the boot loader mode for the changes to take effect. Select again "All Devices" in the "Search" menu of GBL_Conf.exe.

The new network configuration is now displayed.

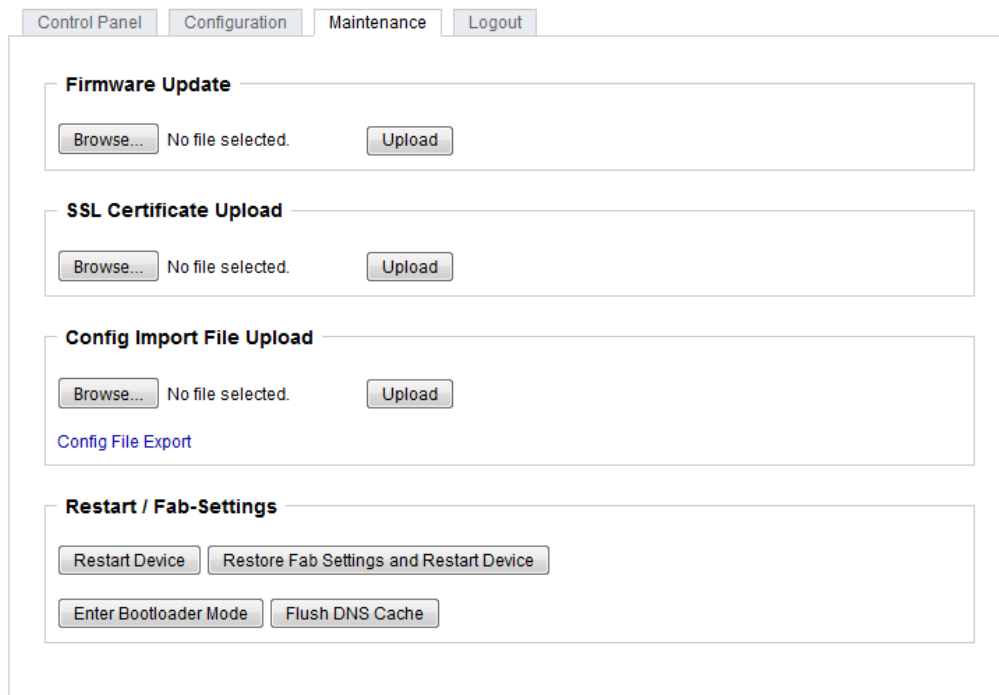
Factory Reset

The device can be reset to the factory default via the web interface from the Maintenance Page [\[16\]](#) or from the Bootloader mode (see chapter Bootloader activation [\[19\]](#)). All TCP/IP settings are reset in this operation.

 If a unit is set to factory defaults, an uploaded certificate or updated firmware will be preserved.

2.3.1 Maintenance Page

This section provides access to important functions such as Firmware Update or Re-start Device. It is advisable to set an HTTP password for this reason.




Firmware Update: Start a firmware update.


SSL Certificate Upload: Saves your own SSL certificate. See chapter "SSL ¹⁴" for the generation of a certificate in the right format.

Config Import File Upload: Loads a new configuration from a text file. To apply the new configuration, a "Restart Device" must be executed after the "Upload".

Config File Export: Saves the current configuration in a text file.

 Saving the configuration should only be carried out in an SSL connection, since it contains sensitive password information (even if it is encrypted or hashed).

Restart Device: Restarts the device without changing the status of the relays.

 Some functions such as a firmware update or changing of the IP-address and HTTP settings require a restart of the device. A jump to the boot loader or a restart of the device lead by no means to a change of the relay states.

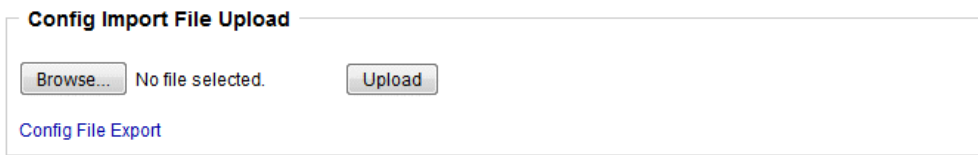
Restore Fab Settings and Restart Device: Performs a restart and resets the device to factory default ²⁰.

Enter Bootloader Mode: Jumps into bootloader mode, where additional settings can be made with GBL_Conf.exe.

Flush DNS Cache: All entries in the DNS cache are discarded and address resolutions are requested again.

2.3.2 Configuration Management

The device configuration can be saved and restored in the maintenance area ¹⁶.




Config Import File Upload

No file selected.

[Config File Export](#)

The "Config File Export" function can be used to save the current configuration as a text file. The syntax used in the configuration file corresponds to the commands of the Telnet console. If the configuration of a device is to be restored from a text file, load the file with "Upload" and restart the device with "Restart Device".

 Saving the configuration should only be carried out in an SSL connection, since it contains sensitive password information (even if it is encrypted or hashed). For the same reasons, it is advisable to carefully handle the generated configuration files when archiving.

Editing the configuration file

It is possible to customize a saved configuration file with a text editor for your own needs. For example, one scenario would be to use a script language to automate the creation of many customized versions of a configuration, then equip a large number of devices with an individualized configuration. Also Upload and restart with CGI commands can be done in scripting languages. With use of the comment sign "#" you can quickly hide single commands or add personal notes.

If you modify a configuration file manually, it is not always clear which limits are allowed for parameters. After uploading and restarting, commands with invalid parameters are ignored. Therefore, the generated configuration includes comments describing the boundaries of the parameters. Where "range:" refers to a numeric value, and "len:" to a text parameter. E.g:

```
email auth set 0 #range: 0..2
email user set "" #len: 0..100
```

The command "system fabsettings" from the beginning of a generated configuration file brings the device into the factory state, and then executes the individual commands that modify the configuration state. It may be desirable to make the changes relative to the current configuration, and not out of the factory state. Then the "system fabsettings" should be removed.

No output of default values

The configuration file contains (with exceptions) only values which differ from the default. The command "system fabsettings" (go to the factory state) from the beginning of a generated configuration file should not be removed, otherwise the device can get incompletely configured.

Configuration via Telnet

The configuration files can in principle also be transferred in a Telnet session, but then the settings are changed during operation, and not completely when restarting, as it would have been the case with an upload. It can happen that events are triggered at the same time as the device is configured. One should therefore:

- a) disable the function
- b) completely parametrize
- c) reactivate the function

An example:

```
email enabled set 0
email sender set "" #len: 0..100
email recipient set "" #len: 0..100
email server set "" #len: 0..100
email port set 25
email security set 0 #range: 0..2
email auth set 0 #range: 0..2
email user set "" #len: 0..100
email passwd hash set "" #len: 0..100
email enabled set 1 #range: 0..1
```

2.3.3 Bootloader Activation

The configuration of the device from the application "GBL_Conf.exe" is only possible, if the device is in Bootloader Mode.

Activation of the Bootloader Mode (1-Button)

1) via push button:

- Press and hold the button for 3 seconds until the Status LED flashes slowly. If a display is available, "Press again to jump to BOOTLOADER" appears. Then briefly press the button again to activate the boot loader, or if you wait 3 seconds instead, the device returns to the initial state.


2) or

- Remove the power supply
- Hold down the "Select" button. If the push button is recessed, use a pin or paper clip
- Connect the operating voltage


3) by Software: (only if "Enable FW to BL" was previously activated in the "GBL_Conf.exe" application)

- Start the "GBL_Conf.exe" program
- Do a network search with the "Search" menu action
- Activate in menu "Program Device" the item "Enter Bootloader"

4) via web interface:

Press "Enter Bootloader Mode" on the maintenance  web page.

Whether the device is in Bootloader mode, is indicated by the flashing of the status LED, or it is shown in "GBL_Conf.exe" application after a renewed device search (appendix "BOOT-LDR" after the device name). In Bootloader mode the program "GBL_Conf.exe" can disable the password and the IP ACL, perform a firmware update, and restore the factory settings.

 For devices with relays, entering or exiting the bootloader mode does not change the state of the relays as long as the operating voltage is maintained.

Abandonment of the Bootloader Mode (1-Button)

1) via push button:

- Hold down the button for 3 seconds until the status LED flashes in a long-on, short-out rhythm. If a display is available, "Press again to jump to FIRMWARE" appears. Then briefly press the button again to activate the boot loader, or if you wait 6 seconds instead, the device returns to the initial state.

2) or


- Remove and connect the power supply without operating a button

3) by Software:

- Start the "GBL_Conf.exe" application
- Do a network search with the "Search" menu action
- In menu "Program Device" activate the item "Enter Firmware"

Factory Reset (1-Button)

If the device is in bootloader mode, it can always be put back to its factory default. All TCP/IP settings are reset in this operation.

 If a unit is set to factory defaults, an uploaded certificate or updated firmware will be preserved.

1) via push button:

- Activate the Bootloader Mode of the device
- Press and hold the button for 6 seconds. After the first 3 seconds, the status LED flashes in a long-on, short-out rhythm, and if a display is present, "Press again to jump to FIRMWARE" appears. Wait another 3 seconds, and the status LED flashes in a twice short, and once long rhythm. For devices with a display "Press again to FABSETTINGS" is shown. At this moment briefly press the button again to activate the factory reset, or if you wait 6 seconds instead, the device returns to the initial state.
- During reset to fabsetting, the status LED flashes rapidly, please wait until the LED flashes slowly (approx. 5 seconds).

2) by Software:

- Activate the Bootloader Mode of the device
- "Start the GBL_Conf.exe" program
- In menu "Program Device" activate the item "Reset to Fab Settings"
- The status LED will blink in a fast rhythm, please wait until the LED blinks slowly (about 5 seconds)

Configuration

3 Configuration

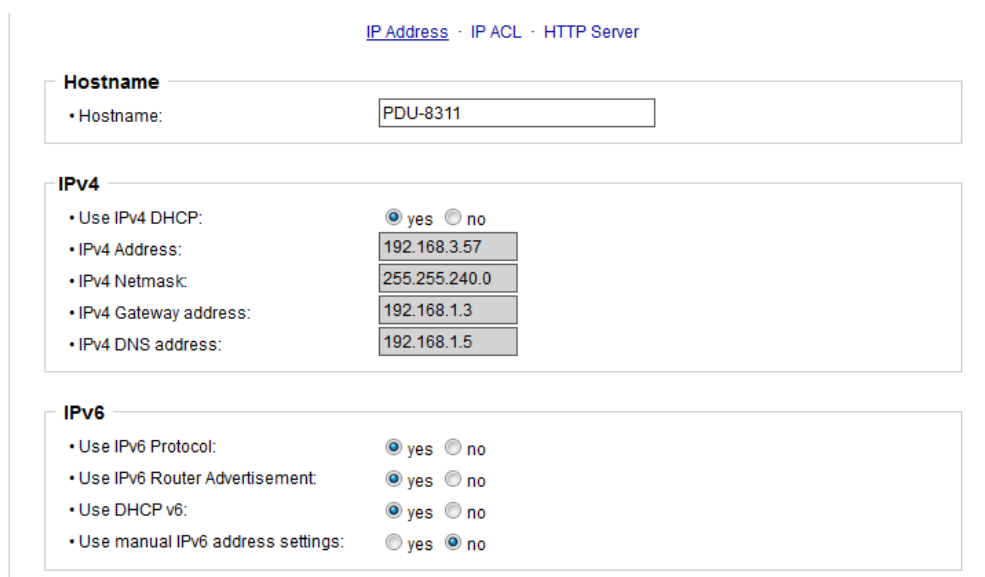
TCP/IP configuration by DHCP

After switching on the device is scanning on the Ethernet for a DHCP server and requests an unused IP address. Check the IP address that has been assigned and adjust if necessary, that the same IP address is used at each restart. To turn off DHCP use the software GBL_Conf.exe or use the configuration via the web interface.

To check the network settings with GBL_Conf.exe, start the program and choose "All Devices" in the "Search" menu. From the list select the appropriate device. The lower part of the left half of the window now shows the current network settings of the device. If the IP address is displayed with the default settings (192.168.0.2), either no DHCP server is present on the network, or there could be no free IP address assigned to it.

3.1 Ethernet


3.1.1 IP Address



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring network settings. At the top, there are navigation links: [IP Address](#), [IP ACL](#), and [HTTP Server](#). The main content is divided into three sections:

- Hostname:** A text input field containing "PDU-8311".
- IPv4:** A section with several settings:
 - Use IPv4 DHCP: yes no
 - IPv4 Address:
 - IPv4 Netmask:
 - IPv4 Gateway address:
 - IPv4 DNS address:
- IPv6:** A section with several settings:
 - Use IPv6 Protocol: yes no
 - Use IPv6 Router Advertisement: yes no
 - Use DHCP v6: yes no
 - Use manual IPv6 address settings: yes no

Hostname: Here you can enter a name with up to 63 characters. This name will be used for registration on the DHCP server.

 Special characters and umlauts can cause problems in the network.

IPv4 Address: The IP address of the device.

IPv4 Netmask: The network mask used in the network.

IPv4 Gateway address: The IP address of the gateway.

IPv4 DNS address: The IP address of the DNS server.

Use IPv4 DHCP: Select "yes" if the TCP/IP settings should be obtained directly from the DHCP server: When the function is selected, each time the device powers up it is

Configuration

checked if a DHCP server is available on the network. If not, the last used TCP/IP setting will be used further.

Use IPv6 Protocol: Activates IPv6 usage.

Use IPv6 Router Advertisement: The Router Advertisement communicates with the router to make global IPv6 addresses available.

Use DHCP v6: Requests from an existing DHCPv6 server addresses of the configured DNS server.

Use manual IPv6 address settings: Activates the entry of manual IPv6 addresses.

IPv6 status: Displays the IPv6 addresses over which the device can be accessed, and additionally DNS and router addresses.

IPv6 status

- Current IPv6 status:

```
IPv6 Addr:
fe80::219:32ff:fe00:996d
2007:7dd0:ffc1:1:219:32ff:fe00:996d

IPv6 DNS Server:
2007:7dd0:ffc1:1:20c:29ff:feaf:93c

IPv6 Router:
fe80::20c:29ff:feaf:93c
```

Manual IPv6 Configuration

IPv6 (manual)

- IPv6 Addresses:

2007:7dd0:ffc1:0:219:32ff:fe00:996d	/64
	/64
	/64
	/64

- IPv6 DNS addresses:

2007:7dd0:ffc1:0:20c:29ff:feaf:93c

- IPv6 Gateway address:

fe80::20c:29ff:feaf:93c

The input fields for the manual setting of IPv6 addresses allow you to configure the prefix of four additional IPv6 device addresses, and to set two DNS addresses, and a gateway.

3.1.2 IP ACL

IP Address · [IP ACL](#) · [HTTP Server](#)

ICMP Ping

• Reply ICMP ping requests: yes no


IP Access Control List


• Enable IP filter: yes no

1. Grant IP access to host/net:	<input type="text" value="1234::4ef0:eec1:0:219:32ff:fe00:f12"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>
2. Grant IP access to host/net:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.84"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>
3. Grant IP access to host/net:	<input type="text" value="mypc.locdom"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>
4. Grant IP access to host/net:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.0/24"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>
5. Grant IP access to host/net:	<input type="text" value="1234:4ef0:eec1:0::/64"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	<input type="button" value="Add"/>

Reply ICMP ping requests: If you enable this feature, the device responds to ICMP pings from the network.

Enable IP filter: Enable or disable the IP filter here. The IP filter represents an access control for incoming IP packets.

 Please note that when IP access control is enabled HTTP and SNMP only work if the appropriate servers and clients are registered in the IP access control list.

 If you choose a wrong IP ACL setting and locked yourself out, please activate the Bootloader Mode and use GBL_Conf.exe to deactivate the IP ACL. Alternatively, you can reset the device to factory default.

3.1.3 HTTP

IP Address · [IP ACL](#) · [HTTP Server](#)

HTTP

• HTTP Server option: HTTP + HTTPS HTTPS only HTTP only

• Server port HTTP:

• Server port HTTPS:

• Enable Ajax autorefresh: yes no

HTTP Password

• Enable password protection: yes no

• use radius server passwords: yes no

• use locally stored passwords: yes no

• Set new **admin** password: (32 characters max)
Repeat **admin** password:


• Set new **user** password: (32 characters max)
Repeat **user** password:

HTTP Server option: Selects whether access is possible only with HTTP, HTTPS, or both.

Server port HTTP: Here can be set the port number of the internal HTTP. Possible values are from 1 to 65534 (default: 80). If you do not use the default port, you must append the port number to the address with a colon to address the device from a web browser. Such as: "http://192.168.0.2:800"

Server port HTTPS: The port number to connect the web server via the SSL (TLS) protocol.


Enable Ajax autorefresh: If this is activated, the information of the status page is automatically updated via http request (AJAX).


 For some HTTP configuration changes a firmware reset is required. This can be done in the Maintenance web page.

Enable password protection: Password access protection can be activated. If the admin password is assigned, you can only log in by entering this password to change settings. Users can log in by entering the user password in order to query the status information and initiate switching operations.

Use radius server passwords: Username and password are validated by a Radius Sever.

Use locally stored passwords: Username and password are stored locally. In this case, an admin password and a user password must be assigned. The password can have a maximum of 31 characters. The name "admin" and "user" are provided for the user name in the password entry mask of the browser. In factory settings, the password for the admin is set to "admin" or "user" for the user password.

 If the password mask is redisplayed, only four "bullets" are shown as a symbolic placeholder, since for security reasons the device never stores the password itself, but only the SHA2-256 hash. If you want to change a password, the complete password must always be re-entered.

 If you have forgotten your password, please activate the bootloader mode and then turn off the password prompt in GBL_Conf.exe.

3.2 Protocols

3.2.1 Console

Console · Syslog · SNMP · Radius · Modbus

Telnet Console

- Enable Telnet: yes no
- Telnet TCP port:
- Raw mode: yes no
- Activate echo: yes no
- Active negotiation: yes no
- Require user login: yes no
 - Delay after 3 failed logins: yes no
 - Use radius server passwords: yes no
 - Use locally stored passwords: yes no
 - Username:
 - Set new password: (32 characters max)
 - Repeat password:

Apply

Enable Telnet: Enables Telnet console .

Telnet TCP port: Telnet sessions are accepted on this port.

Raw mode: The VT100 editing and the IAC protocol are disabled.

Activate echo: The echo setting if not changed by IAC.

Active negotiation: The IAC negotiation is initiated by the server.

Require user login: Username and password are required.

Delay after 3 failed logins: After 3 wrong entries of username or password, the next login attempt is delayed.

Use radius server passwords: Username and password are validated by a Radius Server.

Use locally stored passwords: Username and password are stored locally.

3.2.2 Syslog

Console · Syslog · SNMP · Radius · Modbus

Syslog

- Enable Syslog: yes no
- Syslog server:

Apply

Enable Syslog: Enables the usage of Syslog Messages.

Syslog Server: If you have enabled Syslog Messages, enter the IP address of the server to which the syslog information should be transmitted.

3.2.3 SNMP

Console · Syslog · **SNMP** · Radius · Modbus

SNMP

- Enable SNMP options: SNMP get SNMP set
- SNMP UDP port:

SNMP v2

- Enable SNMP v2: yes no
- SNMP v2 public Community: (16 char. max)
- SNMP v2 private Community: (16 char. max)

SNMP v3

- Enable SNMP v3: yes no
- SNMP v3 Username: (32 char. max)
- SNMP v3 Authorization Algorithm:
- Set new **Authorization** password: (8 char. min, 32 char. max)
Repeat **Authorization** password:
- SNMP v3 Privacy Algorithm:
- Set new **Privacy** password: (8 char. min, 32 char. max)
Repeat **Privacy** password:

SNMP Traps


- send SNMP Traps:
- SNMP trap receiver 1:

SNMP-get: Enables the acceptance of SNMP-GET commands.

SNMP-set: Allows the reception of SNMP-SET commands.

SNMP UDP Port: Sets the UDP port where SNMP messages are received.

Enable SNMP v2: Activates SNMP v2.

 Because of security issues, it is advisable to use only SNMP v3, and to disable SNMP v2. Accesses to SNMP v2 are always insecure.

Community public: The community password for SNMP GET requests.


Community private: The community password for SNMP SET requests.


Enable SNMP v3: Activates SNMP v3.

SNMP v3 Username: The SNMP v3 User Name.

SNMP v3 Authorization Algorithm: The selected Authentication Algorithm.

SNMP v3 Privacy Algorithm: SNMP v3 Encryption Algorithm..

 If the password mask is redisplayed, only four "bullets" are shown as a symbolic placeholder, since for security reasons the device never stores the password itself, but only the key formed using the Authorization Algorithm. If you want to change a password, the complete password must always be re-entered.

 The calculation of the password hashes varies with the selected algorithms. If the Authentication or Privacy algorithms are changed, the passwords must be re-entered in the configuration dialog. "SHA-384" and "SHA512" are calculated purely in software. If "SHA-512" is set on the configuration page, the time for the key generation may take once up to approx. 45 seconds.

Send SNMP traps: Here you can specify whether, and in what format the device should send SNMP traps.

SNMP trap receiver: You can insert here up to eight SNMP trap receiver.

MIB table: The download link to the text file with the MIB table for the device.

More information about SNMP settings are available from our support or can be found on the Internet at www.gude.info/wiki.

3.2.4 Radius

Console · Syslog · SNMP · Radius · Modbus

Radius

- Enable Radius Client: yes no
- Use CHAP: yes no
- Use Message Authentication: yes no
- Default Session Timeout:
- Primary Server:
- Set new shared secret:
- Repeat new shared secret:
- Timeout:
- Retries:
- Use backup server: yes no
- Backup Server:
- Set new shared secret:
- Repeat new shared secret:
- Timeout:
- Retries:

Enable Radius Client: Enables validation over Radius.

Use CHAP: Use CHAP password encoding.

Use Message Authentication: Adds the "Message Authentication" attribute to the Authentication Request.

Primary Server: Name or IP address of the Primary Radius server.

Shared secret: Radius Shared Secret.

Timeout: How long (in seconds) will be waited for a response from an Authentication Request.

Retries: How often an authentication request is repeated after a timeout.

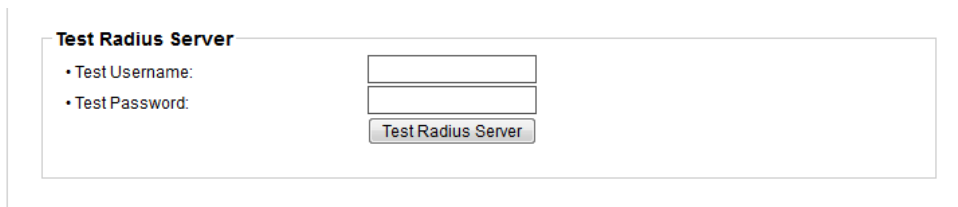
Use Backup Server: Activates a Radius Backup server.

Backup Server: Name or IP address of the Radius Backup server.

Shared secret: Radius Shared Secret.

Timeout: How long (in seconds) will be waited for a response from an Authentication Request.

Retries: How often an authentication request is repeated after a timeout.



The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "Test Radius Server". It contains two input fields: "Test Username:" and "Test Password:". Below these fields is a button labeled "Test Radius Server".

Test Username: Username input field for Radius test.

Test Password: Password input field for Radius test.

The "Test Radius Server" function allows you to check whether a combination of Username and Password is accepted by the configured Radius Servers.

3.2.5 Modbus TCP



The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "Modbus TCP". At the top, there are navigation links: "Console · Syslog · SNMP · Radius · Modbus". The panel contains two settings: "Enable Modbus TCP:" with radio buttons for "yes" (selected) and "no", and "Modbus TCP port:" with a text input field containing the value "502". Below these settings is an "Apply" button.

Enable Modbus TCP: Enables Modbus TCP support.

Modbus TCP port: The TCP/IP port number for Modbus TCP.

3.3 Sensors

Control Panel Configuration Maintenance Logout

Ethernet · Protocols · Sensors · E-Mail · Front Panel

Sensors Config

- Sensor: 1: 7106 - 7106
- Sensor Name: 7106
- Select Sensor Field: Temperature (°C)
- Enable 'Temperature' Messages: yes no
- Maximum value: 65.0 °C
- Minimum value: 25.0 °C
- Hysteresis: 3.0 °C
- Message channels: Syslog SNMP Email

Misc sensor options

- Min/Max measurement period: 24 Hours

Apply

Sensor: Selects a type of sensor to configure it. The first digit "1" indicates the number of the sensor port (only important for devices with more than one sensor port). This is followed by the sensor name, and the changeable sensor name.

Sensor Name: Changeable name for this sensor. Temperature and humidity can have different names, even if they are from the same sensor.

Select Sensor Field: Selects a data channel from a sensor.

Enable ... Messages: Enables the generation of sensor messages.

Maximum/Minimum value: Here you can choose whether, and at what Maximum/Minimum temperature or humidity measurements limits the alerts are send via SNMP traps, syslog or e-mail.

Hysteresis: This describes the margin of when an event is generated after the measured value has crossed the chosen limit.

Message channels: Enables the generation of messages on different channels.

Min/Max measurement period: Selects the time range for the sensor min/max values on the overview web page.

Hysteresis Example:

A Hysteresis value prevents that too much messages are generated, when a sensor value is jittering around a sensor limit. The following example shows the behavior for a temperature sensor and a hysteresis value of "1". An upper limit of "50 °C" is set.

Example:

49.9 °C - is below the upper limit

50.0 °C - a message is generated for reaching the upper limit

50.1 °C - is above the upper limit

...

49.1 °C - is below the upper limit, but in the hysteresis range

49.0 °C - is below the upper limit, but in the hysteresis range

48.9 °C - a message is generated for underrunning the upper limit inclusive hysteresis range

...

3.4 E-Mail

E-Mail

- Enable E-Mail: yes no
- Sender address:
- Recipient address:
- SMTP server:
- SMTP server port: (Default: 587)
- SMTP Connection Security:

Authentication

- SMTP Authentication (password):
- Username:
- Set new password:
- Repeat password:

Enable E-Mail: Activates the e-mail dispatch of messages.

Sender address: The e-mail address of the sender.

Recipient address: The e-mail address of the recipient. Additional email addresses, separated by comma, can be specified. The input limit is 100 characters.

SMTP Server: The SMTP IP-address of the e-mail server. Either as FQDN, e.g: "mail.gmx.net", or as IP-address, e.g: "213.165.64.20". If required, attach a designated port, e.g: "mail.gmx.net:25".

SMTP server port: The port address of the email server. In the normal case this should be the same as the default, that is determined by the setting SMTP Connection Security.


SMTP Connection Security: Transmission via SSL or no encryption.

SMTP Authentication (password): Authentication method of the E-Mail Server.

Username: User name that is registered with the SMTP E-Mail server.

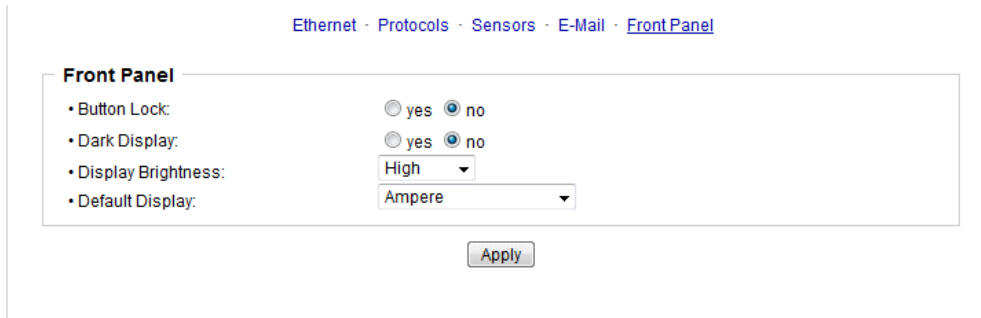
Set new password: Enter the password for the login to the e-mail server.

Repeat password: Enter the password again to confirm it.

 If the password mask is redisplayed, only four "bullets" are shown as a symbolic placeholder, since for security reasons the password is never shown itself. If you want to change a password, the complete password must always be re-entered.

E-Mail Logs: Logging of E-Mail system messages.

3.5 Front Panel



Ethernet · Protocols · Sensors · E-Mail · [Front Panel](#)

Front Panel

- Button Lock: yes no
- Dark Display: yes no
- Display Brightness: High
- Default Display: Ampere

Apply

Button Lock: Disables the front buttons (activates the key lock) with the exception of the bootloader activation.

Dark Display: The 7-segment display remains dark. Front button activity temporarily switches the display on.

Display Brightness: Sets the brightness of the LCD backlight.

Default Display: Selects what sensor is displayed in the display.

Specifications

4 Specifications


4.1 IP ACL

IP Access Control List

The IP Access Control List (ACL IP) is a filter for incoming IP packets. If the filter is active, only the hosts and subnets whose IP addresses are registered in the list, can contact via HTTP or SNMP, and make changes. For incoming connections from unauthorized PCs, the device is not completely transparent. Due to technical restraints, a TCP/IP connection will be accepted at first, but then rejected directly.

Examples:

Entry in the IP ACL	Meaning
192.168.0.123	the PC with IP Address "192.168.0.123" can access the device
192.168.0.1/24	all devices of subnet "192.168.0.1/24" can access the device
1234:4ef0:eec1:0::/64	all devices of subnet "1234:4ef0:eec1:0::/64" can access the device

 If you choose a wrong IP ACL setting and locked yourself out, please activate the Bootloader Mode and use GBL_Conf.exe to deactivate the IP ACL. Alternatively, you can reset the device to factory default.

4.2 IPv6

IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses are 128 bit long and thus four times as long as IPv4 addresses. The first 64 bit form a so-called prefix, the last 64 bit designate a unique interface identifier. The prefix is composed of a routing prefix and a subnet ID. An IPv6 network interface can be reached under several IP addresses. Usually this is the case under a global address and the link local address.

Address Notation

IPv6 addresses are noted in 8 hexadecimal blocks at 16 bit, while IPv4 normally is noted in decimal. The separator is a colon, not a period.

E.g.: 1234:4ef0:0:0:0019:32ff:fe00:0124

Leading zeros may be omitted within a block. The previous example can be rewritten as:

1234:4ef0:0:0:19:32ff:fe00:124

One may omit one or more successive blocks, if they consist of zeros. This may be done only once within an IPv6 address!

1234:4ef0::19:32ff:fe00:124

One may use the usual decimal notation of IPv4 for the last 4 bytes:

1234:4ef0::19:32ff:254.0.1.36

4.3 Radius

The passwords for HTTP, telnet, and serial console (depending on the model) can be stored locally and / or authenticated via RADIUS. The RADIUS configuration supports a primary server and a backup server. If the primary server does respond, the RADIUS request is sent to the backup server. If the local password and RADIUS are enabled at the same time, the system is first checking locally, and then in the event of a failure the RADIUS servers are contacted.

RADIUS attributes

The following RADIUS attributes are evaluated by the client:

Session-Timeout: This attribute specifies (in seconds) how long an accepted RADIUS request is valid. After this time has elapsed, the RADIUS server must be prompted again. If this attribute is not returned, the default timeout entry from the configuration is used instead.

Filter-Id: If the value "admin" is set for this attribute, then an admin rights are assigned for the login, otherwise only user access.

Service-Type: This is an alternative to Filter-Id. A service type of "6" or "7" means admin rights for the HTTP login, otherwise only limited user access.

HTTP Login

The HTTP login takes place via Basic Authentication. This means that it is the responsibility of the web server, how long the login credentials are temporarily stored there. The RADIUS parameter "Session-Timeout" therefore does not determine when the user has to login again, but at what intervals the RADIUS servers are asked again.

4.4 Automated Access

The device can be accessed automatically via four different interfaces, which offer different possibilities to access the configuration data and status information. Only http and the console (telnet and serial) provide full access to the device.

List of different access options (if supported by the model):

Interface	Scope of Access
HTTP	read / write all configuration data read / write all status information
Console 42	read / write all configuration data read / write all status information
SNMP 36	read / write status of Power Ports (relays) read / write names of Power Ports (relays) read / write status of Port start configuration read / write status Buzzer

	read measurement values of external sensors read measurement values of all energy sensors resetting the energy meters read the status of Overvoltage Protection
Modbus TCP 49	read / write status of Power Ports (relays) read status of Inputs read measurement values of external sensors read measurement values of all energy sensors

The device can be controlled via HTTP interface with CGI commands and returns the internal configuration and status in JSON format. The structure of the CGI commands and the JSON data is explained in more detail in our Wiki article:
http://wiki.gude.info/EPC_HTTP_Interface

4.5 SNMP

SNMP can be used for status information via UDP (port 161). Supported SNMP commands are:

- GET
- GETNEXT
- GETBULK
- SET

To query via SNMP you need a Network Management System, such as HP OpenView, OpenNMS, Nagios etc., or the simple command line tools of NET-SNMP software. The device supports SNMP protocols v1, v2c and v3. If traps are enabled in the configuration, the device messages are sent as notifications (traps). SNMP Informs are not supported. SNMP Requests are answered with the same version with which they were sent. The version of the sent traps can be set in the configuration.

MIB Tables

The values that can be requested or changed by the device, the so-called "Managed Objects", are described in Management Information Bases (MIBs). These substructures are subordinate to so-called "OID" (Object Identifiers). An OID digit signifies the location of a value inside a MIB structure. Alternatively, each OID can be referred to with its symbol name (subtree name). The device's MIB table can be displayed as a text file by clicking on the link "MIB table" on the SNMP configuration page in the browser.

SNMP v1 and v2c

SNMP v1 and v2c authenticates the network requests by so-called communities. The SNMP request has to send along the so-called community public for queries (read access) and the community private for status changes (write access). The SNMP communities are read and write passwords. In SNMP v1 and v2 the communities are transmitted unencrypted on the network and can be easily intercepted with IP sniffers within this collision domain. To enforce limited access we recommend the use of DMZ or IP-ACL.


SNMP v3

Because the device has no multiuser management, only one user (default name

"standard") is detected in SNMP v3. From the User-based Security Model (USM) MIB variables, there is a support of "usmStats ..." counter. The "usmUser ..." variables will be added with the enhancement of additional users in later firmware versions. The system has only one context. The system accepts the context "normal" or an empty context.


Authentication

The algorithms "HMAC-MD5-96" and "HMAC-SHA-96" are available for authentication. In addition, the "HMAC-SHA-2" variants (RFC7630) "SHA-256", "SHA-384" and "SHA-512" are implemented.

 "SHA-384" and "SHA512" are calculated purely in software. If "SHA-384" or "SHA-512" is set on the configuration page, the time for the key generation may take once up to approx. 45 seconds.

Encryption

The methods "DES", "3DES", "AES-128", "AES-192" and "AES-256" are supported in combination with "HMAC-MD5-96" and "HMAC-SHA-96." For the "HMAC-SHA-2" protocols, there is currently neither RFC nor draft that will allow for cooperation with an encryption.

 While in the settings "AES-192" and "AES256" the key calculation is based on "draft-blumenthalphoto-aes-usm-04", the methods "AES 192-3DESKey" and "AES 256-3DESKey" utilize a key generation, which is also used in the "3DES" configuration ("draft-reeder-snmv3-usm-3desede-00"). If one is not an SNMP expert, it is recommended to try in each case the settings with and without "...- 3DESKey".

Passwords


The passwords for authentication and encryption are stored only as computed hashes for security reasons. Thus it is, if at all, very difficult to infer the initial password. However, the hash calculation changes with the set algorithms. If the authentication or privacy algorithms are changed, the passwords must be re-entered in the configuration dialog.

Security

The following aspects should be considered:

- If encryption or authentication is used, then SNMP v1 and v2c should be turned off. Otherwise the device could be accessed with it.
- If only authentication is used, then the new "HMAC-SHA-2" methods are superior to the MD5 or SHA-1 hashing algorithms. Since only SHA-256 is accelerated in hardware, and SHA-384 and SHA-512 are calculated purely in software, one should normally select SHA-256. From a cryptographic point of view, the security of SHA-256 is sufficient for today's usage.
- For SHA-1, there are a little less attack scenarios than MD5. If in doubt, SHA-1 is preferable.
- Encryption "DES" is considered very unsafe, use only in an emergency for reasons of compatibility!
- For cryptologists it's a debatable point whether "HMAC-MD5-96" and "HMAC-SHA-96" can muster enough entropy for key lengths of "AES-192" or "AES-256".
- From the foregoing considerations, we would recommended at present "HMAC-SHA-96" with "AES-128" as authentication and encryption method.

Change in Trap Design

 In older MIB tables, a separate trap was defined for each combination of an event and a port number. This results in longer lists of trap definitions for the devices. For example, from **epc8221SwitchEvtPort1** to **epc8221SwitchEvtPort12**. Since new firmware versions can generate many more different events, this behavior quickly produces several hundred trap definitions. To limit this overabundance of trap definitions, the trap design has been changed to create only one specific trap for each event type. The port or sensor number is now available in the trap as an index OID within the variable bindings.

In order to recognize this change directly, the "Notification" area in the MIB table has been moved from sysObjectID.0 to sysObjectID.3. This way, unidentified events are generated until the new MIB table is imported. For compatibility reasons, SNMP v1 traps are created in the same way as before.

NET-SNMP

NET-SNMP provides a very widespread collection of SNMP command-line tools (snmpget, snmpset, snmpwalk etc.) NET-SNMP is among others available for Linux and Windows. After installing NET-SNMP you should create the device-specific MIB of the device in NET-SMP share directory, e.g. after

```
c:\usr\share\snmp\mibs
```

or

```
/usr/share/snmp/mibs
```

So later you can use the 'subtree names' instead of OIDs:

```
Name: snmpwalk -v2c -mALL -c public 192.168.1.232 gudeads  
OID: snmpwalk -v2c -mALL -c public 192.168.1.232 1.3.6.1.4.1.28507
```

NET-SNMP Examples

Query Power Port 1 switching state:

```
snmpget -v2c -mALL -c public 192.168.1.232 epc822XPortState.1
```

Switch on Power Port 1:

```
snmpset -v2c -mALL -c private 192.168.1.232 epc822XPortState.1 integer 1
```

4.5.1 Device MIB

Below is a table of all device-specific OID 's which can be accessed via SNMP. In the numerical representation of the OID the prefix " 1.3.6.1.4.1.28507 " (Gude Enterprise OID) was omitted at each entry in the table to preserve space. The example for a complete OID would be "1.3.6.1.4.1.28507.62.1.1.1.1". A distinction is made in SNMP OID 's in between tables and scalars. OID scalar have the extension ".0" and only specify a value. In SNMP tables the "x" is replaced by an index (1 or greater) to address a value from the table.

Name	Description	OID	Type	Acc.
pdu8311TrapCtrl	0 = off 1 = Ver. 1 2 = Ver. 2c 3 = Ver. 3	.62.1.1.1.1.0	Integer32	RW
pdu8311TrapIIndex		.62.1.1.1.2.1.1.x	Integer32	RO

Specifications

pdu8311TrapAddr	A unique value, greater than zero, for each receiver slot. DNS name or IP address specifying one Trap receiver slot. A port can optionally be specified: 'name:port' An empty string disables this slot.	.62.1.1.1.2.1.2.x	OCTETS	RW
pdu8311Buzzer	turn Buzzer on and off	.62.1.3.10.0	Integer32	RW
pdu8311ActivePowerChan	Number of supported Power Channels.	.62.1.5.1.1.0	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311PowerIndex	Index of Power Channel entries	.62.1.5.1.2.1.1.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311ChanStatus	0 = data not active, 1 = data valid	.62.1.5.1.2.1.2.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311AbsEnergyActive	Absolute Active Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.3.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311PowerActive	Active Power	.62.1.5.1.2.1.4.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311Current	Actual Current on Power Channel.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.5.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311Voltage	Actual Voltage on Power Channel	.62.1.5.1.2.1.6.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311Frequency	Frequency of Power Channel	.62.1.5.1.2.1.7.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311PowerFactor	Power Factor of Channel between -1.0 and 1.00	.62.1.5.1.2.1.8.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311Pangle	Phase Angle between Voltage and L Line Current between -180.0 and 180.0	.62.1.5.1.2.1.9.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311PowerApparent	L Line Mean Apparent Power	.62.1.5.1.2.1.10.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311PowerReactive	L Line Mean Reactive Power	.62.1.5.1.2.1.11.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311AbsEnergyReactive	Absolute Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.12.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311AbsEnergyActiveResettable	Resettable Absolute Active Energy counter. Writing '0' resets all resettable counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.13.x	Unsigned32	RW
pdu8311AbsEnergyReactiveResettable	Resettable Absolute Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.14.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ResetTime	Time in seconds since last Energy Counter reset.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.15.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ForwEnergyActive	Forward Active Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.16.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ForwEnergyReactive	Forward Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.17.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ForwEnergyActiveResettable	Resettable Forward Active Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.18.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ForwEnergyReactiveResettable	Resettable Forward Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.19.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311RevEnergyActive	Reverse Active Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.20.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311RevEnergyReactive	Reverse Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.21.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311RevEnergyActiveResettable	Resettable Reverse Active Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.22.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311RevEnergyReactiveResettable	Resettable Reverse Reactive Energy counter.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.23.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311ResidualCurrent	Actual Residual Current on Power Channel. According Typ A IEC 60755. Only visible on models that support this feature.	.62.1.5.1.2.1.24.x	Unsigned32	RO
pdu8311SensorIndex	None	.62.1.6.1.1.1.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311TempSensor	actual temperature	.62.1.6.1.1.2.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311HygroSensor	actual humidity	.62.1.6.1.1.3.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311InputSensor	logical state of input sensor	.62.1.6.1.1.4.x	INTEGER	RO
pdu8311AirPressure	actual air pressure	.62.1.6.1.1.5.x	Integer32	RO
pdu8311DewPoint	dew point for actual temperature and humidity	.62.1.6.1.1.6.x	Integer32	RO

pdu8311DewPointDiff	.62.1.6.1.1.7.x	Integer32	RO
difference between dew point and actual temperature (Temp - DewPoint)			

4.6 SSL

TLS Standard

The device is compatible with the standards TLSv1.0 to TLSv1.2. Due to lack of security, SSLv3.0 as well as RC4 and DES encryptions are deactivated.

The following TLS Ciphersuites are supported:

- TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_PSK_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8
- TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM_8
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM_8
- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
- TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256

Creating your own Certificates

The SSL stack is supplied with a specially newly generated certificate. There is no function to generate the local certificate anew at the touch of a button, since the required random numbers in an embedded device are usually not independent enough. However, you can create new certificates and import them to the device. The server accepts RSA (1024/2048/4096) and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) certificates.

Usually OpenSSL is used to create an SSL certificate. For Windows for example, there is the light version of Shining Light Productions. There you open a command prompt, change to the directory "C:\OpenSSL-Win32\bin" and set these environment variables:

```
set openssl_conf=C:\OpenSSL-Win32\bin\openssl.cfg
set RANDFILE=C:\OpenSSL-Win32\bin\.rnd
```


Here are some examples for the generation with OpenSSL:

Creation of a self-signed RSA 2048-bit certificate

```
openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -key server.key -out server.crt
```

RSA 2048-bit certificate with Sign Request:

```
openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
openssl req -x509 -days 365 -key server.key -in server.csr -out server.crt
```

 The server keys should be generated with "openssl genrsa". If in the generated key file it reads only "----- BEGIN PRIVATE KEY -----" and not "----- BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY -----", the key is not recognized.

ECC Certificate with Sign Request:

```
openssl ecpkparam -genkey -name prime256v1 -out server.key
openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
openssl req -x509 -days 365 -key server.key -in server.csr -out server.crt
```

If you have created your key and certificate, both files are concatenated to one file:


Linux:

```
cat server.crt server.key > server.pem
```

Windows:

```
copy server.crt + server.key server.pem
```

The created server.pem can only be uploaded in the maintenance section of the device.

 If several certificates (Intermediate CRT's) should also be uploaded to the device, one should make sure, that firstly the server certificate and secondly the Intermediates are assembled , e.g:

```
cat server.crt IM1.crt IM2.crt server.key > server.pem
```



An uploaded certificate will be preserved, when a device is put back to factory defaults ^[20].

Performance Considerations

If RSA 4096 certificates are used, the first access to the web server can take 8-10 seconds, because the math unit of the embedded CPU is highly demanded. After that, the parameters are in the SSL session cache, so all other requests are just as fast as with other certificate lengths. For a quick response even on the first access, we recommend RSA 2048-bit certificates that offer adequate security, too.

4.7 Console

For the configuration and control of the device, there is a set of commands with parameters that can be entered through a console. The console is available via Telnet, or for devices with RS232 port through using a serial terminal. The communication can also be performed automated (e.g. via scripting languages). The console features are configured through the web interface ^[26].

Command Set

There are several command levels. The following commands are usable from each level:

back	go back one level
help	all commands of the actual level
help all	show all commands
logout	logout (only when login required)
quit	quit console

The "help" command returns all the commands of the current level. If "help" is called from the top level, e.g. the line "http [subtopics]" appears. This means that there is another level for "http". With the command "http help" all commands below "http" are shown. Alternatively, with entering "http" you can select the http level, and "help" shows all the commands on the selected level. The command "back" again selects the top level. It is possible to use "help" at any position: "http passwd help" provides all commands that have the prefix "http passwd".

You will find a complete list of all possible device commands in the chapter "Cmd Overview".

Parameter

If parameters are expected for the command, the parameter may be passed as numeric or constant. If e.g. you get the following line as help:

```
http server set {http_both=0|https_only=1|http_only=2}
```

the following instruction pairs are equivalent:

```
http server set https_only
http server set 1
```

or

```
http server set https_both
http server set 0
```

Numerical parameters can be entered with different bases. Here is an example of the decimal value 11:

Base	Input
decimal (10)	11
hexadecimal (16)	0xb
octal (8)	013
binary (2)	0b1011

Return Values

If a command is unknown or a parameter is incorrect, the output "ERR." is given at the beginning of the line, followed by a description of the fault. Successful instructions without special return value will be acknowledged by "OK.". All other return values are output within a single line. There are of two exceptions:

1. Some configuration changes, that affect TCP / IP and UDP, need a restart to be applied. These parameters are output on two lines. In the first line the current value is shown, on the second row the value after a restart. In the "Cmd Overview" table this is marked with "Note 2".
2. Other configurations (such as the assigned IPv6 addresses) have several values that can change dynamically. This is marked with "Note 3" in the "Cmd Overview" table.

Numerical Returns

For parameters that support constants, these constants are output as return values. To better deal with scripting languages, it may be easier to work only with numerical returns. The command "vt100 numeric set ON" enables that only numerical values appear.

Comments

If you use a tool to send an entire file of commands via Telnet, it is helpful, if you can place comments in there. Beginning with the comment character "#", the remaining contents of a line is ignored.

Telnet


If the configuration "Raw Mode" is turned off, it is tried to negotiate the Telnet configuration between client and server using IAC commands. If this fails, the editing functions are not active, and the "Activate echo" option determines whether the characters sent to the Telnet server will be returned. Normally the client begins with the IAC negotiation. If this is not the case with the client, the device configuration "Active negotiation" should be turned on.

Raw Mode

If you want to use the console only automated, it may be advantageous to set the configuration "Raw mode" to "yes" and "Activate echo" to "no" to. Then there is no interfer-

Specifications


ing interaction with the editor functions and the is no need to filter the sent characters to process the return values.

 If in the console "Raw mode" is activated but not in the used Telnet client, the IAC commands sent at the beginning can appear as interfering characters in the command line (partially invisible).

Editing

The following edit functions are available when the terminal supports VT100, and Raw Mode is deactivated. Entered characters are inserted at the cursor position.

Keys	Function
Left, Right	moves cursor left or right
Pos1, End	moves cursor to the beginning or end of line
Del	deletes character under the cursor
Backspace	deletes character left of cursor
Up, Down	shows input lines history
Tab, Ctrl-Tab	completes the word at cursor
Ctrl-C	clears the line

 When a shrink of the terminal window leads to the result, that the input line extends over multiple lines on the terminal, the editing does not work reliably.

4.7.1 Cmd 8311

Command	Description	Note
logout	go to login prompt when enabled	2
quit	quits telnet session - nothing in serial console	2
back	back one cmd level	2
help	show all cmds from this level	2
help all	show all cmds	2
console	enters cmd group "console"	
console version	shows unique console version number	
console telnet enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables telnet on/off	
console telnet enabled show	shows if telnet enabled	
console telnet port set {ip_port}	sets telnet port	
console telnet port show	shows telnet port	
console telnet raw set {OFF=0 ON=1}	sets raw mode (disables editing) on/off	
console telnet raw show	shows if raw mode enabled	
console telnet echo set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables echo on/off	
console telnet echo show	shows if echo enabled	
console telnet activeneg set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables telnet active negotiation (IAC) on/off	
console telnet activeneg show	shows if active negotiation enabled	
console telnet login set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables login on/off	
console telnet login show	shows if login enabled	
console telnet login local set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables local login on/off	
console telnet login local show	shows if local login enabled	
console telnet login radius set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables login for RADIUS on/off	
console telnet login radius show	shows if RADIUS login enabled	
console telnet login delay set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables delay (after 3 login fails) on/off	
console telnet login delay show	shows if login delay enabled	
console telnet user set "{username}"	sets login user name	
console telnet user show	shows login user name	
console telnet passwd set "{passwd}"	sets login password	
console telnet passwd hash set "{passwd}"	sets login hashed password	
email	enters cmd group "email"	
email enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables email on/off	
email enabled show	shows if email is enabled	
email sender set "{email_addr}"	sets email sender address	
email sender show	shows email sender address	

Specifications

email recipient set "{email_addr}"	sets email recipient address	
email recipient show	shows email recipient address	
email server set "{dns_name}"	sets email SMTP server address	
email server show	shows email SMTP server address	
email port set {ip_port}	sets email SMTP port	
email port show	shows email SMTP port	
email security set {NONE=0 STARTTLS=1 SSL=2}	sets SMTP connection security	
email security show	shows SMTP connection security	
email auth set {NONE=0 PLAIN=1 LOGIN=2}	sets email authentication	
email auth show	show email authentication	
email user set "{username}"	sets SMTP username	
email user show	shows SMTP username	
email passwd set "{passwd}"	sets SMTP password	
email passwd hash set "{passwd}"	sets crypted SMTP password	
email testmail	send test email	
ethernet	enters cmd group "ethernet"	
ethernet mac show	shows MAC address	
ethernet link show	shows ethernet link state	
ethernet phyprefer set {10MBIT_HD=0 10MBIT_FD=1 100MBIT_HD=2 100MBIT_FD=3}	sets preferred speed for PHY Auto Negotiation	
ethernet phyprefer show	shows preferred speed for PHY Auto Negotiation	
extsensor	enters cmd group "extsensor"	
extsensor {port_num} {sen_field} value show	shows sensor value	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} label set "{name}"	sets sensor name to label	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} label show	shows label of sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} type show	shows type of sensor	
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} events set {off=0 on=1}	enables sensor events on/off	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} events show	shows if sensor events are enabled	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} events type set "{EVT_SYSLOG=0,EVT_SNMP=1,EVT_EMAIL=2,EVT_SMS=3,EVT_GSMEMAIL=4,EVT_BEEPER=5}"	enables different event types	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} events type show	shows what event types are enabled	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} maxval set {num}	sets maximum value for sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} maxval show	shows maximum value for sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} minval set {num}	sets minimum value for sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} minval show	shows minimum value for sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} hyst set {num}	sets hysteresis value for sensor	6
extsensor {port_num} {sen_type} {sen_field} hyst show	shows hysteresis value for sensor	6
extsensor period set {24H=0 12H=1 2H=2 1H=3 30MIN=4}	sets sensor Min/Max measurement period	
extsensor period show	shows sensor Min/Max measurement period	
http	enters cmd group "http"	
http server set {HTTP_BOTH=0 HTTPS_ONLY=1 HTTP_ONLY=2}	sets connection types the webserver accepts	
http server show	shows webserver accepting connection types	
http port set {ip_port}	sets http port	
http port show	shows http port	
http portssl set {ip_port}	sets https port	
http portssl show	shows https port	
http ajax enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables ajax autorefresh on/off	
http ajax enabled show	shows if ajax autorefresh enabled	
http passwd enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables http password on/off	
http passwd enabled show	shows if http password enabled	
http passwd user set "{passwd}"	sets http user password	
http passwd admin set "{passwd}"	sets http admin password	
http passwd hash user set "{passwd}"	sets hashed http user password	
http passwd hash admin set "{passwd}"	sets hashed http admin password	
ip4	enters cmd group "ip4"	
ip4 hostname set "{name}"	sets device hostname	
ip4 hostname show	shows device hostname	3

Specifications

ip4 address set "{ip_address}"	sets IPv4 address	
ip4 address show	shows IPv4 address	3
ip4 netmask set "{ip_address}"	sets IPv4 netmask	
ip4 netmask show	shows IPv4 netmask	3
ip4 gateway set "{ip_address}"	sets IPv4 gateway address	
ip4 gateway show	shows IPv4 gateway address	3
ip4 dns set "{ip_address}"	sets IPv4 DNS server address	
ip4 dns show	shows IPv4 DNS server address	3
ip4 dhcp enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables IPv4 DHCP on/off	
ip4 dhcp enabled show	shows IPv4 DHCP state	3
ip6		
ip6	enters cmd group "ip6"	
ip6 enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables IPv6 on/off	
ip6 enabled show	shows if IPv6 is enabled	3
ip6 routadv enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables IPv6 router advertisement	
ip6 routadv enabled show	shows IPv6 router advertisement state	3
ip6 dhcp enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables IPv6 DHCP on/off	
ip6 dhcp enabled show	shows if IPv6 DHCP is enabled	3
ip6 address show	show all IPv6 addresses	4
ip6 gateway show	show all IPv6 gateways	4
ip6 dns show	show all IPv6 DNS server	4
ip6 manual enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables manual IPv6 addresses	
ip6 manual enabled show	shows if manual IPv6 addresses are enabled	3
ip6 manual address {1..4} set "{ip_address}"	sets manual IPv6 address	
ip6 manual address {1..4} show	shows manual IPv6 address	3
ip6 manual gateway set "{ip_address}"	sets manual IPv6 gateway address	
ip6 manual gateway show	shows manual IPv6 gateway address	3
ip6 manual dns {1..2} set "{ip_address}"	sets manual IPv6 DNS server address	
ip6 manual dns {1..2} show	shows manual IPv6 DNS server address	3
ipacl		
ipacl	enters cmd group "ipacl"	
ipacl ping enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables ICMP ping on/off	
ipacl ping enabled show	shows if ICMP ping enabled	
ipacl enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enable IP filter on/off	
ipacl enabled show	shows if IP filter enabled	
ipacl filter {ipacl_num} set "{dns_name}"	sets IP filter {ipacl_num}	
ipacl filter {ipacl_num} show	shows IP filter {ipacl_num}	
linesensor		
linesensor	enters cmd group "linesensor"	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} value show	shows energy sensor of given line	5
linesensor {line_num} counter reset	resets energy metering counter	
linesensor {line_num} label set "{name}"	sets line meter to label	
linesensor {line_num} label show	shows label of line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} events set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables events on/off	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} events show	shows if events are enabled	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} events type set	"{EVT_SYSLOG=0,EVT_SNMP=1,EVT_EMAIL=2 enables different event types ,EVT_SMS=3,EVT_GSMEMAIL=4,EVT_BEEPER=5}"	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} events type show	shows what event types are enabled	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} maxval set {float}	sets maximum value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} maxval show	shows maximum value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} minval set {float}	sets minimum value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} minval show	shows minimum value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} hyst set {float}	sets hysteresis value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} {energy_sensor} hyst show	shows hysteresis value for line meter	
linesensor {line_num} events set {OFF=0 ON=1}	LEGACY - enables events on/off	L
linesensor {line_num} events show	LEGACY - shows if events are enabled	L
linesensor {line_num} events type set	"{EVT_SYSLOG=0,EVT_SNMP=1,EVT_EMAIL=2 ,EVT_SMS=3,EVT_GSMEMAIL=4,EVT_BEEPER=5}"	
linesensor {line_num} events type show	LEGACY - shows what event types are enabled	L
linesensor {line_num} maxval set {float}	LEGACY - sets maximum value for line meter	L
linesensor {line_num} maxval show	LEGACY - shows maximum value for line meter	L
linesensor {line_num} minval set {float}	LEGACY - sets minimum value for line meter	L
linesensor {line_num} minval show	LEGACY - shows minimum value for line meter	L
linesensor {line_num} hyst set {float}	LEGACY - sets hysteresis value for line meter	L

Specifications

linesensor {line_num} hyst show	LEGACY - shows hysteresis value for line meter	L
modbus		
modbus	enters cmd group "modbus"	
modbus enabled set <off=0/on=1>	enables Modbus TCP support	
modbus enabled show	shows if Modbus is enabled	
modbus port set <ip_port>	sets Modbus TCP port	
modbus port show	shows Modbus TCP port	
radius		
radius	enters cmd group "radius"	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} enabled set <off=0/on=1>	enables radius client	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} enabled show	show if radius client enabled	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} server set "<dns_name>"	sets radius server address	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} server show	shows radius server address	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} password set "{passwd}"	sets radius server shared secret	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} password hash set "{passwd}"	sets radius server crypted shared secret	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} auth timeout set {num_secs}	sets server request timeout	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} auth timeout show	shows server request timeout	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} retries set {num}	sets server number of retries	
radius {PRIMARY=0 SECONDARY=1} retries show	shows server number of retries	
radius chap enabled set <off=0/on=1>	enables CHAP	
radius chap enabled show	shows if CHAP is enabled	
radius message auth set <off=0/on=1>	enables request message authentication	
radius message auth show	shows if request message authentication is enabled	
radius default timeout set {num_secs}	sets default session timeout (when not returned as Session-Timeout Attribute)	
radius default timeout show	shows default session timeout	
snmp		
snmp	enters cmd group "snmp"	
snmp port set {ip_port}	sets SNMP UDP port	
snmp port show	shows SNMP UDP port	
snmp snmpget enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables SNMP GET cmds on/off	
snmp snmpget enabled show	show if SNMP GET cmds are enabled	
snmp snmpset enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables SNMP SET cmds on/off	
snmp snmpset enabled show	show if SNMP SET cmds are enabled	
snmp snmpv2 enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables SNMP v2 on/off	
snmp snmpv2 enabled show	show if SNMP v2 is enabled	
snmp snmpv2 public set "{text}"	enables SNMP v3 on/off	
snmp snmpv2 public show	show if SNMP v3 is enabled	
snmp snmpv2 private set "{text}"	sets SNMP v2 public community	
snmp snmpv2 private show	shows SNMP v2 public community	
snmp snmpv3 enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	sets SNMP v2 private community	
snmp snmpv3 enabled show	shows SNMP v2 private community	
snmp snmpv3 username set "{text}"	sets SNMP v3 username	
snmp snmpv3 username show	shows SNMP v3 username	
snmp snmpv3 authalg set {NONE=0 MD5=1 SHA1=2 SHA256=3 SHA384=4 SHA512=5}	sets SNMP v3 authentication	
snmp snmpv3 authalg show	show SNMP v3 authentication algorithm	
snmp snmpv3 privalg set {NONE=0 DES=1 3DES=2 AES128=3 AES192=4 AES256=5 AES192*=6 AES256*=7}	sets SNMP v3 privacy algorithm	
snmp snmpv3 privalg show	show SNMP v3 privacy algorithm	
snmp snmpv3 authpasswd set "{passwd}"	sets SNMP v3 authentication password	
snmp snmpv3 privpasswd set "{passwd}"	sets SNMP v3 privacy password	
snmp snmpv3 authpasswd hash set "{passwd}"	sets SNMP v3 authentication hashed password	
snmp snmpv3 privpasswd hash set "{passwd}"	sets SNMP v3 privacy hashed password	
snmp trap type set {NONE=0 V1=1 V2=2 V3=3}	sets type of SNMP traps	
snmp trap type show	show SNMP trap type	
snmp trap receiver {trap_num} set "{dns_name}"	sets address and port of SNMP trap receiver {trap_num}	
snmp trap receiver {trap_num} show	show address and port of SNMP trap receiver {trap_num}	
syslog		
syslog	enters cmd group "syslog"	
syslog enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	enables syslog msgs on/off	
syslog enabled show	show if syslog enabled	
syslog server set "{dns_name}"	sets address of syslog server	

Specifications

syslog server show	shows address of syslog server
system	enters cmd group "system"
system restart	restarts device
system fabsettings	restore fab settings and restart device
system bootloader	enters bootloader mode
system flushdns	flush DNS cache
system uptime	number of seconds the device is running
system panel enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	blocks panel buttons when not enabled
system panel enabled show	shows if panel buttons are enabled
system display enabled set {OFF=0 ON=1}	dark display when not enabled
system display enabled show	shows if display enabled
system display default extsensor {port_num} {7x01=0 7x02=1 7x03=2} set {sen_field}	sets default display to external sensor
system display default linesensor {line_num} set {sen_field}	sets default display to linesensor
system display default show	shows default display
system display brightness set {brightness_num}	sets display brightness
system display brightness show	shows display brightness
vt100	enters cmd group "vt100"
vt100 echo set {OFF=0 ON=1}	sets console echo state
vt100 echo show	shows console echo state
vt100 numeric set {OFF=0 ON=1}	sets numeric mode
vt100 numeric show	shows numeric mode state
vt100 reset	resets terminal

Notes

1. Legacy - The command has been replaced by a newer version
2. Command can be entered on any level
3. the output may show 2 lines - the 1st line shows the actual state, the 2nd line the status after reboot
4. the output may show several lines
5. Please see the **Energy Sensor Table** for the right energy index
6. Please see the **External Sensor Field Table** for the right sensor index

Energy Sensor Table "{energy_sensor}"

Index	Description	Unit
0	Forward Active Energy	Wh
1	Power Active	W
2	Voltage	V
3	Current	A
4	Frequency	0.01 hz
5	Power Factor	0.001
6	Power Angle	0.1 degree
7	Power Apparent	VA
8	Power Reactive	VAR
9	Forward Active Energy Resettable	Wh
10	Forward Reactive Energy	VARh
11	Forward Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
12	Reset Time - sec. since last Energy Counter Reset	s
13	Reverse Active Energy	Wh
14	Reverse Reactive Energy	VARh
15	Reverse Active Energy Resettable	Wh
16	Reverse Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
17	Absolute Active Energy	Wh
18	Absolute Reactive Energy	VARh
19	Absolute Active Energy Resettable	Wh
20	Absolute Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
21	Residual Current	A

 Dependent on the device model Residual Current may not be supported

External Sensor Type Table "{7x01=0|7x02=1|7x03=2}"

Index	Description	Products
0	Temperature	7001, 7101, 7201
1	Temperature, Humidity	7002, 7102, 7202
2	Temperature, Humidity, Air Pressure	7003, 7103, 7203


External Sensor Field Table "{sen_field}"

Index	Description	Unit
0	Temperature	°C
1	Humidity	%
2	Digital Input	bool
3	Air Pressure	hPa
4	Dew Point	°C
5	Dew Point Temperature Difference	°C

4.8 Modbus TCP

If Modbus TCP is activated in the configuration, the ports (relays) can be switched and the following data is callable:

- State of Port (relay)
- State of DC input
- Number of ports (relays)
- Number of energy sensors
- Measured values of energy sensors
- Measured values of the external sensors

 This chapter is general for all Gude devices. Depending on the device type, some ports or certain sensors are not available.

Address Range:

Device Resource	Start	End	Modbus Data Type
Power/Output Ports	0x000	0x3ff	Coils
DC Inputs	0x400	0x7ff	Discrete Inputs
Info Area	0x000	0x005	Input Registers
External Sensors	0x100	0x1ff	Input Registers
Line Energy Sensors	0x400	0x39ff	Input Registers
Port Energy Sensors	0x3a00	0x6fff	Input Registers

These functions are supported:

- Read Coils (0x01)

Reads the state of the ports (relay):

Request Code	1 Byte	0x01
--------------	--------	------

Specifications

Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x000 to 0x3ff
Quantity of coils	2 Bytes	1 to 0x400

Response Code	1 Byte	0x01
Byte count	1 Byte	n
Coil Status	n Byte	each Bit represents a state

- Read Discrete Inputs (0x02)

Reads state informations:

Request Code	1 Byte	0x02
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x400 to 0x7ff
Quantity of Inputs	2 Bytes	1 to 0x400

Response Code	1 Byte	0x02
Byte count	1 Byte	n
Input Status	n Byte	each Bit represents a state

Address	Information
0x400 to 0x7ff	State of passive device Inputs
0x800	Stop Condition active (ENC 2302)
0x801	POE active
0x1000 to 0x100f	State of Power Sources

- Write Single Coil (0x05)

Sets the state of a port (relay):

Request Code	1 Byte	0x05
Output Address	2 Bytes	0x00 to 0x3ff
Output Value	2 Bytes	0x0000 or 0xff00

Response Code	1 Byte	0x05
Output Address	2 Bytes	n

- Write Multiple Coils (0x0F)

Sets the state of several ports (relays):

Request Code	1 Byte	0x0f
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x00 to 0x3ff
Quantity of Outputs	2 Bytes	1 to 0x400
Byte count	1 Byte	n
Outputs Value	n x 1 Byte	each Bit represents a state

Response Code	1 Byte	0x0f
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x00 to 0x3ff
Quantity of Outputs	2 Bytes	1 to 0x400

Specifications

- Read Input Registers (0x04)

Read 16-bit values that contain different device information depending on the address:

Request Code	1 Byte	0x04
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xffff
Quantity of Inputs	2 Bytes	1 to 0x7d

Response Code	1 Byte	0x04
Byte count	1 Byte	2 x n
Input Status	n x 2 Byte	16-bit or 32-bit data

Various state information and measured values of the device are arranged in the input registers:

Address	Width	Information
0	16-bit	Number of Ports (Relay)
1	16-bit	Number of Ports with Energy Measurement
2	16-bit	Number of Banks
3	16-bit	Lines per Bank
4	16-bit	Phases per line
5	16-bit	Number of Inputs
0x100 to 0x1ff	16-bit (signed)	external Sensors
0x400 to 0x39ff	32-bit (signed)	Line Energy Sensors
0x3a00 to 0x6fff	32-bit (signed)	Port Energy Sensors

External Sensors:

The measured value of the external sensors are coded as fixed point arithmetic. For a factor of e.g. 0.1 in the unit the value must be divided by 10 in order to reach the real measured value. A value of 0x8000 means that no sensor is plugged into the corresponding port, or the corresponding field in the sensor is not available. The formula for the address is (the port numbers start at zero):

$$0x100 + \text{Port} * 8 + \text{Offset}$$

Offset	Sensor Field	Unit
0	Temperature	0.1 °C
1	Humidity	0.1 %
2	Digital Input	bool
3	Air Pressure	1 hPa (millibar)
4	Dew Point	0.1 °C
5	Dew Point Difference	0.1 °C

For example, the humidity of the second port has the address: $0x100 + 1 * 8 + 1 = 0x109$

Energy Sensors:

We distinguish the line sensors (which correspond to the input circuits) and the port sensors, which measure the energy that is passed over the switched port. The measured values of the energy sensors are returned as signed 32-bit integers. The high-or-

Specifications

der 16-bits are starting on the even address, followed by the low-order 16-bits on the odd address. To calculate the address, there are the following formulas (the values for line, port and phase start at zero):

$$\text{Line: } 0x0400 + \text{Line} * 0x120 + \text{Phase} * 0x60 + \text{Offset} * 2$$

$$\text{Port: } 0x3a00 + \text{Port} * 0x120 + \text{Phase} * 0x60 + \text{Offset} * 2$$



For devices with only one phase, the phase is set to zero in the formula.

Examples:

"Power Active" for 1st line sensor and 3rd phase: $0x400 + 0 * 0x120 + 2 * 0x60 + 1 * 2 = 0x4C2$

"Voltage" for 2nd line sensor and single phase device: $0x400 + 1 * 0x120 + 2 * 2 = 0x524$

"Power Angle" for 4th port sensor and single phase device: $0x3a00 + 3 * 0x120 + 6 * 2 = 0x3d6c$

Offset	Sensor Field	Unit
0	Absolute Active Energy	Wh
1	Power Active	W
2	Voltage	V
3	Current	mA
4	Frequency	0.01 hz
5	Power Factor	0.001
6	Power Angle	0.1 degree
7	Power Apparent	VA
8	Power Reactive	VAR
9	Absolute Active Energy Resettable	Wh
10	Absolute Reactive Energy	VARh
11	Absolute Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
12	Reset Time - sec. since last Energy Counter Reset	s
13	Forward Active Energy	Wh
14	Forward Reactive Energy	VARh
15	Forward Active Energy Resettable	Wh
16	Forward Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
17	Reverse Active Energy	Wh
18	Reverse Reactive Energy	VARh
19	Reverse Active Energy Resettable	Wh
20	Reverse Reactive Energy Resettable	VARh
21	Residual Current Type A	mA
22	Neutral Current	mA
23	Residual Current Type B RMS	0.1 mA
24	Residual Current Type B DC	0.1 mA



Whether the measured values "Residual Current" and "Neutral Current" are supported depends on the respective device model. For measured values such as "Neutral Current", which are independent of the phase, the same value is returned for all phases.

- Read Device Identification (0x2B / 0x0E)

Returns manufacturer name and device identification:

Request Code	1 Byte	0x2b
MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0e
Read Dev ID code	1 Byte	0x01
Object Id	1 Byte	0x00

Response Code	1 Byte	0x2b
MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0e
Read Dev ID code	1 Byte	0x01
Conformity Level	1 Byte	0x01
More Follows	1 Byte	0x00
NextObjectID	1 Byte	0x00
Number of Objects	1 Byte	0x03
Object ID	1 Byte	0x00
Object Length	1 Byte	n1
Object Value	n1 Bytes	"Company Id"
Object ID	1 Byte	0x00
Object Length	1 Byte	n2
Object Value	n2 Bytes	"Product Id"
Object ID	1 Byte	0x00
Object Length	1 Byte	n3
Object Value	n3 Bytes	"Product Version"

4.9 Messages

Depending on adjustable events, various messages can be sent from the device. The following message types are supported:

- Sending of e-mails
- SNMP Traps
- Syslog messages

Email messages

Email messages are triggered by the following events:

- Turning on the device
- Exceeding of the max / min values of attached sensors
- State change of digital sensor input ports
- Exceeding of max / min values of the measured power consumption
- Exceeding max / min values of residual current type A (**Model 8311-2 only**)

SNMP Traps

SNMP Traps are system messages that are sent via the SNMP protocol to different recipients. SNMP traps are triggered by the following events:

- Exceeding of the max / min values of attached sensors
- State change of digital sensor input ports
- Exceeding of max / min values of the measured power consumption

- Exceeding max / min values of residual current type A (Model 8311-2 only)

Syslog messages

Syslog messages are simple text messages that are sent via UDP to a syslog server. Under Linux, normally a syslog daemon is already running (eg. syslog-ng), for Microsoft Windows systems some freeware programs are available on the market. The syslog messages are sent for the following events:

- Turning on the device
- Enable/disable of syslog in the configuration
- Exceeding of the max / min values of attached sensors
- State change of digital sensor input ports
- Exceeding of max / min values of the measured power consumption
- Exceeding max / min values of residual current type A (Model 8311-2 only)

Support

5 Support

You will find the latest product software on our website at www.gude.info available for download. If you have further questions about installation or operation of the unit, please contact our support team. Furthermore, we present in our support wiki at www.gude.info/wiki FAQs and configuration examples.

5.1 Data Security

To provide the device with a high level of data security, we recommend the following measures:

- Check that the HTTP password is switched on.
- Set up your own HTTP password.
- Allow access to HTTP via SSL only.
- Authentication and encryption is activated in SNMPv3.
- SNMP v2 access is disabled.
- enable STARTTLS or SSL in the e-mail configuration.
- Archive configuration files securely.
- In the IP ACL, enter only the devices that require access to HTTP or SNMP.
- Because Telnet is unencrypted, only use it in a secure environment.
- Since Modbus TCP is not encrypted, only activate it in a secure environment.
- Activate "Message Authentication" in RADIUS.

When accessed from the Internet

- Use a randomized password with at least 32 characters.
- If possible, place the device behind a firewall.

5.2 Contact

Gude Analog- und Digitalssysteme GmbH
Eintrachtstraße 113
50668 Cologne
Germany

Phone: +49-221-912 90 97
Fax: +49-221-912 90 98
E-Mail: mail@gude.info
Internet: www.gude.info
shop.gude.info

Managing Director: Dr.-Ing. Michael Gude

District Court: Köln, HRB-Nr. 17 7 84
WEEE-number: DE 58173350
Value added tax identification number (VAT): DE 122778228

5.3 Declaration of Conformity

This product from the **Expert PDU Energy 8311** series is in conformity with the European directives for CE marking applicable to this product. The complete CE declaration of conformity for this product can be found on the website www.gude.info in the download section of the product.

5.4 FAQ

1. What can I do if the device is no longer accessible?

- If the Status LED is red, the device has no connection to the switch. Unplug and plug the Ethernet cable. If the Status LED is still red, try other switches. If one uses no switch, but connects e.g. a laptop directly to the device, make sure you are using a crossover Ethernet cable.
- If the status LED is orange for a longer time after unplugging and plugging the Ethernet cable, then DHCP is configured, but no DHCP server was found in the network. After a timeout, the last IP address is configured manually.
- If there is a physical link (status LED is green) to the device, but you can not access the web server, bring the device into bootloader mode and search for it with GBL_Conf.exe^[14]. Then check the TCP-IP parameters and change them if necessary.
- If the device is not found by GBL_Conf.exe in bootloader mode, you can reset the settings to factory defaults^[20] as the last option.

2. Why does it sometimes take so long to configure new SNMPv3 passwords on the website?

The authentication methods "SHA-384" and "SHA-512" are calculated purely in software, and can not use the crypto hardware. On the configuration page, e.g. "SHA-512", needs up to 45 seconds to calculate the key.

3. Can you enter multiple e-mail recipients?

- Yes. In the E-Mail configuration in the Recipient Address field, it is possible to enter multiple e-mail addresses separated by commas. The input limit is 100 characters.

4. Why did the MIB tables change after the firmware update?

Since the number of possible event types was increased, the previous trap design resulted in an excess of trap definitions: See Change in Trap Design^[37].

- A -

automated Access 35

- B -

Bootloader Mode 14, 19

Button Lock 32

- C -

Certificate-Upload 14, 16

clear DNS-Cache 16

Configuration Management 17

Content of Delivery 6

creating certificates 40

- D -

Data Security 56

Declaration of Conformity 57

Default Display 32

Description 6

device MIB 38

- E -

Electrical Measurement 8

E-Mail 31

Ethernet connector 7

- F -

Factory Reset 14

FAQ 57

Firmware Upload 14

Firmware-Update 16

- G -

GBL_Conf.exe 14

- H -

HTTP 24

HTTPS 24

- I -

Installation 7

IP-ACL 24, 34

IP-Address 22

IPv6 34

- L -

load Configuration 16

- M -

Maintenance 14

messages 53

Modbus TCP 49

- O -

Ok button 7

Operating the device directly 13

- R -

Radius 35

Restart 16

RS232 connector 7

- S -

Security Advice 6

Select button 7

Sensors 9, 30

SNMP 27, 36

SSL 40

Start-up the device 7

Status LED 7

Status-LED 13

syslog 26

- T -

Technical Specifications 8

TLS 40



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