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Andasis

Ultra Switch PN-CMS48GE4SFP+ PoE+

Enterprise Switch Benchmark Performance
Detailed Report DR260501D
June 2026

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report is a detailed evaluation of the Andasis 48-Port PoE Switch, focusing on Layer 2 performance, switching fabric behavior and day-to-day operational experience. The goal is to determine whether the platform delivers predictable forwarding performance and operations suitable for deployment in production access and aggregation environments.

Miercom evaluated the Andasis switches using RFC 2544 and RFC 2889 methodologies to characterize throughput, forwarding rate, and latency across a range of frame sizes and traffic patterns, including bidirectional and fully meshed test scenarios. Qualitative assessments examined onboarding workflows, management interfaces and operational usability to understand how easily engineers can deploy, configure, and maintain the platform in real environments.

Key areas of the platform evaluated in this report include:

- **Layer 2 data-plane performance:** RFC 2544 throughput and latency testing across multiple frame sizes to establish non-drop forwarding capacity and baseline forwarding delay under non-congested conditions.
- **Switching fabric scalability and contention behavior:** RFC 2889 forwarding rate and throughput tests in fully meshed, multi-port scenarios, along with congestion-related latency characterization, to assess packet-per-second scalability, oversubscription impact, and stability under high east-west load
- **Operational readiness and usability:** Onboarding and ongoing management via CLI and web GUI, including documentation quality and its influence on operator efficiency and error reduction.

From an operational standpoint, the evaluation considers how the platform's management interfaces, documentation, and onboarding workflows affect deployment effort, day-to-day administration and troubleshooting.

Andasis engaged Miercom to conduct a private assessment of its Layer 2 switch platforms using industry-standard RFC-based benchmarking and operational evaluations, compared against the expectations for modern access and aggregation switching solutions. This study was based on Andasis-provided devices, Miercom-defined test plans & procedures, and open-source research of relevant benchmarking practices.

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Key Findings

- **Throughput Performance RFC 2544:** The DUT sustains near line-rate throughput for frames 128 – 1518 bytes with zero packet loss across all frame sizes.
- **Latency Behavior RFC 2544:** Latency remains consistently low, between 4.5 – 5.4 µs, across frame sizes, with minimal variation between minimum and maximum values.
- **Forwarding and Scaling (RFC 2889):** Under fully meshed conditions forwarding rates scale predictably with frame size. In separate speed tests, peak forwarding reaches ~90 Mpps.
- **Fabric Efficiency (RFC 2889):** The DUT maintains near line-rate throughput under separate port speeds.
- **Operational Stability:** Zero packet loss was observed across all RFC 2544 and RFC 2889 tests, including under contention scenarios, confirming stable packet forwarding.
- **Onboarding Efficiency:** Initial setup and integration were straightforward, aided by clear CLI references and user documentation. The DUT was test-ready in a reasonable timeframe without excessive configuration overhead.
- **Management Usability:** Both GUI and CLI interfaces provided effective operational control. The web UI offered intuitive navigation and clear visibility into configuration and monitoring functions, while the CLI delivered direct, efficient configuration with strong documentation support.

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Andasis has been recognized as a strong performer in Miercom's Layer 2 switch benchmarking and operational assessment, demonstrating stable behavior under both non-congested and fully meshed contention scenarios. The platform showed well-designed management interfaces and efficient onboarding workflows, highlighting a clear focus on operational usability for administrators and engineers. Andasis' commitment to delivering predictable switching performance and a manageable operational experience is evident in this evaluation, and the platform has earned the **Miercom Performance Verified** award.

Robert Smithers

CEO, Miercom

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2.0 Products Tested

The Device Under Test (DUT) is Andasis PN-CMS48GE4SFP+ PoE+ Layer 2 managed Ethernet switch with optional Layer 3 routing capabilities. It provides 48 10/100/1000-Mbps copper ports with PoE+ support and 4 10-GbE SFP+ uplink ports, targeting high-density access and aggregation roles in industrial and service-provider environments.

The platform supports advanced resiliency and timing features, including G.8032 Ethernet Ring Protection Switching and optional IEEE 1588v2/Sync-E, making it suitable for mission-critical, latency-sensitive applications such as defense communications, power distribution, mobile backhaul, and CCTV.

In addition to its switching and timing capabilities, the PN-CMS48GE4SFP+ PoE+ integrates a rich set of security and management functions appropriate for NSS-style testing. These include 802.1X with RADIUS, MAC- and IP-based ACLs, DHCP snooping, and IP Source Guard for edge access control, as well as a full management stack with CLI, web interface, SNMP, and remote monitoring. For the purposes of this evaluation, the focus is on forwarding behavior, resiliency features, and control-plane stability when the DUT is deployed as an access/aggregation node with PoE-powered endpoints and 10-GbE uplinks.

Andasis PN-CMS48GE4SFP+ PoE+ 48-port Gigabit access and aggregation switch used as the Device Under Test (DUT) in this evaluation.

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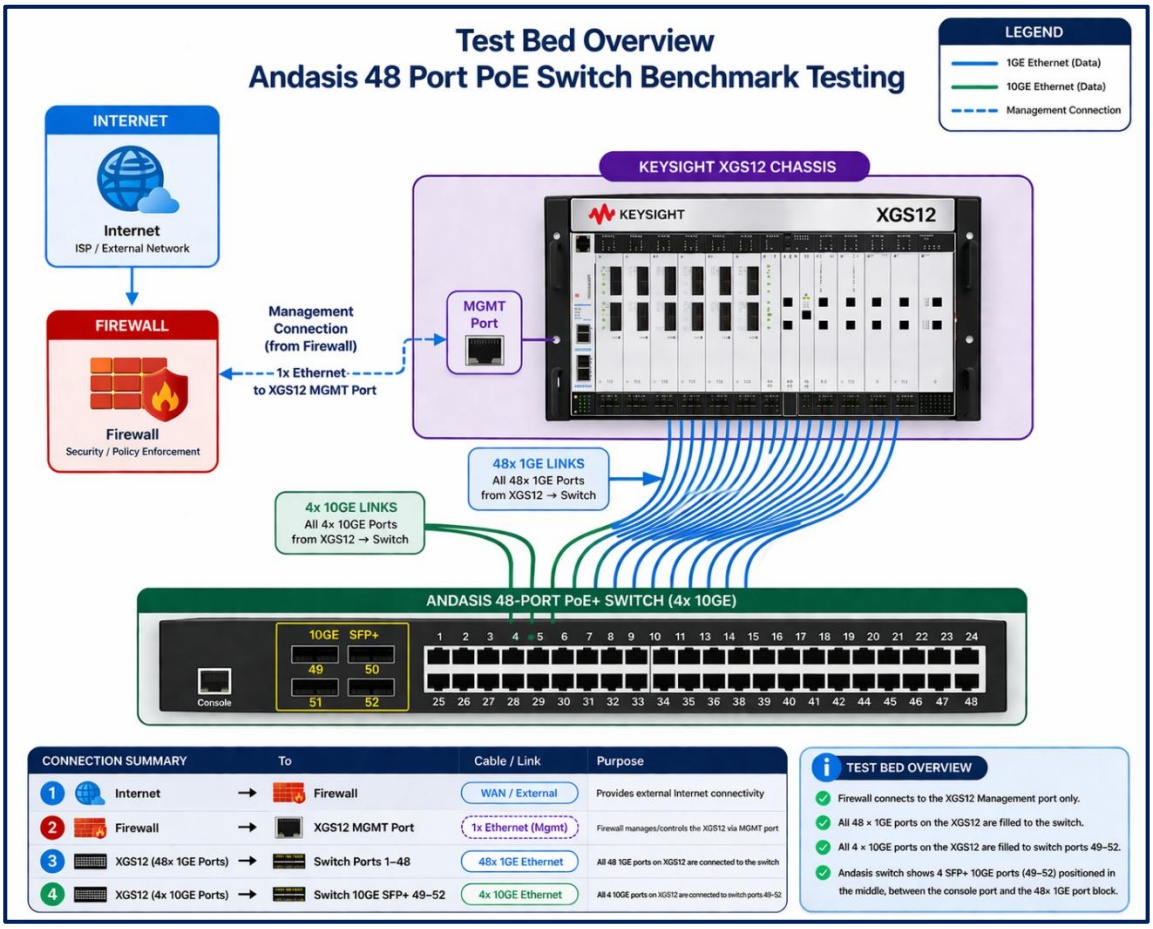
3.0 How We Did It

The test bed was configured to benchmark the Andasis 48-Port PoE Switch using a Keysight XGS12 traffic generator in a controlled lab environment. The switch was placed behind a firewall with Internet connectivity, with a management connection from the firewall to the XGS12. The XGS12 was fully connected to the switch using 48 x 1GE links (ports 1–48) and 4 x 10GE links (ports 49–52), creating a fully populated setup for evaluating switch performance and traffic handling under load.



Test bed overview showing the Andasis 48-port PoE+ switch under test, with all 48 1-GbE access ports and four 10-GbE uplinks connected to the Keysight XGS12 chassis for benchmark validation.

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4.0 Switch Benchmark Performance Results

4.1 RFC 2544

4.1.1 Throughput

Description - This test validates the maximum throughput at which the DUT can forward traffic across all active interfaces without frame loss, in accordance with RFC 2544. IxNetwork is used to generate bidirectional traffic across all test-facing ports, applying multiple frame sizes representative of standard Ethernet benchmarking conditions. The objective is to determine the maximum non-drop rate (NDR) for each frame size, establishing a repeatable baseline for forwarding performance under non-congested conditions.

Impact - Throughput performance defines the maximum usable forwarding capacity of the DUT under ideal, non-oversubscribed conditions. This baseline clarifies how the device behaves when not constrained by fabric contention or congestion.

A DUT that cannot sustain near line-rate forwarding restricts aggregation ratios and overall network scalability, and these results provide a reference point for comparison with more demanding tests e.g., RFC 2889.

This test measures and validates the DUT's zero-loss forwarding capability across all active interfaces for a range of Ethernet frame sizes, as defined by the RFC 2544 throughput subtest. The primary performance metric is the maximum NDR per frame size, fps, Mbps/Gbps and percent of line rate under non-oversubscribed conditions.

The test also verifies the throughput scales as expected with frame size and remains stable across repeated runs. A successful result achieves near line-rate NDR with zero frame loss for medium and large frames and predictable PPS-constrained behavior at minimum frame size without anomalous loss or instability.

Observation

The DUT achieves near line-rate throughput (≈99.3%) for frame sizes of 128 bytes and above, with zero packet loss observed across all tested frame sizes.

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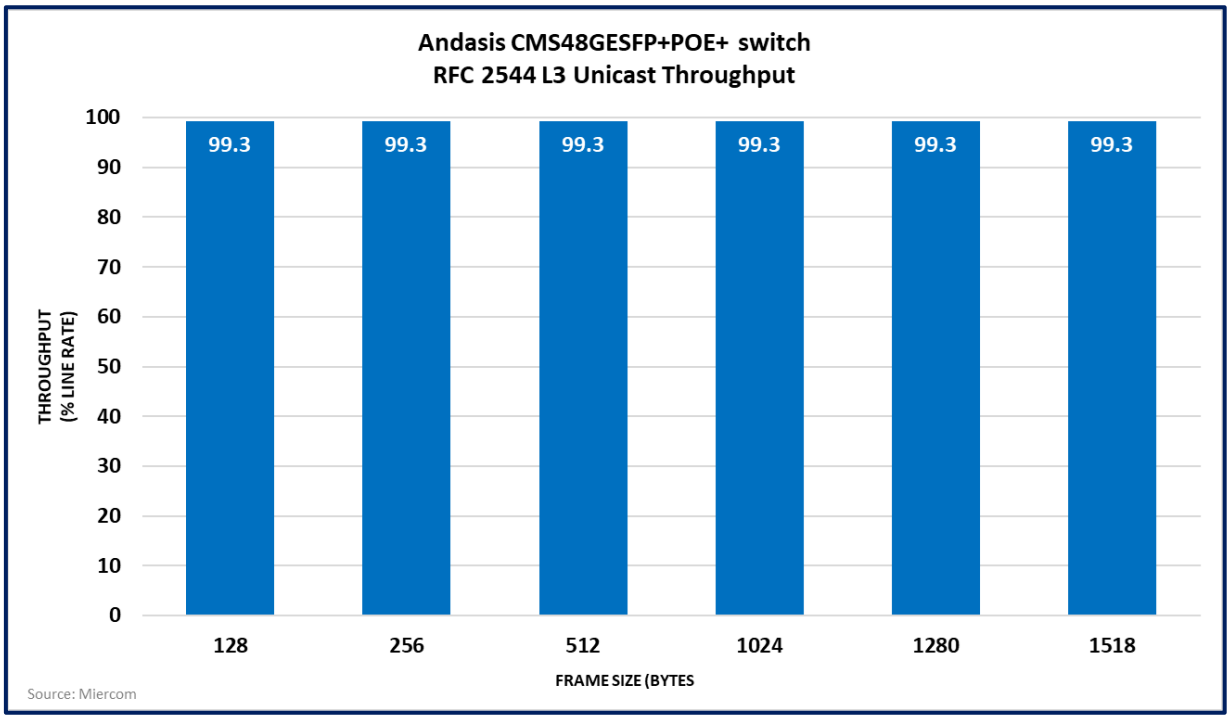

RFC 2544 L3 unicast throughput for the Andasis CMS48GESFP+POE+ switch showing near line-rate (≈99.3%) throughput for all frame sizes from 128 to 1518 bytes.

Analysis and Conclusion – Throughput results obtained using RFC 2544 demonstrate that the DUT can sustain near line-rate forwarding for all frame sizes of 128 bytes and above without frame loss, indicating that the switching fabric and interface hardware are not bottlenecks under non-congested conditions. Overall, the DUT meets expectations for L3 unicast throughput and provides sufficient headroom for use as a campus access or aggregation switch when traffic is dominated by medium-to-large frames.

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4.1.2 Latency

Description - This test measures the store-and-forward latency of the DUT under controlled load conditions in accordance with RFC 2544 latency methodology. IxNetwork generates timestamped bidirectional traffic across all test-facing ports, allowing precise measurement of ingress-to-egress delay for each frame size. Latency is measured at defined load levels relative to the previously determined throughput, typically near the maximum non-drop rate, to characterize forwarding delay under realistic operating conditions.

Impact - Latency is a critical performance metric for latency-sensitive applications, including real-time communications, east-west data center traffic, and control-plane protocols. While throughput defines capacity, latency reflects the efficiency and responsiveness of the forwarding path. Elevated or highly variable latency may indicate buffering inefficiencies or internal processing delays, so these measurements help assess the DUT's ability to provide predictable, low-latency forwarding under load and serve as a baseline for comparison with more complex traffic patterns. This test measures and validates the DUT's one-way store-and-forward latency across all active interfaces and frame sizes as defined by the RFC 2544 latency subtest. The primary metrics are minimum, average and maximum latency per frame size, captured at a fixed percentage of the previously established NDR. The test verifies that latency remains low, stable, and only minimally influenced by frame size or load level. A successful result shows sub-10 µs latency with a narrow spread between minimum and maximum values and no evidence of jitter or anomalous delay under test conditions.

Observation

Latency remains low and consistent across all frame sizes, with average latency ranging from approximately 5.384 µs at 128-byte frames to about 5.10–5.16 µs at larger frame sizes. A slight decrease in latency is observed as frame size increases, reflecting reduced packet-processing overhead relative to the established NDR. The narrow spread between minimum (≈3.30–3.33 µs) and maximum (≈6.69–7.05 µs) latency values indicates stable forwarding behavior and efficient internal buffering, with no signs of congestion or performance degradation under test conditions.

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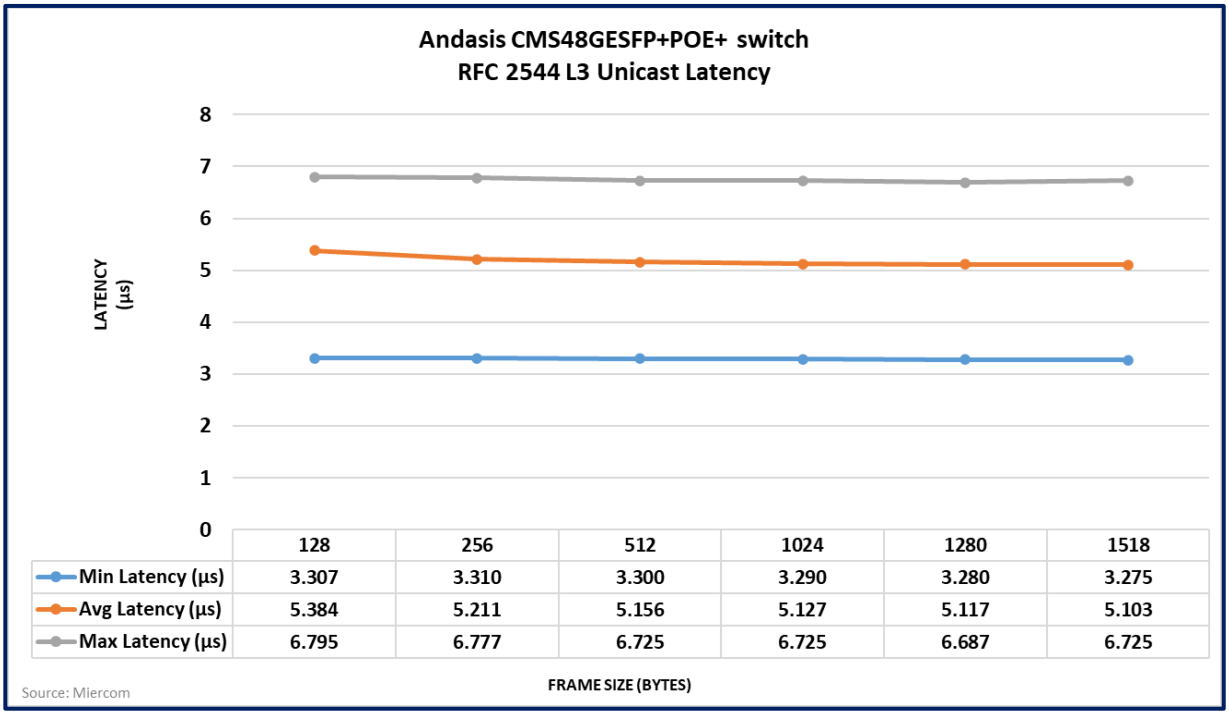

	128	256	512	1024	1280	1518
Min Latency (µs)	3.307	3.310	3.300	3.290	3.280	3.275
Avg Latency (µs)	5.384	5.211	5.156	5.127	5.117	5.103
Max Latency (µs)	6.795	6.777	6.725	6.725	6.687	6.725

RFC 2544 L3 unicast latency for the Andasis CMS48GESFP+POE+ switch, showing minimum, average, and maximum latency values between approximately 3.2 µs and 6.7 µs across all frame sizes, with a slight decrease in average latency as frame size increases and a consistently narrow min-to-max spread.

Analysis and Conclusion – RFC 2544 latency results show that the DUT delivers consistently low store-and-forward delay across all tested frame sizes when operated near its non-drop throughput. Average latency in the 5–5.5 µs range, combined with a tight minimum-to-maximum spread, indicates an efficient forwarding pipeline with no evidence of excessive buffering or jitter. The slight latency reduction at larger frame sizes is in line with expectations for a cut-through-style or optimized store-and-forward architecture operating at stable load levels.

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4.2 RFC 2889

4.2.1 Forwarding Rate

Description - This test validates the maximum forwarding rate of the switching fabric under fully meshed traffic conditions in accordance with RFC 2889. IxNetwork generates many-to-many traffic flows across all active ports on the DUT, ensuring that each port simultaneously transmits and receives traffic. The objective is to evaluate sustained forwarding performance under worst-case packet-per-second (PPS) load conditions, where internal switching resources are fully exercised.

Impact - Forwarding rate under fully meshed conditions provides a realistic assessment of switching fabric performance in high-density access and aggregation environments. A device may achieve line-rate throughput in simpler tests, but fully meshed traffic introduces internal contention that can expose limitations in packet processing, buffering, or fabric arbitration. These results are critical for determining the suitability of the DUT in networks with heavy east-west traffic patterns and multi-port congestion scenarios. This test measures and validates the DUT's maximum PPS forwarding capability under fully meshed L2 unicast traffic as defined by RFC 2889 forwarding rate procedures. The primary metric is forwarding rate is millions of packets per second (Mpps) for each frame size, measured under both combined-speed and separate-speed port configurations. The test verifies that forwarding rate scales predictably with frame size and that the fabric remains stable and loss-free under sustained worst-case load. A successful result demonstrates smooth PPS scaling, no anomalous drops or instability, and only expected differences between mixed-speed and uniform-speed operation.

Observation

The forwarding rate results under both fully meshed test conditions demonstrate consistent PPS scaling behavior, with forwarding rate decreasing as frame size increases.

Under separate port speed conditions, the DUT achieves forwarding rates, reaching approximately 90 Mpps.

Test scenarios demonstrated smooth and predictable performance curves, with no evidence of instability or abnormal degradation.

The results confirm that the DUT maintains stable forwarding behavior under fully meshed traffic conditions, with performance variations attributable to traffic distribution and port speed interaction rather than architectural limitations.

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Analysis and Conclusion – RFC 2889 forwarding rate measurements confirm that the DUT maintains stable fabric performance under fully meshed L2 unicast traffic, with forwarding rate decreasing in a predictable PPS-limited fashion as frame size increases. The difference between combined-speed and separate-speed scenarios shows that the switch's internal scheduling and resource allocation are more efficient when port speeds are segmented. No irregular drops or instability were observed across frame sizes, indicating the switching fabric and buffering architecture remain stable under high-density, many-to-many load.

Overall, the DUT is suitable for deployment in access and aggregation roles where meshed traffic patterns and multi-port congestion are expected.

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4.2.2 Throughput

Description - This test measures lossless throughput of the DUT under multi-port switching conditions in accordance with RFC 2889. IxNetwork generates fully meshed, many-to-many traffic flows across all test-connected ports so that each port simultaneously transmits and receives traffic. Multiple frame sizes are used to evaluate throughput behavior under varying packet-processing loads and to determine the maximum forwarding rate achievable without frame loss in realistic multi-port contention scenarios.

Impact - Multi-port throughput provides a topology-aware view of switching fabric capacity that more closely reflects real-world deployments than RFC 2544 point-to-point testing. Under fully meshed conditions, internal contention, buffering, and arbitration mechanisms are exercised, revealing limitations that simple bidirectional tests may not expose. Reduced throughput can indicate fabric oversubscription or resource contention, directly affecting the switch's ability to support high-density east-west traffic patterns and complementing RFC 2544 results with behavior under congested, multi-directional load. This test measures and validates the DUT's maximum lossless throughput under fully meshed L2 unicast traffic conditions as defined by RFC 2889. The primary metrics are non-drop throughput as a percentage of line rate, in Mbps, and in FPS for each frame size under both combined-speed and separate-speed port configurations. A successful result shows stable zero-loss forwarding at predictable throughput levels, with consistent behavior across frame sizes and clear differentiation between mixed-speed and homogeneous-speed operation without anomalous drops or instability.

Observation

The flat throughput profile confirms that the switching fabric operates at a stable effective capacity under fully meshed mixed-speed load.

Under separate port-speed conditions, the DUT sustains near line-rate throughput (≈99.3%) for frame sizes of 128 bytes and above., due to increased packet-per-second processing demands. This behavior shows that when traffic is more evenly distributed across homogeneous port groups, the DUT behaves effectively as non-blocking at medium and large frame sizes while exhibiting expected PPS limitations at minimum frame size.

In both scenarios, zero packet loss is maintained at the reported throughput demonstrating stable forwarding performance under both constrained and unconstrained multi-port conditions.

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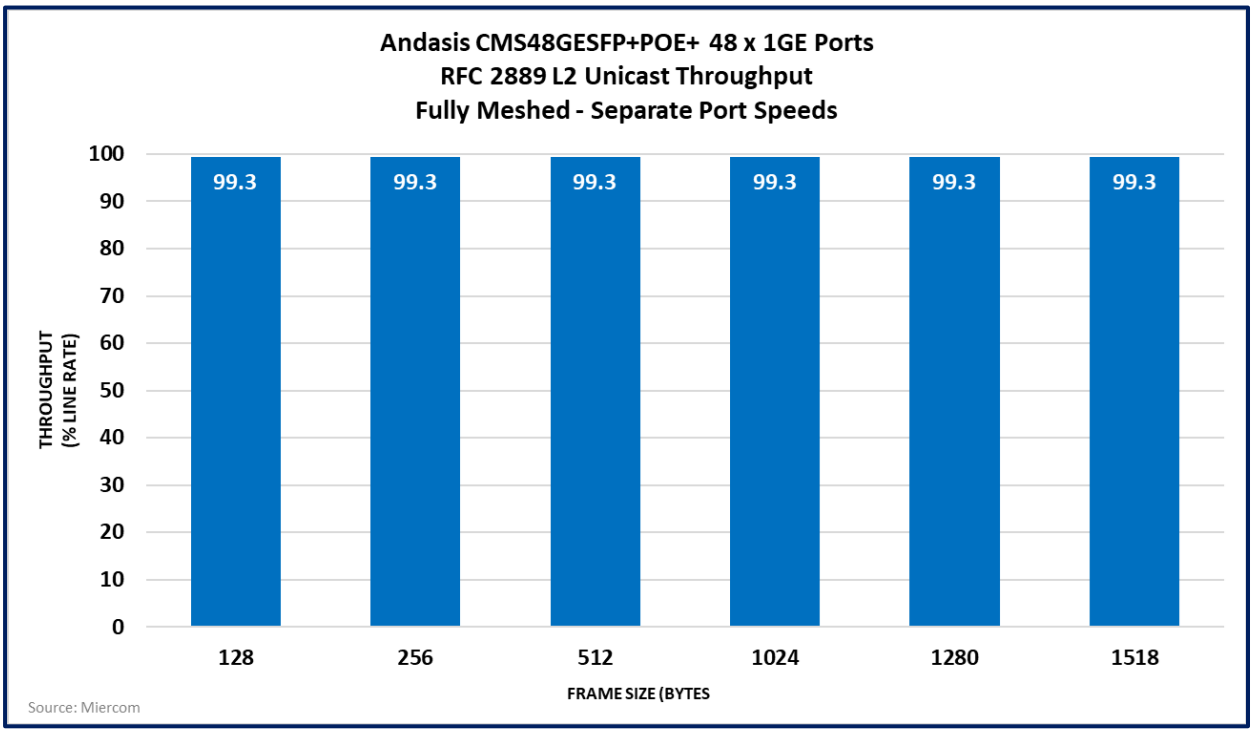

Throughput performance under fully meshed separate-speed conditions shows the Andasis CMS48GESFP+POE+ switch sustaining near line-rate forwarding (≈99.3% of line rate) for frame sizes of 128 bytes and larger. This test used 48 x 1GE ports. Maximum throughput for large frames, full duplex is approximately 93.7 Gbps.

Analysis and Conclusion – RFC 2889 throughput testing confirms that the DUT's switching fabric is capable of near line-rate, non-blocking operation under fully meshed traffic when ports are grouped by speed. Taken together, these results show that the fabric is robust and well-behaved under realistic multi-port contention, with performance differences driven primarily by topology and port-speed mix.

For high-density environments where maximum multi-port throughput is critical, designs that group ports by speed will extract the best performance from this platform.

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4.2.3 Latency

Description - This test evaluates end-to-end latency of the DUT under fully meshed traffic conditions in accordance with RFC 2889 latency concepts. IxNetwork generates many-to-many traffic flows across all test-connected ports while measuring ingress-to-egress delay for selected flows. Latency is assessed at load levels derived from the RFC 2889 throughput tests to characterize the impact of fabric utilization, contention, and traffic distribution on forwarding delay.

Impact - Latency under fully meshed, multi-port conditions provides a realistic view of switching performance in high east-west environments. RFC 2889 latency exposes the effects of contention, buffering, and queuing within the fabric; elevated latency or jitter under load can signal resource pressure that affects real-time and latency-sensitive workloads. This test measures and validates the DUT's latency at load levels derived from RFC 2889 throughput, reporting minimum, average, and maximum latency per frame size for combined-speed and separate-speed port configurations. A successful result shows controlled latency increases, limited jitter, and clear separation between congested and uncongested behavior without pathological delay spikes.

Observation

Under combined port-speed conditions, average latency increases substantially with frame size, rising to more than 41 µs at 1518-byte frames.

Under separate port-speed conditions, latency remains low and stable across all frame sizes, with average latency maintained around 4.8–5.0µs and only modest differences between minimum and maximum values. This behavior indicates efficient forwarding with minimal contention, consistent with the near line-rate throughput observed in this configuration.

Overall, the comparison shows that latency performance is strongly dependent on traffic distribution and port-speed mix: mixed-speed, fully meshed conditions introduce measurable queuing effects, whereas homogeneous configurations maintain deterministic, low-latency forwarding.

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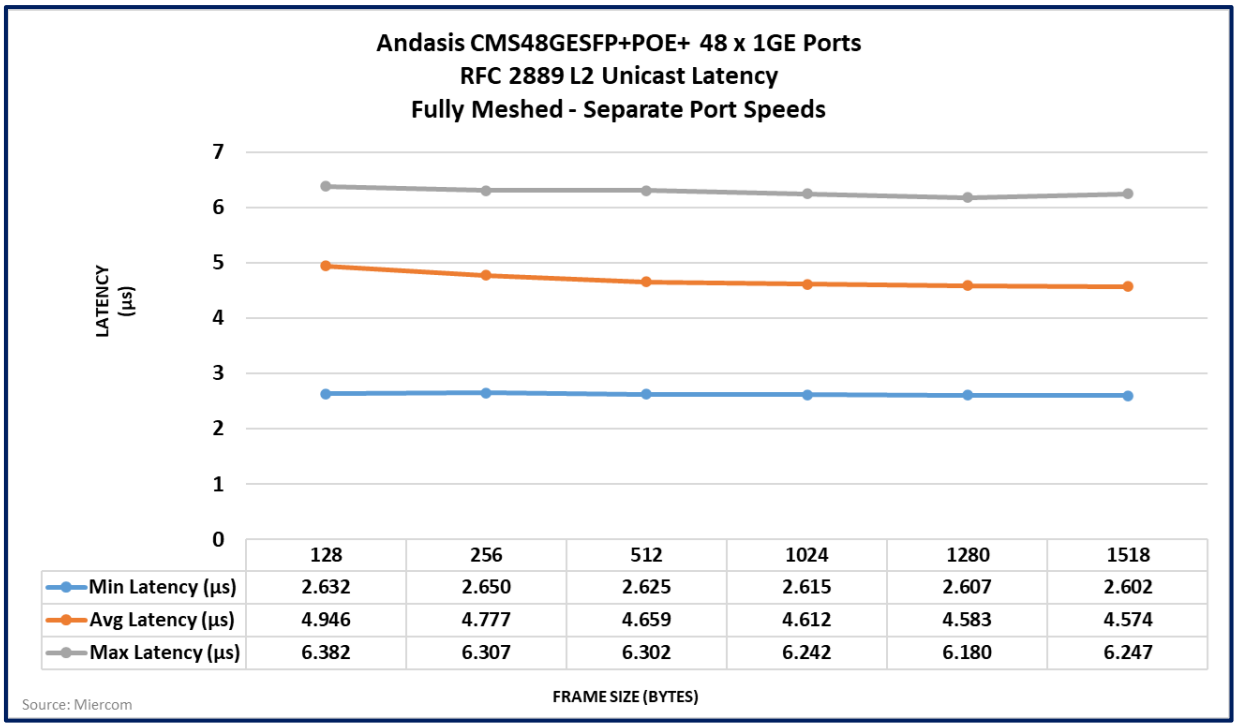

	128	256	512	1024	1280	1518
Min Latency (µs)	2.632	2.650	2.625	2.615	2.607	2.602
Avg Latency (µs)	4.946	4.777	4.659	4.612	4.583	4.574
Max Latency (µs)	6.382	6.307	6.302	6.242	6.180	6.247

Under fully meshed separate-speed conditions, the Andasis CMS48GESFP+POE+ switch maintains low, stable L2 unicast latency with average values around 4.5–4.7 µs and a narrow min-to-max spread across all frame sizes, indicating efficient forwarding with minimal contention. This test used 48 x 1GE ports.

Analysis and Conclusion **–** RFC 2889 latency testing confirms that the DUT delivers predictable, low-latency behavior when ports are grouped by speed, even under fully meshed load, with average delay around 5 µs and a tight minimum-to-maximum spread across all frame sizes.

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4.2.4 Address Learning Rate

Description - This test validates MAC address learning performance as defined in RFC 2889 address learning rate procedures. The XGS12 generates traffic from an increasing number of unique source MAC addresses and monitors how quickly the DUT populates its forwarding table. The objective is to determine the maximum rate at which the switch can learn new MAC entries without flooding or instability.

Impact - High MAC learning rates are important in dynamic environments such as virtualized data centers and multi-tenant networks, where endpoints frequently appear and move. Insufficient learning performance can cause temporary flooding or loss until entries are installed, increasing load on uplinks and impacting application behavior. This test indicates whether the Andasis platform is suitable for such dynamic Layer 2 workloads. Benchmark the DUT's MAC address learning rate in accordance with RFC 2889 and determine the highest rate at which the device can learn new MAC addresses without flooding or instability. The test verifies that the forwarding table is correctly populated under high-rate Layer 2 learning conditions and confirms stable MAC table behavior, including learning and aging, under load. A successful result achieves the configured MAC population with zero flooding and no frame loss at the measured learning rate.

Observation

The DUT successfully learned the configured MAC addresses and forwarded traffic without frame loss or flooding at rates up to approximately 29,999 frames per second. At higher offered rates (for example, 30,000 fps and above), flooding was observed on the Monitoring port, indicating that the DUT could not sustain additional address learning at those rates. During passing iterations, no frame loss was observed, and Tx/Rx frame counts remained equal. These results establish the maximum sustainable address learning rate of the DUT at approximately 30,000 fps under the defined test conditions.

Analysis and Conclusion - The DUT achieved a maximum address learning rate of approximately 30,000 fps with zero flooding and no frame loss, confirming stable MAC learning behavior up to this threshold. Above this rate, flooding on the Monitoring port shows that the device cannot reliably learn and install new MAC entries at the higher offered rate, even though frames are still transmitted. This behavior defines a practical upper bound for dynamic MAC learning on the platform under the tested configuration.

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4.2.5 Addressing Caching Capacity

Description - This test determines the maximum MAC table capacity of the DUT in alignment with RFC 2889 address caching capacity methodology. The XGS12 introduces a growing population of unique source MAC addresses toward the switch until its forwarding database reaches its limit. The objective is to validate vendor-stated scaling figures and observe the device's behavior when capacity is approached and exceeded.

Impact - MAC table capacity directly affects how many endpoints a switch can support without resorting to flooding or other degraded behaviors. Under-dimensioned tables in large or highly virtualized environments can lead to intermittent flooding, increased broadcast traffic, and application-level issues when unknown destinations are flooded. Confirming actual capacity ensures that the selected Andasis models align with projected endpoint counts and per-VLAN segmentation strategies. This test measures and validates the DUT's MAC address caching capacity in accordance with RFC 2889, determining the maximum number of dynamic MAC entries that can be learned and retained without flooding or instability. The primary metrics are the maximum stable MAC table size and the point at which flooding or other anomalous behaviors begin to occur. A successful result establishes a repeatable capacity value that meets or exceeds vendor claims and remains stable across multiple test iterations and configuration changes.

Observation

After applying vendor guidance to increase the per-VLAN unicast MAC learning limit to the maximum supported value of 115,616 entries, the test was run . In this configuration, the DUT converged at approximately 98,000 MAC addresses with no flooding observed.

Following this, the Address Cache test was repeated with the IxNetwork Age parameter aligned to the DUT's MAC aging timer of 300 seconds. Under these conditions, the DUT converged at approximately 90,000 learned MAC addresses, compared to the 98,000 observed with a 30-second Age setting. The reduced result reflects the longer aging interval applied between test iterations, ensuring that previously learned MAC entries are fully aged out before the next iteration begins. This prevents residual entries from carrying over and inflating results, forcing each iteration to start from a clean state. As a result, shorter Age values can overestimate MAC table capacity, while aligning the Age parameter with the DUT provides a more accurate representation of sustained MAC learning capability.

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Analysis and Conclusion **–**With the per-VLAN MAC limit increased to 115,616, the DUT supported approximately 98K learned MAC addresses without flooding, revealing a substantially higher usable capacity when properly tuned.

Further validation with the IxNetwork Age parameter aligned to the DUT MAC aging timer of 300 seconds resulted in a reduced but more representative capacity of approximately 90K MAC addresses. This confirms that shorter aging intervals can artificially inflate results due to MAC table carryover between iterations, whereas alignment with the DUT aging behavior ensures accurate measurement of sustained MAC learning capacity.

These results confirm that the platform can support large-scale MAC populations suitable for dense access or multi-tenant deployments, provided that MAC table limits are explicitly configured and validated. They also highlight the importance of aligning test parameters with DUT behavior to ensure accurate and defensible benchmarking outcomes.

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5.0 Onboarding

Description - This section documents the onboarding experience for the Andasis switches, including initial installation, base configuration workflows, and integration with existing management tools. It covers activities such as image deployment, initial access, basic feature enablement, and monitoring setup, with the intent of assessing operational readiness for lab use and potential production rollout.

Impact - Onboarding complexity directly affects deployment timelines and the operational cost of introducing a new switch platform. A straightforward, well-documented onboarding process reduces the risk of configuration errors, accelerates time-to-service and lowers the effort required for widespread adoption. Understanding the onboarding process helps determine how easily the Andasis platform can be introduced into existing environments. This test evaluates how quickly and reliably the DUT can be brought from factory-default state to a test-ready configuration and identify any friction points in installation and initial setup. Key aspects include clarity of documentation, logical sequencing of configuration steps, integration with existing management and monitoring tools, and the level of expertise required. A successful onboarding experience allows engineers to complete initial setup with minimal trial-and-error and without encountering blocking issues.

Observation

The DUT onboarding process was completed in a generally efficient manner and did not require excessive effort to transition the platform into a test-ready state. Initial management access, baseline configuration, and feature setup were performed without an overly complex sequence of steps, allowing the device to integrate into the lab environment within a reasonable timeframe.

The CLI command reference and user guide contributed positively to onboarding by providing clear syntax examples and configuration guidance for common tasks. This support improved usability during early deployment and reduced uncertainty when navigating device configuration through the command-line interface.

Analysis and Conclusion – Overall, the Andasis switches present a manageable onboarding experience suitable for both lab evaluation and prospective production deployment. The combination of accessible management interfaces and adequate documentation allows engineers to reach a stable, test-ready configuration without prolonged discovery or extensive vendor assistance. Minor process refinements and additional quick-start materials could further streamline rollout, but the current onboarding workflow is fit for purpose and should not be a significant barrier to adoption.

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6.0 User Experience

Description - This section evaluates the operational user experience for day-to-day interaction with the Andasis switches across the CLI, web UI, and any available management platforms. The focus is on the discoverability of features relevant to benchmarking, diagnostics, and typical production operations, as well as the overall intuitiveness and efficiency of managing the devices.

Impact - Engineer productivity and error rates are strongly influenced by interface design, consistency, and available tooling. A clear operational model reduces mean time to repair and simplifies routine tasks such as troubleshooting, configuration changes, and monitoring. Insights from this section inform training needs and preferred management workflows for production deployments. This test assesses how effectively engineers can perform common configuration and troubleshooting tasks using the Andasis CLI and GUI and identifies usability strengths or gaps that could affect day-to-day operations. The outcomes are qualitative: task efficiency, ease of navigation, clarity of feedback and error messages, and the completeness of operational tooling (counters, logs, diagnostics). A successful result demonstrates intuitive, consistent workflows with minimal friction for routine tasks.

Observation

The DUT provided a generally efficient management experience across both the web GUI and CLI during setup and operational testing. The web interface is organized so that engineers can locate key configuration, monitoring, and administrative functions without excessive navigation, supporting common tasks such as interface configuration, VLAN setup, and general device management.

The CLI offers direct access to configuration and operational functions through a structured command-based interface, allowing tasks to be performed either independently or in parallel with the GUI. The accompanying CLI command reference and user guide were clear and sufficiently detailed, helping reduce the learning curve by documenting available commands, syntax, and usage examples.

Analysis and Conclusion – From a user-experience perspective, the Andasis management interfaces are suitable for benchmarking and day-to-day operations, providing an intuitive layout in the GUI and a predictable, well-documented CLI for scriptable and advanced workflows. Engineers were able to complete common tasks quickly once familiar with the basic navigation model, and no major usability blockers were encountered during the evaluation period. Continued use will benefit from minor refinements and additional workflow streamlining, but the current experience is adequate for both lab testing and typical production administration.

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