



HTTP Protocol

Teldat-Dm 737-I

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 HTTP Protocol

The Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a Web protocol (WWW) used in each transaction. The hypertext is the web page content, while the transfer protocol is the system through which requests to access a website and responses from the website are sent, producing the information you subsequently see on the screen.

Practical information systems require more functionality than the mere recovery of data, including search, update and annotation functions. HTTP allows an open-ended set of methods that indicate the purpose of a request. It is based on the use of a reference provided by the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), as a location (URL) or name (URN), to indicate resources to which methods must be applied. Messages are passed in a similar format to that used by Internet Mail and Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME).

HTTP is also used as a generic protocol for communication between clients or *proxies/gateways* and other Internet protocols such as SMTP, TNP, FTP, Gopher and WAIS. It enables basic *hypermedia* access to resources from diverse applications and simplifies client implementation.

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a combination of HTTP and SSL/TLS. It is used to ensure secure web connections, primarily by sites handling payment transactions or sensitive information. Communication is ciphered in the HTTP variant.

Web servers that use HTTP and /or HTTPS have been incorporated in some of our devices. These servers allow the protocols to be configured in graphic mode and do not require the use of an external program, other than a Web client (browser).

Chapter 2 Configuration

2.1 Configuration Commands

The following section describes the commands needed to configure HTTP.

Enter the following commands to access the HTTP configuration environment:

```
*config

Config>feature http

-- HTTP user configuration --
HTTP config>
```

The following table summarizes the HTTP configuration commands.

Command	Function
<i>? (HELP)</i>	Lists the commands or their options.
<i>AUTHORIZATION</i>	Set AAA authorization method list.
<i>DISABLE</i>	Disables HTTP.
<i>LIST</i>	Lists the HTTP configuration.
<i>HOST-IGNORE</i>	Ignores the hostname in HTTP requests.
<i>HTTP-REDIRECT</i>	Configures the number of HTTP file requests and which ones need to be redirected to other specific addresses.
<i>LOGIN</i>	Set AAA authentication login methods list.
<i>MAX-SESSIONS</i>	Configures the maximum number of HTTP sessions.
<i>MSS</i>	Configures the maximum number of segments to use per TCP session.
<i>NO</i>	Configures the default value for the selected parameter.
<i>RX-BUFF</i>	Configures the reception buffer size.
<i>SECURE-SERVER</i>	Configures the HTTPS server.
<i>TRACE-LEVEL</i>	Configures the HTTP trace level to display (if enabled).
<i>TX-BUFF</i>	Configures the reception transmission size.
<i>PORT</i>	Configures the port assigned to the HTTP server.
<i>EXIT</i>	Returns to the previous prompt.

2.1.1 ?(HELP)

Entering **?** displays all the available commands. You can also use the **?** symbol to view the various options for each command.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>?
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>?

authorization    Set AAA authorization options
disable          Disables HTTP server
host-ignore      Ignore hostname on requests
http-redirect     Configure parameters to redirect files to specified
                  locations
list             List configuration
login            Set AAA login options
max-sessions      Max number of http sessions
mss              Configures the maximum TCP segment size
no               Set default configuration
port             Set port number
```

rx-buff	Configures the size of the buffers used to receive HTTP
secure-server	Secure server (HTTPS) configuration
trace-level	Configures the level of the traces to show
tx-buff	Configures the size of the buffers used to transmit HTTP
exit	

2.1.2 DISABLE

This command disables the device's HTTP server, preventing access to the server through the protocol.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>disable
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>disable
HTTP config>
```

2.1.3 HOST-IGNORE

This command disables the *hostname* check in an HTTP request.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>host-ignore
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>host-ignore
HTTP config>
```

2.1.4 HTTP-REDIRECT

This command is used to tell the HTTP server when to apply redirect to HTTP queries.

```
HTTP config>http-redirect ?
  access-list  Configure the access-list for the redirection of files
  file        Assign a location to a specified file from where it must be
              downloaded
HTTP config>
```

2.1.4.1 HTTP-REDIRECT ACCESS-LIST

This command allows you to assign an access control list to specify certain ranges of source IP addresses to which redirect is applied if necessary.

```
HTTP+ redirect access-list ?
  <1..99>      Value in the specified range
HTTP config>
```

2.1.4.2 HTTP-REDIRECT FILE

This command allows you to assign one or more firmware files to the new location the browser must redirect to, in order to download the files in question. This new location is broadcast by the HTTP server in response to a query.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>http-redirect file <files> <new URL>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>http-redirect file jquery http://www.repository.es/private/
```

2.1.5 LIST

Use the **LIST** command to view the content of the HTTP configuration.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>list
```

Example:

List corresponding to the default configuration:

```
HTTP config>list

HTTP server: ENABLED
HTTP port:      80

HTTP MSS: 1460
HTTP Rx Buffer: 2048
HTTP Tx Buffer: 8192

HTTP Max sessions: 10
HTTP trace level:  warning
HTTP config>
```

2.1.6 LOGIN

This command is used to associate an *authentication login* methods list that has been defined using the AAA feature. This way, the HTTP service applies the methods from the associated list when it needs to authenticate.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>login authentication <listname>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>login authentication AuthLogin
HTTP config>
```

In this example, the *AuthLogin* methods list has been configured so that it can be used to authenticate user access to the WEB.

Method lists can only be applied if the AAA feature is enabled. To do this, once you have finished configuring the AAA, you must enable it in order to apply the lists to the various services. For further information on how to configure the AAA feature, please see manual “Dm800-I AAAFeature”

Command history:

Release	Modification
10.08.34.05.09	This command was introduced as of version 10.08.34.05.09.
11.00.05	This command was introduced as of version 11.00.05.
11.01.00	This command was introduced as of version 11.01.00.

2.1.7 AUTHORIZATION

This command is used to associate an *authorization* method list that has been defined using the AAA feature. This way, the HTTP service applies the methods from the associated list when it needs to authorize.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>authorization exec <listname>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>authorization exec AuthUser
HTTP config>
```

In this example, the *AuthUser* methods list has been configured so that it can be used to authorize a user with the corresponding access-level to the WEB.

Method lists can only be applied if the AAA feature is enabled. To do this, once you have finished configuring the AAA, you must enable it in order to apply the lists to the various services. For further information on how to configure the AAA feature, please see manual “Dm800-I AAAFeature”

Command history:

Release	Modification
10.08.34.05.12	This command was introduced as of version 10.08.34.05.12.
11.00.05	This command was introduced as of version 11.00.05.
11.01.00	This command was introduced as of version 11.01.00.

2.1.8 MAX-SESSIONS

Configures the maximum number of HTTP sessions that can be simultaneously active. Bear in mind that a browser usually opens a multiple sessions (between four and five) at the same time. Once the maximum number of simultaneously active sessions has been reached, further connection attempts are rejected until one of the established sessions has been released.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>max-sessions <number-of-sessions>
```

Example:

Configuring the number of sessions to 20:

```
HTTP config>max-sessions 20
HTTP config>
```

2.1.9 MSS

This configures the Maximum Segment Size (*MSS*) to use per TCP session. This value is between 512 and 4096.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>mss <value>
```

Example:

Configuring the segment size to 1024 bytes:

```
HTTP config>mss 1024
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10 NO

Use the **NO** command to undo a command action or to restore a parameter's default value.

2.1.10.1 NO PORT

Sets the default value of the port parameter assigned to the device's HTTP server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no port
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no port
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.2 NO DISABLE

Enables HTTP.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no disable
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no disable
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.3 NO HTTP-REDIRECT ACCESS LIST

Deletes the assignment of an access control list (ACL) from the HTTP protocol. This reallocation implies that the server will redirect file queries where necessary.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no http-redirect access-list
```

2.1.10.4 NO HTTP-REDIRECT FILE

This command prevents specific files from being relocated to a new location.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no http-redirect file <files>
```

2.1.10.5 NO LOGIN AUTHENTICATION

This command eliminates the associated *authentication login* methods list.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no login authentication
```

Command history:

Release	Modification
10.08.34.05.09	This command was introduced as of version 10.08.34.05.09.
11.00.05	This command was introduced as of version 11.00.05.
11.01.00	This command was introduced as of version 11.01.00.

2.1.10.6 NO AUTHORIZATION EXEC

This command eliminates the associated *authorization* method list.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no authorization exec
```

Command history:

Release	Modification
10.08.34.05.12	This command was introduced as of version 10.08.34.05.12.
11.00.05	This command was introduced as of version 11.00.05.
11.01.00	This command was introduced as of version 11.01.00.

2.1.10.7 NO SECURE-SERVER CA

This command eliminates the certification authority certificate supported by your computer.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server ca <ca_name>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server ca ROUTER_A.CER
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.8 NO SECURE-SERVER CIPHERS

This command eliminates the cipher admitted by the HTTPS server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server ciphers <string>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server ciphers ALL
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.9 NO SECURE-SERVER DONT-VERIFY

This command allows the HTTPS server to request a certificate from clients connecting to it.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server dont-verify
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server dont-verify
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.10 NO SECURE-SERVER ENABLE

This command disables the HTTPS server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server enable
```

2.1.10.11 NO SECURE-SERVER PORT

This command eliminates the port established for the HTTPS server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server port <port>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server port 443
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.12 NO SECURE-SERVER SSLV2

This command disables SSLv2 compatibility.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server sslv2
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server sslv2
HTTP config>
```

2.1.10.13 NO SECURE-SERVER USER

This command eliminates the HTTPS server user certificate.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server user <cert>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>no secure-server user ROUTER.CER
HTTP config>
```

2.1.11 PORT

Allows you to configure the port assigned to the device's HTTP server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>port <port_id>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>port 80
HTTP config>
```

2.1.12 RX-BUFF

Configures the reception window size used for the TCP session. This value can range from 2048 to 65534.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>rx-buff <size>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>rx-buff 2048
HTTP config>
```

2.1.13 SECURE-SERVER

This command is used to configure the HTTPS parameters available in the device.

2.1.13.1 SECURE-SERVER CA <ca-name>

Configures the secure certificate authorities for the TLS sessions established for the HTTPS protocol. Multiple certificates from different certificate authorities can be configured. The certificates must be preloaded onto the computer.

The certification authorities allow the certificates to be validated on the devices that communicate with the router through TLS.

To load a certificate in base64 in the device from the IPsec certificates menu, execute **certificate <certname> base64** and enter the certificate. This generates a configuration in IPsec as shown in the example. For further details on this, please see the section on *Certificates* in *Chapter 2* of the *Teldat-Dm739-1 IPSEC* manual.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>secure-server ca <ca-name>
```

Example:

Loading a root certificate in the Teldat example using the **certificate <name> base64** command from the **protocol ip>ipsec>cert** menu.

```
CERTIFICATES config$certificate SAMPLECA.CER base64

Introduce the Certificate (Base 64 format)
Enter <cr> to escape
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIEmzCCA4OgAwIBAgIAJAIjCeKBqciDFMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAUAMIGPMQswCQYD
VQQGEWJUUEPMA0GA1UECBMTWkcmklMRQwEgYDVQQHEwtUcmVzIENhbnRvczEUMB
IGA1UEChMLVGVSZGZ0IFMuQSAxGzAZBgNVBAsTEklQIFRlbnVwZG9ueSBHcm91
cDEmMCQGA1UEAAMdVGvYkYXQzQ2VydGhmaWNhdGlvbiBBdXRob3JpdHkwHhcNMDCw
NjE5MTUxNDE2WmcNMTCwNjA4MTUxNDE2WjCBjzELMAkGA1UEBhMCU1AxZnANBgNV
BAGTBk1hZHJpZDEUMBIGA1UEBxMLVHJlcYBDYW50b3MxZDASBgNVBAoTC1RlbnGRh
dCBTLkEuMRswGQYDVQQLEXJUCBUZWxlcnGhbnkgR3JvdXAxJjAkBgNVBAMTHVRl
ZGF0IENlcnRpZm1jYXRpb24gQXV0aG9yaXR5MIIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAO
CQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAmsRtZ9wHCksPAzkdMvqYyUAnOecJWw/Aai67TObXhi/a4w5T
Onbf8LKjsGWamksMU6p7iv7n4rd6Kqyr1q/SlyP9XFENiVfsmu3dq9ehkipg5ixw
E16xadGPXJpdob8zOkUwiKaJib8LsTE38upaA2iV++bQSIMKcma4rnlPW1wn9jAJ
mMwTMKCT7vt7OfcEIVzB7P1RW9phTMmQsSTTg7SM1RxTN0c2WW216aLOO5qRwvt4
xzcoXRVYbm2aBj7LucjsOrgoEdscmga8kK7PYdetxqtiln6RfjP2BXmAURKh91c3
61fazv+pNxpKSL0hq8Gb+hUxPyjZJTTW+Zih+wIDAQABo4H3MIH0MB0GA1UdDgQW
BBQsJNVrUzOnr7Rxj4FfdiBLKOSv9DCBxAYDVR0jBIG8MIG5gBQsJNVrUzOnr7Rx
j4FfdiBLKOSv9KGB1aSBkCBjzELMAkGA1UEBhMCU1AxZnANBgNVBAsTBk1hZHJp
ZDEUMBIGA1UEBxMLVHJlcYBDYW50b3MxZDASBgNVBAoTC1RlbnGRhdCBTLkEuMRsw
GQYDVQQLEXJUCBUZWxlcnGhbnkgR3JvdXAxJjAkBgNVBAMTHVRlZGF0IENlcnRp
Zm1jYXRpb24gQXV0aG9yaXR5ggKAiMJ4oGpyIMUwDAYDVR0TBAAUwAwEB/zANBgkq
hkiG9w0BAQQFAAOCAQEAEAR16Gjs16Sqz04v/RJErb+fcKvAgzO3sWpUyYwZU/j6L
7R5XVbginM4FQ3qxnRNeYXCTtZAM8yMWKpnXld9ZDgGqZsOV0NrjLSGAYk3yvdM5
cNEXQpLDkKhjN8ageD48yNWpBTzbTDk/jQXCfktF3L93qpB/W76taC54bb1LojHs
kCPXB4pzgn7QGct/wVyg2KNcMaQITmOesY+Qqt8T0QxZomsn8ldz6c7HAORurmnB
x/SCdpqfWmMnS7ap/5vtuPNuROW3ib8GWWqg6I3/bUqaxkgEwWD8OdkYHKNJV5h8
```

```
0zJjXH5/jqflhmwKV07QQ+WxENxdtc6FB3Idmgj33w==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

The certificate data can be viewed through the command found in the same menu. If you have loaded from the static configuration, you need to save and reboot before loading the certificate in the memory.

```
CERTIFICATES config$list loaded-certificates
----- SAMPLECA.CER (from config)

Subject:
  CN (Common Name      ): Sample Certification Authority
  OU (Organizational Unit): IP Telephony Group
  O  (Organization Name ): Sample S.A.
  L  (Locality         ): Tres Cantos
  S  (State or Province ): Madrid
  C  (Country Name      ): SP

Issuer: A:SAMPLECA.CER

CERTIFICATES config$
```

This will generate the following configuration in the certificates menu. This configuration can be used directly in any other device without having to reload the certificate in base64.

```
protocol ip
; -- Internet protocol user configuration --
  Ipsec
; -- IPSec user configuration --
  Cert
; -- Cert user configuration --
  file new SAMPLECA.CER
  file add 0x3082049B30820383A00302010202090088C278A06A7220C5300D06092A864886
  file add 0xF70D010104050030818F310B3009060355040613025350310F300D0603550408
  file add 0x13064D6164726964311430120603550407130B547265732043616E746F733114
  file add 0x3012060355040A130B54656C64617420532E412E311B3019060355040B131249
  file add 0x502054656C6570686F6E792047726F7570312630240603550403131D54656461
  file add 0x742043657274696669636174696F6E20417574686F72697479301E170D303730
  file add 0x3631313135313431365A170D3137303630383135313431365A30818F310B3009
  file add 0x060355040613025350310F300D060355040813064D6164726964311430120603
  file add 0x550407130B547265732043616E746F7331143012060355040A130B54656C6461
  file add 0x7420532E412E311B3019060355040B131249502054656C6570686F6E79204772
  file add 0x6F7570312630240603550403131D54656461742043657274696669636174696F
  file add 0x6E20417574686F7269747930820122300D06092A864886F70D010105000382
  file add 0x010F003082010A028201010099246D67DC070A4B0F03391D32FA98C9402739E7
  file add 0x095B0FC06A2EBB4CE6D7862FDAE30E533A76DFF0B2A3B0659A9A4B0C53AA7B8A
  file add 0xFEE7E2B77A2AACABD6AFD2D723FD5DF10D8957EC9AEDDDABD7A1922A60E62C70
  file add 0x135EB101DA465C9A5DA1BF333A453088A68989BF0BB13137F2EA5A036895FBE6
  file add 0xD048830A7266B8AE794F5B5C27F6300998CC1330A093EEF4FB39F704215CC1EC
  file add 0xFD515BDA614CC990B124D383B48C951C53374736596DB5E9A2CE3B9A91C2FB78
  file add 0xC737285D15586E6D9A063ECBB9C8EC3AB82811DB1C9A06BC90AECF61D7ADC6AB
  file add 0x62D67E917E33F605798052B2A1F75737EB57DACEFFA9371A4A48BD2143C19BFA
  file add 0x15313F28D92534D6F998A1FB0203010001A381F73081F4301D0603551D0E0416
  file add 0x04142C24D56B5333A7AFB4718F815F76204B28E4AFF43081C40603551D230481
  file add 0xBC3081B980142C24D56B5333A7AFB4718F815F76204B28E4AFF4A18195A48192
  file add 0x30818F310B3009060355040613025350310F300D060355040813064D61647269
  file add 0x64311430120603550407130B547265732043616E746F7331143012060355040A
  file add 0x130B54656C64617420532E412E311B3019060355040B131249502054656C6570
  file add 0x686F6E792047726F7570312630240603550403131D5465646174204365727469
  file add 0x6669636174696F6E20417574686F7269747982090088C278A06A7220C5300C06
  file add 0x03551D13040530030101FF300D06092A864886F70D0101040500038201010047
  file add 0x5E868ECD7A4AACF4E2FFD125E45BF9F71B2AF020CCEDEC5A9532630CD4FE3E8B
  file add 0xED1E5755B822997E05437AB19EB35E617093B5900CF323162A99D7D5DF590E01
  file add 0xAA66C395D0DAE3952180624DF2BDD33970D1174292C390A86337C6A0783E3CC8
  file add 0xD5A9053CDB4C393F8D05C27E4B45DCBF77AA907F5BBEAD682E786DBD4BA231EC
  file add 0x91C3B7078A7380DED019CB7FC15CA0D8A35C31A4084E639EB18F90AADF13D10C
  file add 0x59A26B272F5773E9CEC702846EAE69C1C7F482769A9FC0C3274BB6A9FF9CBEB8
  file add 0xF36E44EC3789BF06596AAAE88DFF6D4AB1824804C160FC39D9181CA34957987C
  file end 0xD332635C7E7F8EA7F5866C0A574ED043E5B110DC5DB5CE8507721D9A08F7DF
;
```

```
        certificate SAMPLECA.CER load
    exit
;
    exit
;
exit
```

The last thing to do is to configure the certificate as a secure certificate authority for HTTPS TLS connections.

```
feature http
    secure-server ca SAMPLECA.CER
exit
```

2.1.13.2 SECURE-SERVER CIPHERS

Configures the cipher and authentication algorithms negotiated in TLS connections.

The string format is the same as the one used by openssl. To see the format and examples, please visit the following website: <http://www.openssl.org/docs/apps/ciphers.html> .

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>secure-server ciphers <string>
```

2.1.13.3 SECURE-SERVER DONT-VERIFY

This command stops the device from requesting an X509 certificate from connected clients. Consequently, clients are not authenticated. This behavior is not enabled by default and the device does request certification from clients and checks that they are signed by a secure certificate authority.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>secure-server dont-verify
```

2.1.13.4 SECURE-SERVER ENABLE

This command enables the device's HTTPS server, allowing access to the server through the protocol.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>secure-server enable
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>secure-server enable
HTTP config>
```

2.1.13.5 SECURE-SERVER PORT

This command allows you to configure the port assigned to the device's HTTPS server.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>secure-server port <port_id>
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>port 443
HTTP config>
```

2.1.13.6 SECURE-SERVER SSLV2

SSLv2 connections are supported when using this command. Only TLSv1 connections will be accepted if this command is not enabled.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config> secure-server sslv2
```

2.1.13.7 SECURE-SERVER USER

Configures the certificate used by the device when it is behaving as the TLS connections server. The certificate must be preloaded onto the device and have a corresponding private key.

For more information on how to generate private keys and load signed certificates onto the router, please see manual *Teldat-Dm739-I-IPSEC*.

Syntax:

```
HTTP Config>secure-server user <cert-name>
```

Example:

Generating a private key and a Certificate Signing Request (CSR):

```
IPSec config>key rsa generate user.csr 512
RSA Key Generation.
Please, wait for a few seconds.
  RSA Key Generation done.
Checking..OK
Key Generation Process Finished.
Generate CSR?
(Yes/No)? y
Common Name      : []? Sample User Certificate
Country          : []? SP
Locality         : []? Tres Cantos
State or Province : []? Madrid
Organization     : []? Sample S.A.
Organizational Unit: []? IP Telephony Group
E-mail           : []?
RSA Signature(MD5/SHA1/MD2): [md5]?
Save in file(Yes/No)? y
File Name: []? sample.csr
File Name: [A:USER.CSR]? y
CSR saved.
Do not forget to save RSA keys.
IPSec config>
```

Showing the settings allows you to view the encrypted private key that has been generated. Listing the user.csr file gives us the CSR that the certification authority must sign:

```
IPSec config>sho conf
; Showing Menu and Submenus Configuration for access-level 15 ...
; ATLAS NOE Router 2 226 Version 10.7.7

key rsa file add 0x341DC332F23BD75492E8583A82F10A8CFCA4349F531563EF
key rsa file add 0xCA002248A79CFCFE24FBBCE0FA9C3BF99B02C316C9C5EB44
key rsa file add 0xA2630B28F04183766A79C93BD967380425955159D32B7035
key rsa file add 0x448A8DB2954FA8E53132CDAFE7365FED6BAE5CA55ED8809E
key rsa file add 0x89191F4762B0850603BE8A61AFD3CC786EC5ED1EB08F191C
key rsa file add 0xCF7B8FD6AF0C37BDF33BEC201C6B58B1FAC419DF8F68F525
key rsa file add 0x31F285C22AD9896587FE9095A8355C6F35075CDFAE7E2485
key rsa file add 0x6E75FC669194A00DED45B8AFDF3B99B6A162F7FE14B0F3B8
key rsa file add 0xDC0E4D442F9EC916D05F161BABA2D3D803AABADF64A8E6EC
key rsa file add 0x1CBD2973DC158D77A872B75FE4E99277E877E49C117FC6D9
key rsa file add 0xC8E29F6D1D84030B955E1A6A15E2F15386CA5F6598148876
key rsa file add 0x0C27B15CF5D812C2922706CF25C7D42DE09DCB4330125C2B
key rsa file add 0x911BC4C084B9ADE1D6D5B7DDDD030692F2EC9E66E0E7D74
key rsa file add 0x782F99AC347A1BCAC42CEBCEF011F1D25646465BED83ABE9
key rsa file add 0xBCC82DFBE5BA79E4D024AA7F6AB05D03101335AD37882784
key rsa file add 0xF5F01429118037178894D1823871D8F498F9B2B5C1EB488D
key rsa file add 0x9D6349C59E11A617F5622FFC33D8D6272D7C13C6F9B494CE
key rsa file add 0x3148B09CB12A6B438EC87E272FBC4A0C629CD9DDCAC1B9A3
key rsa file add 0x8DFEC5C76588A09F6417A94ACF76313C89198FE0D7B5E1B2
key rsa file add 0x02249303A5A3731A0162B207950C41E18A3952DC84415084
key rsa file add 0x41E09EF3908BD169243C9A611D1EA318FCEF7A2BD0378108
key rsa file add 0xFD2E886FE114EAFBB1F18892F67FEA2173D8F05B5ED54B67
key rsa file add 0x0D649530B2392230C9AA2D9974777147DFBCCD2067222A11
```

Once the certificate authority has signed the CSR, the user certificate can be loaded into the router in a similar way to the previous example. Finally, you need to configure the certificate to use HTTPS as the user certificate. The final configuration, which can be used directly in another device without repeating the whole process, is as follows:

```

file add 0xF842010D041F161D4F70656E53534C2047656E65726174656420436572746966
file add 0x6963617465301D0603551D0E0416041423F7EC38E8281BE6E95D1C4D09DFB04D
file add 0x53909A1F3081C40603551D230481BC3081B980142C24D56B5333A7AFB4718F81
file add 0x5F76204B28E4AFF4A18195A4819230818F310B3009060355040613025350310F
file add 0x300D060355040813064D6164726964311430120603550407130B547265732043
file add 0x616E746F7331143012060355040A130B54656C64617420532E412E311B301906
file add 0x0355040B131249502054656C6570686F6E792047726F75703126302406035504
file add 0x03131D54656461742043657274696669636174696F6E20417574686F72697479
file add 0x82090088C278A06A7220C5300D06092A864886F70D010104050003820101007A
file add 0xABF460D76CEECA2C4B6AE2203F9A1546B6DC646DC54F3D92D8EE57371496AA89
file add 0x170A6BF836D7A40BD608480B73D53F8C38B27C110532B1B2B8E0967F3BB67DA3
file add 0x7503EB26B08417D17246190E1D0584F325C1CA691748730AF1B1B9EB6E8F06B6
file add 0x85F8A4600927F5F68E08D042DEBE97E62500C3D4AE19A3302B085FF572D0E5C8
file add 0x68C56B6D1923EE9E33A50222A9D48A0515B44C2D324C6CDFB8E1B0F3D5E56FC1
file add 0xEF618B5898E613E4EFC194D782B8241C1267523A6D8A02449D6AA07A609D4279
file add 0x1739E27DA61804160075C9617E8D5C585A8F0E0400DD2650FC372EE8F7B22F3D
file end 0xEEA5B7701DD27E44870E49F1486930B28E6D45874AA62D3F4F1BEFA4EAEF84
;
    certificate USER.CER load
    exit
;
    exit
;
exit
;
feature http
    secure-server user USER.CER
exit

```

2.1.14 TRACE-LEVEL

Allows you to configure the trace level that you want to show when the HTTP events linked to the Web server are enabled. The minimum level is *error* and the maximum level is *msg-dump*.

- *error*: messages produced by serious errors that can cause the HTTP server to stop operating.
- *warning*: messages caused by unexpected errors when the HTTP server is operating.
- *info*: traces relating to normal HTTP server operations.
- *debug*: debugging traces. This allows you to trace the HTTP server operations in greater detail.
- *msg-dump*: displays traces related to the messages exchanged when the HTTP server is operating.

Each level includes the ones above. If, for example, you enable the debug traces, the info, warning and error traces levels will also be activated.

Syntax:

```

HTTP config>trace-level ?
msg-dump    trace level for http
debug       trace level for http
info        trace level for http
warning     trace level for http
error       trace level for http

```

Example:

```

HTTP config>trace-level warning
HTTP config>

```

2.1.15 TX-BUFF

Configures the size of the transmission window used by the TCP session. This value can range from 2048 to 65534.

Syntax:

```

HTTP config>tx-buff <size>

```

Example:

```

HTTP config>tx-buff 2048

```

```
HTTP config>
```

2.1.16 EXIT

Use this command to quit the HTTP configuration menu.

Syntax:

```
HTTP config>exit
```

Example:

```
HTTP config>exit  
Config>
```

Chapter 3 Monitoring

3.1 Monitoring Commands

This section describes the commands used to monitor the HTTP protocol.

Enter the following commands to access the HTTP monitoring environment:

```
*monitor
Console Operator

+feature http
-- HTTP server user console --

HTTP+
```

The following table summarizes the HTTP monitoring commands:

Command	Function
? (HELP)	Lists the available commands or their options.
CACHE	Options relative to the HTTP server files cache.
EXIT	Returns to the previous prompt.

3.1.1 ? (HELP)

By entering ?, all the available commands are displayed. You can also use the ? symbol to view the various options for each command.

Syntax:

```
HTTP+?
```

Example:

```
HTTP+?
  cache      server cache options
  exit
HTTP+
```

3.1.2 CACHE

Options relevant to the HTTP server files cache.

3.1.2.1 CACHE CLEAR

Deletes all the HTTP server files cache. The first time a file is requested, the HTTP server reads the disk and saves it to RAM. Subsequent file requests are taken directly from the searched copy. This command is useful when you load new firmware that modifies the HTTP server pages.

Syntax:

```
HTTP+cache clear
```

3.1.3 EXIT

Exits the HTTP monitoring menu.

Syntax:

```
HTTP+exit
```