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LanTopoLog 2 License Agreement

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LICENSE

You are hereby licensed to use the Demo version of the Software for an unlimited period.
When you purchase LanTopoLog, you will receive a license key file that will convert the demo into the full version.
The license key is bound to the switches that you select during the registration process.
You can select up to three switches for licensing.
At least one of them must always be present on the LanTopoLog map, otherwise, your copy of LanTopoLog is not considered registered.
License cannot be renewed and you cannot add new switches to the license, even if you initially select only one switch for licensing.
That is, if all of the registered switches are replaced in the future, then you will need to purchase a new license again.
Obviously, the license will last longer if you bind 3 switches to it and not 1.
Only managed switches can be selected for license binding.
The number of other switches is not limited.
You need only one license for local network with up to 10000 managed switches.
One license allows you to run LanTopoLog on multiple computers simultaneously.

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All updates to the LanTopoLog 2 are free.

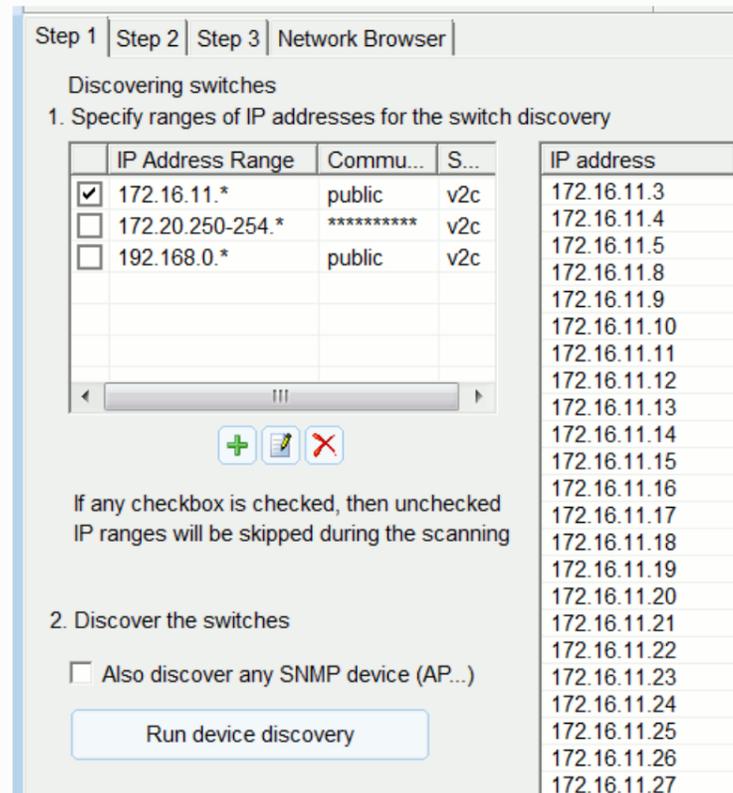
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Note: There is no a special Technician License of LanTopoLog that would be valid on multiple networks.

Discovery steps

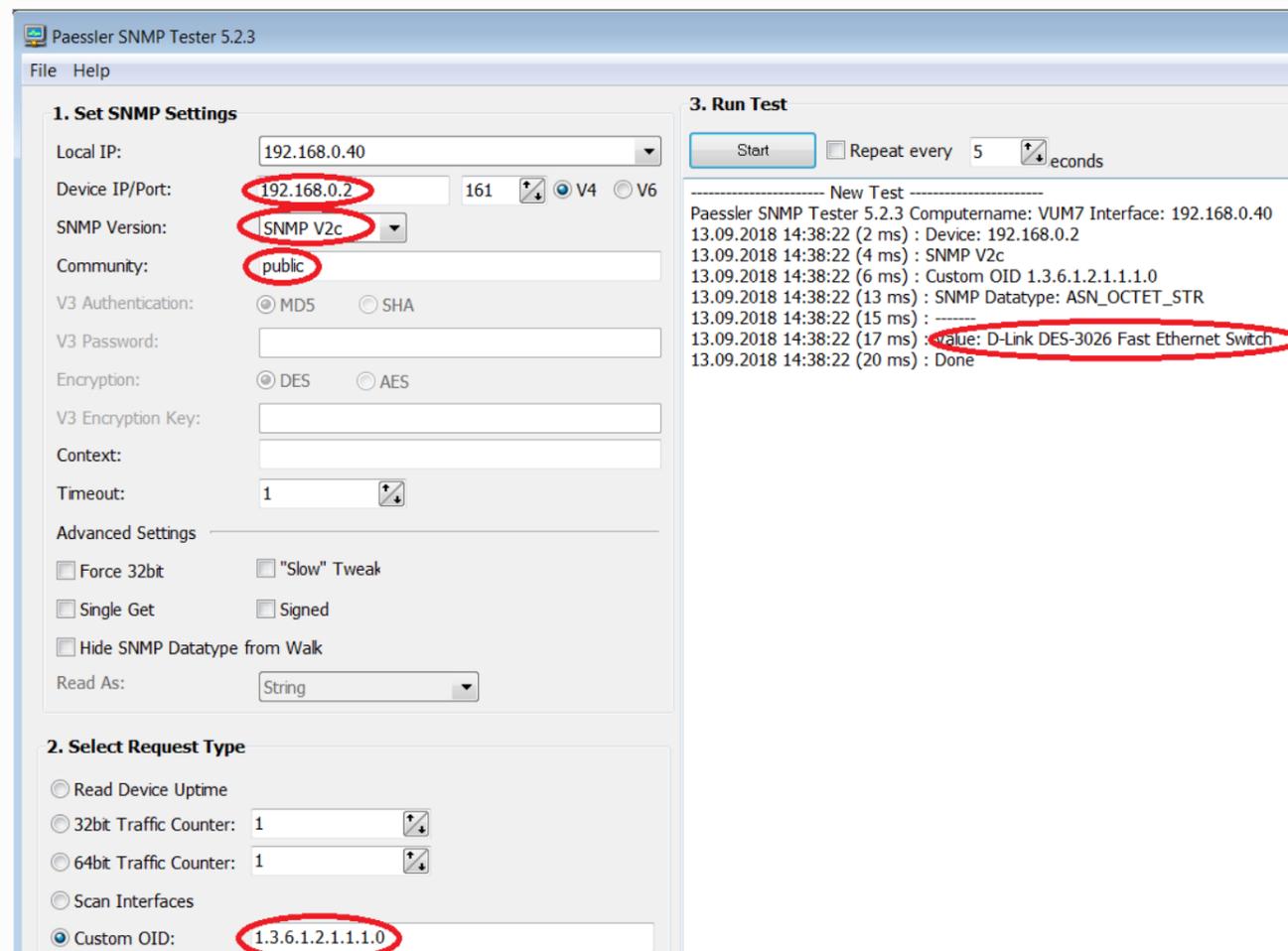
To perform the network topology discovery follow the instructions in the tabs "Step 1", "Step 2", "Step 3".

Step 1



1. Specify the ranges of the IP addresses for switch discovery.
For example: 192.168.0.* 192.168.0.100-200 172.16.200-255.*
Set SNMP access parameters for each range ("read community string" or user/password in case of SNMPv3).
To duplicate the range select this range and click "Add the range" button.
You can add a device to the map even it does not support SNMP.
For this, instead of IP range enter IP address of this device with a "+" in the first position.
Example: +192.168.0.1 Also enter any name in community string field.
To exclude device from a scan add new IP range and enter IP address of this device with a "-" in the first position. Example: -192.168.0.99
You can enter any comment in the community string field.

2. Discover the switches
Click "Run device discovery"
Discovered switches will be added to the list of SNMP devices (see table right).
Turn on the option "Also discover any SNMP device (AP...)" to discover any device that support SNMP (except Windows, Linux and printers).
If some of your switches are not discovered then test SNMP access to these switches with any other SNMP utility.
For example <https://www.paessler.com/tools/snmp tester> (see screenshot)



3. Check that all switches are present within the list of discovered devices.

Step 2

1. Click "Collect SNMP data"
Wait until the process is finished.
In case of SNMPv3:
Cisco switches are not typically configured for reading of all the Bridge-MIB information on a per-VLAN basis when using SNMPv3.

In this case you need to configure an SNMPv3 context as described here:
<http://www.switchportmapper.com/support-mapping-a-cisco-switch-using-snmpv3.htm>

Step 3

1. Click "Discover the Topology"
Compare the discovered topology with the actual topology.
If necessary use your own connection list to correct the discovered topology.
(Options - Discovery - Edit connection table)
Edit connection table and click "Discover the Topology" again.

2. Click "Apply the New Topology" to save the new topology map.

The discovered topology is shown in the tab "Network Browser".

Subsequently, sometimes it becomes necessary to make changes to the network diagram.
With a small change in topology, it is not necessary to repeat the polling cycle of all switches, which can take a long time in a large network.

For example, you can quickly add a new switch to the map.

To do this add a new switch to the table at the step 1

Then find on the map the switch to which this new switch is connected,
and in its tools menu select the item "Add new switches here" or
"Discover only the part of the map under this switch"

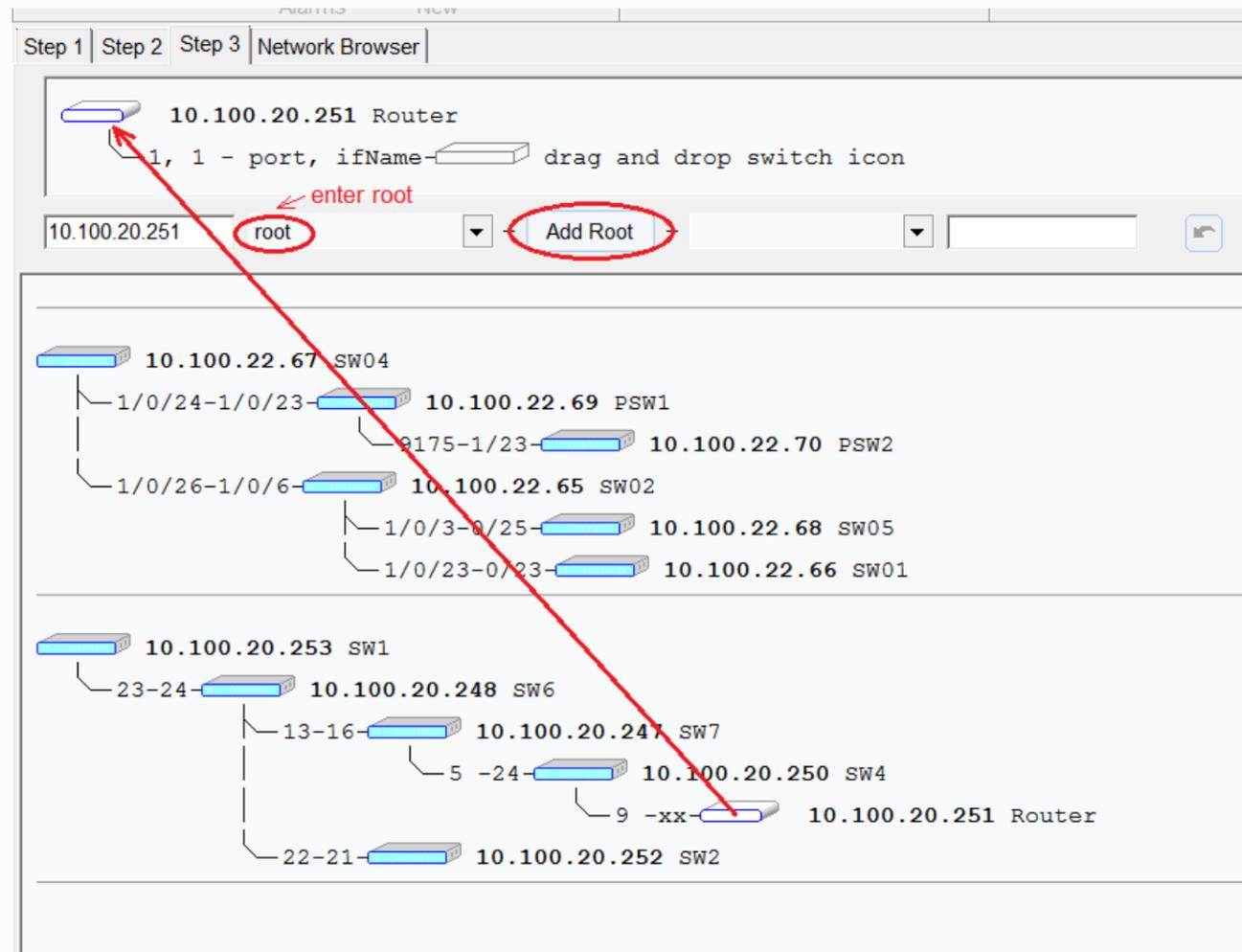
If you do not know where the new switch is connected, then select any switch on the map,
preferably the last one in the branch and select this menu item. In this case,
you can move the new switch to the desired location using the topology editor,
or it will happen automatically at the next complete rebuilding of the map (steps 2,3).

Topology editor

Use topology editor (menu - Service - Edit the Topology) to correct the map.

For example, topology editor allows to make a router as root node.

The screenshots below will help you.



Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Network Browser

drag and drop switch icon
 port, ifName - port, ifName- drag and drop switch icon

10.100.20.251 - Set Link -

10.100.22.67 SW04
 1/0/24-1/0/23 10.100.22.69 PSW1
 9175-1/23 10.100.22.70 PSW2
 1/0/26-1/0/6 10.100.22.65 SW02
 1/0/3-0/25 10.100.22.68 SW05
 1/0/23-0/23 10.100.22.66 SW01

10.100.20.253 SW1
 23-24 10.100.20.248 SW6
 13-16 10.100.20.247 SW7
 5 -24 10.100.20.250 SW4
 22-21 10.100.20.252 SW2

10.100.20.251 Router

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Network Browser

10.100.20.251 Router
 11, 11 - 1, 1/0/1 10.100.22.67 SW04

enter any port
 10.100.20.251 111 Set Link 1, eth1/0/1 10.100.22.67

10.100.22.67 SW04
 1/0/24-1/0/23 10.100.22.69 PSW1
 9175-1/23 10.100.22.70 PSW2
 1/0/26-1/0/6 10.100.22.65 SW02
 1/0/3-0/25 10.100.22.68 SW05
 1/0/23-0/23 10.100.22.66 SW01

10.100.20.253 SW1
 23-24 10.100.20.248 SW6
 13-16 10.100.20.247 SW7
 5 -24 10.100.20.250 SW4
 22-21 10.100.20.252 SW2

10.100.20.251 Router

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Network Browser

drag and drop switch icon
port, ifName - port, ifName- drag and drop switch icon

10.100.20.251 - Set Link - 10.100.22.67

10.100.20.251 Router

- 111-1/0/1- 10.100.22.67 SW04
 - 1/0/24-1/0/23- 10.100.22.69 PSW1
 - 9175-1/23- 10.100.22.70 PSW2
 - 1/0/26-1/0/6- 10.100.22.65 SW02
 - 1/0/3-0/25- 10.100.22.68 SW05
 - 1/0/23-0/23- 10.100.22.66 SW01

10.100.20.253 SW1

- 23-24- 10.100.20.248 SW6
 - 13-16- 10.100.20.247 SW7
 - 5 -24- 10.100.20.250 SW4
 - 22-21- 10.100.20.252 SW2

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Network Browser

drag and drop switch icon
port, ifName - port, ifName- drag and drop switch icon

10.100.20.251 - Set Link - 10.100.20.253

10.100.20.251 Router

- 111-1/0/1- 10.100.22.67 SW04
 - 1/0/24-1/0/23- 10.100.22.69 PSW1
 - 9175-1/23- 10.100.22.70 PSW2
 - 1/0/26-1/0/6- 10.100.22.65 SW02
 - 1/0/3-0/25- 10.100.22.68 SW05
 - 1/0/23-0/23- 10.100.22.66 SW01
- 222- 1- 10.100.20.253 SW1
 - 23-24- 10.100.20.248 SW6
 - 13-16- 10.100.20.247 SW7
 - 5 -24- 10.100.20.250 SW4
 - 22-21- 10.100.20.252 SW2

[License](#)[Discovery steps](#)**Notices**[Options - General](#)[Options - Discovery](#)[Options - Web](#)[Options - Traffic](#)[Options - Notification](#)[Options - Ping monitor](#)[Import Export](#)[Demo limitations](#)[How to Get a License Key](#)[Updating the program.
Moving the data.](#)[LanTopoLog as service](#)[Icon legend](#)**Notices**

The algorithm used to discover network topology is not 100% reliable for mapping the entire network and some connections may remain undiscovered (labeled as xx).

There are some recommendations that may reduce the number of unknown connections:

- run the discovery process when the majority of computers are alive
- try to assign another switch as a root node in the map tree by checking its box on the Step 2.
- the computer where you are running LanTopoLog should be connected as near as possible to the root node switch
- enable LLDP (CDP) on the switches
- use your own connection list to correct the discovered topology (Options - Discovery - Edit connection table).

Some data interpretation:

Time	MAC	IP	Host	Domain	Manufacturer	Response Time
03Mar	00E070616356	192.168.0.45	vumh1	WORKGROUP	DH TECHNOLOGY ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.	0
23:13y	001D6065BE35	192.168.0.100	vum7	WORKGROUP	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.	1
25Feb	0E98D1EBEDDB		KEENETIC		Zyxe1 Communications Corporati	0
09:03	CC5D4E4BB59E	192.168.0.1				
09:03	F079596C9E81	192.168.0.35	vum7	WORKGROUP	ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.	vum7/vum

03Mar - date of last successful ping.

25Feb - if IP address is not resolved then it is SNMP-based discovery date.

09:03 - time of last successful ping (today).

23:13y - time of last successful ping (yesterday).

The program updates IP addresses and hostnames every N hour(s)

N is set in options (Options - Discovery - Run computer discovery every N hour(s)).

Domain (WORKGROUP) and login name (vum7/vum) can be determined by WMI or can be imported from [Advanced IP Scanner](#) scan result file

The manufacturer (ASUSTek..., Zyxe1...) is determined by MAC address.

The rightmost digit (0) is ping response time in millisecond.

Options - General

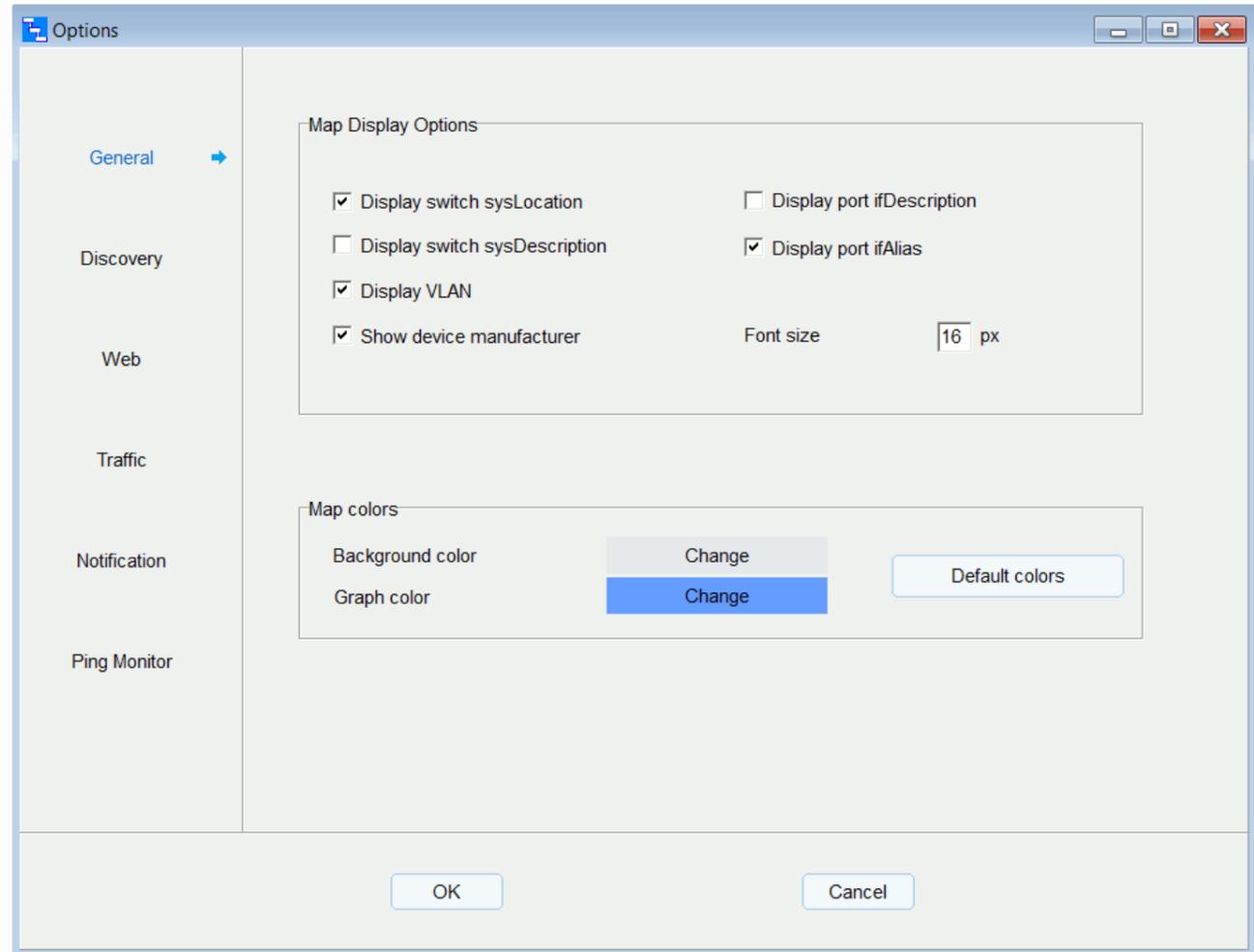
Map Display Options

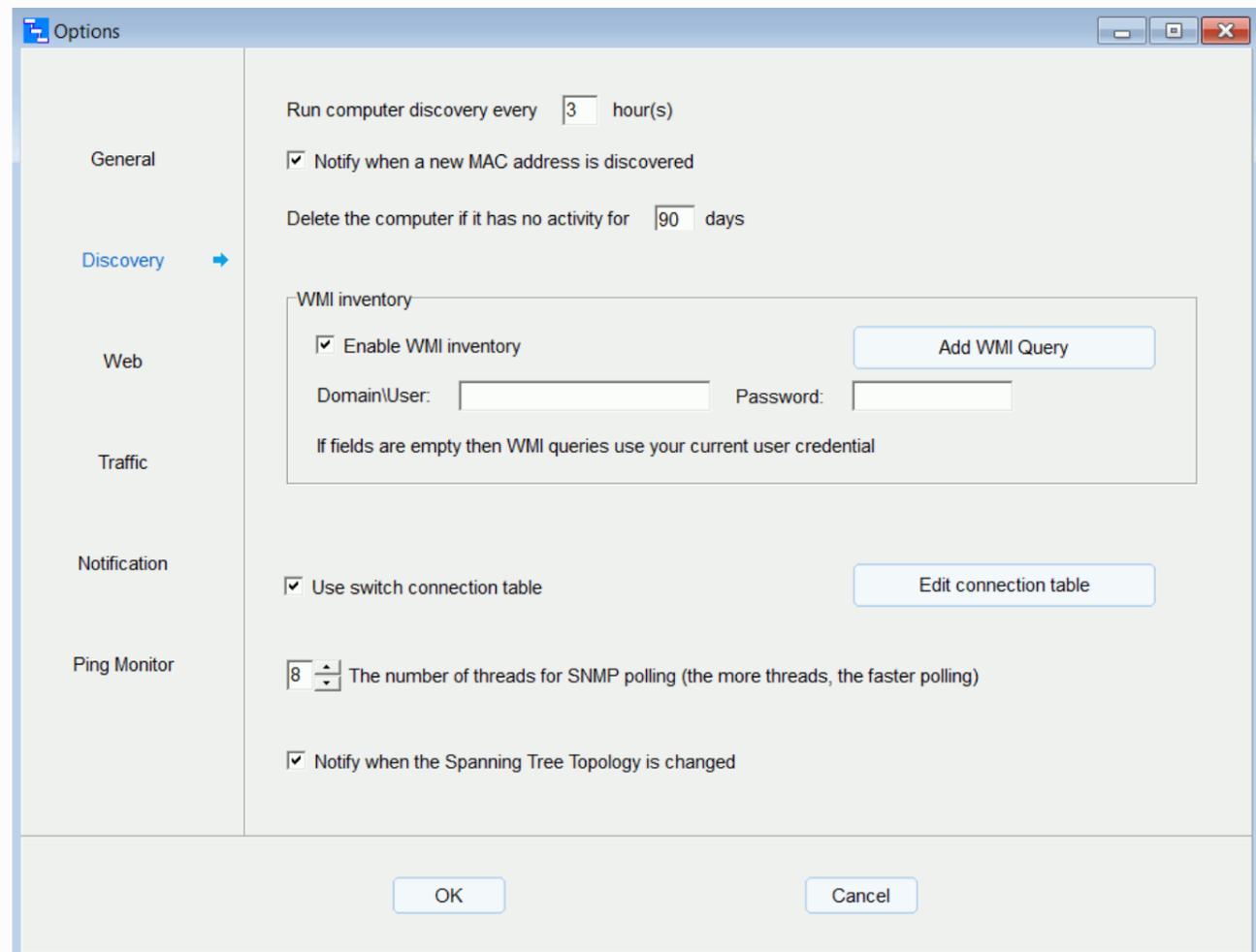
You can turn on the following options:

- Display switch sysLocation
- Display port ifDescription
- Show device manufacturer
- Display switch sysDescription
- Display VLAN
- Display port ifName
- Display port ifAlias
- Font size

Map colors:

- Background color
- Graph color



Options - Discovery

Set these options to discover new computers and other end devices.

Schedule the discovery process. You can enter a value less than 1 hour: 0.1 0.2 ... 0.9
Also, you can run computer discovery immediately (menu - Action - Run Computer Discovery).
This process discover MAC addresses, resolve MAC to IP address and identify which switch/port the device is connected to.
During the discovery process, the program retrieves the MAC address table from a switches via SNMP. If the MAC address of the computer absent from the table of the switch then the program cannot determine the proper location of that computer and move it to the "Pseudo device as temporary location".
The program uses SNMP oid 1.3.6.1.2.1.17.4.3.1.2 and 1.3.6.1.2.1.17.7.1.2.2.1.2 to get bridge MAC address table. If the switch doesn't support these oids then the program cannot locate devices connected to this switch.

The process of resolving computer names runs every 2 hours, regardless of the schedule.

On this option page you can manually set connections between switches ("Edit connection table" button). Use this option if some connections discovered incorrectly or remain undiscovered (labeled as xx). For example in this table:
192.168.0.1 port 12 - 192.168.0.2 port 50
192.168.0.3 port ge-1/0/2 - 192.168.0.4 port Gi1/0/10
The switch located higher in the tree must be on the left side of the '-' character, the switch located lower in the tree must be on the right side of the '-' character.
When you edit the topology diagram (Menu - Service - Edit the Topology) then new connections are automatically added to this table.

If you turn on the option "Notify when the Spanning Tree Topology is changed" then administrator will be notified when STP topology changed.

WMI inventory

Turn on option "Enable WMI inventory" to collect WMI data from the remote computers. WMI queries use current user credentials. However, you can specify alternate credentials when querying remote computers.

Predefined WMI queries:
Win32_ComputerSystem Name,Domain,UserName,Manufacturer,Model,TotalPhysicalMemory
Win32_BaseBoard Manufacturer,Product,SerialNumber
Win32_BIOS serialnumber
Win32_Processor name,SocketDesignation
Win32_DiskDrive Model,Size
Win32_PhysicalMedia SerialNumber
Win32_VideoController Name,AdapterRAM,VideoModeDescription
Win32_OperatingSystem Caption,CSDVersion,Description
Win32_OperatingSystem OSArchitecture
Win32_Printer Name Where Default = TRUE
All these queries use WMI namespace root\CIMV2

In addition to predefined WMI queries you can add your own WMI queries. For this click "Add WMI Query" button and add your query. Examples:
Win32_DisplayConfiguration DeviceName
Win32_OperatingSystem LastBootUpTime
If no WMI namespace is given the program uses WMI namespace root\CIMV2
However, you can specify any namespace as in the following example:
ns=root\SecurityCenter2 AntiSpywareProduct displayName

Note: Collecting WMI info is a slow process - it may take a few hours.

Options - Web

LanTopoLog cannot act as a Web server.
To publish the map LanTopoLog uses any external Web server.

You can use any Web server to share the map with others.

Save map files to the web folder

Save as htm Save as php

1. Enter the path where htm/php files are to be saved
May be network path (e.g., \\server\sharename)
C:\Apache24\htdocs\ltdl

2. Local path to the LanTopoLog Web folder on the Web server machine.
Enter the same path as above if LanTopoLog and Web server reside on the same machine.
C:\Apache24\htdocs\ltdl

3. Enter LanTopoLog folder web address (e.g., http://<web server name>/ltdl)
http://localhost/ltdl Test the URL

4. Copy the file ltsearch.cgi into the Web server script directory
and enter the HTTP address for the ltsearch.cgi
http://localhost/cgi-bin/ltsearch.cgi Test CGI

HTTP address for the LanTopoLog map: http://<web server name>/ltdl/nettop.htm(php)

OK Cancel

Turn on option "Save map files to the web folder" for continuously updating LanTopoLog web pages and select file extension (htm or php).

In the field 1 enter the path where LanTopoLog htm/php files are to be saved.
May be network path (e.g., \\server\sharename)

In the field 2 enter the local path corresponding to LanTopoLog folder web address on the Web server machine. If LanTopoLog and Web server reside on the same machine then enter the same path as in the field 1.

In the field 3 enter LanTopoLog folder web address. For example http://<web_server_name>/ltdl

In the field 4 enter HTTP address for the ltsearch.cgi
In order to enable search function, you need to configure CGI support on your Web server.
For more info see your Web server documentation.
Copy the file ltsearch.cgi into the directory designated for CGI-scripts on your Web server.
For Linux Web Server the ltsearch.cgi file is located here: ...Script\Linux\ltsearch.cgi

The following are typical values for Apache Web Server:

1. C:\Apache24\htdocs\ltdl
2. C:\Apache24\htdocs\ltdl
3. http://<web_server_name>/ltdl
4. http://<web_server_name>/cgi-bin/ltsearch.cgi

The following are typical values for Microsoft IIS Web Server:

1. c:\inetpub\wwwroot\ltdl
2. c:\inetpub\wwwroot\ltdl
3. http://<web_server_name>/ltdl
4. http://<web_server_name>/scripts/ltsearch.cgi

The following are typical values for Linux Web Server:

1. \\linux_machine\share_name_for_ltdl
2. /var/www/html/ltdl
3. http://<web_server_name>/ltdl
4. http://<web_server_name>/cgi-bin/ltsearch.cgi

The HTTP address for the LanTopoLog map: http://<web_server_name>/ltdl/nettop.htm(php)

You can restrict access to LanTopoLog webpages using PHP. For this you need to add custom php code to LanTopoLog php files. See the file ..\LanTopoLog2\Import\rename_add_php.txt for further instructions.

Remote control via a web browser

A Web browser allows you to perform all discovery steps remotely.

For this in the search field, enter following commands:

- <step1> - The analogue of the "Run device discovery" button in the GUI version
- <step2> - The analogue of the "Collect SNMP data" button in the GUI version
- <step3> - The analogue of the "Discover the Topology" button in the GUI version
- <step4> - The analogue of the "Apply the New Topology" button in the GUI version

The command must be entered along with angle brackets.

Then click the "Search" button.

Instead of searching, the process of executing the entered command is launched.

You need to wait for the previous command to finish (<end> message in the log).

Otherwise, you will get a message "Busy. Try later."

You can see the result of the command execution in the log.

Commands like this are also possible:

- <step1234> - All steps in one command
- <step1234 192.168.0.100> - "Discover only the part of the map under this switch"
- <step123> - You can check the new map before "Apply the New Topology"

Other useful commands:

<stop> - The analogue of the "Stop" button in the GUI version
<clear alarm> - The analogue of the "Clear Alarms" button in the GUI version
<clear new> - The analogue of the "Remove Mark" button in the GUI version
<get fdb> - The analogue of the "Run Computer Discovery" menu item in the GUI version

After you click the "Search" button the search script creates the cmd.txt file in the folder you specified in the web option (item 2).

The first line of this file contains the command you enter.

LanTopoLog reads this file and executes the command.

If this file is not created, then this most likely means that the ltsearch.cgi script does not have write permission to this folder.

For example, in case of IIS Web Server, you need to give write permission to this folder for the IUSR user. You have to decide for yourself how safe it is.

Also, you can create the cmd.txt ANSI file yourself and copy it to this folder.

After the command completes, LanTopoLog delete the cmd.txt file.

Options - Traffic
Traffic (Bandwidth) Monitor

Traffic diagrams show the bandwidth usage of each port in the last hour.

Y-axis scale value is port speed:

100M match 100Mbps

1G match 1Gbps

and so on

If the total incoming and outgoing traffic on the port exceeds this value, then the scale may be changed to 200M, 2G, and so on.

Set the threshold for the bandwidth usage value and the time interval during which this value is averaged. If the average value exceeds the specified threshold, then it will be recorded in the LanTopoLog event log, and if "Notify when the threshold is exceeded" option is enabled, this will notify the Administrators.

Packet error monitoring

Monitoring ifInErrors, ifInDiscards, ifOutErrors, ifOutDiscards counters.

The alerts are sent when the percentage of invalid or dropped packets exceeds the specified thresholds.

Options - Notification

The screenshot shows the 'Options - Notification' dialog box. On the left sidebar, 'Notification' is selected. The main area contains three sections:

- Alarm Notification:**
 - Play sound (C:\wav\rec.wav)
 - Execute program/script (C:\tools\snmpTrapGen.exe -r:192.168.0.35 -to:1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.)
 - Send email to (address1@gmail.com,address2@gmail.com)
 - Notify via Telegram. For this, create a Telegram Bot.
 - Send to Syslog server
 - Test Notification button
- Email Options:**
 - SMTP Server: smtp.gmail.com Port: 587 TLS / SSL
 - From: from@gmail.com
 - SMTP user: from@gmail.com Password: *****
- Telegram Bot:**
 - Chat ID: 1234567890 Token: *****
- Syslog server:**
 - IP: 192.168.0.250 Port: 514

Buttons: OK, Cancel

Alarm Notification

Choose the method of alarm notification (Play sound, Execute program/script, Send email).

Option "Execute program/script" allows to send snmp trap with external utility. For example you can use snmpTrapGen utility from <https://ezfive.com/snmpsoft-tools/>. Enable "Execute program/script" and enter the string:
`c:\tools\snmpTrapGen.exe -r:192.168.0.35 -to:1.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0 -vid:1 -vtp:str -val:<text>`
 where 192.168.0.35 - trap receiver
 The program will replace <text> with notification text.

Email Options

You can specify more than one email address. Define the settings of your SMTP server for the alarm notification via email. A common problem is that mail is not being sent. It is because some SMTP servers require app password to be functional. For example, for Gmail see <https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/185833?hl=en>. This also applies to MS Office mail and others.

Notification via Telegram

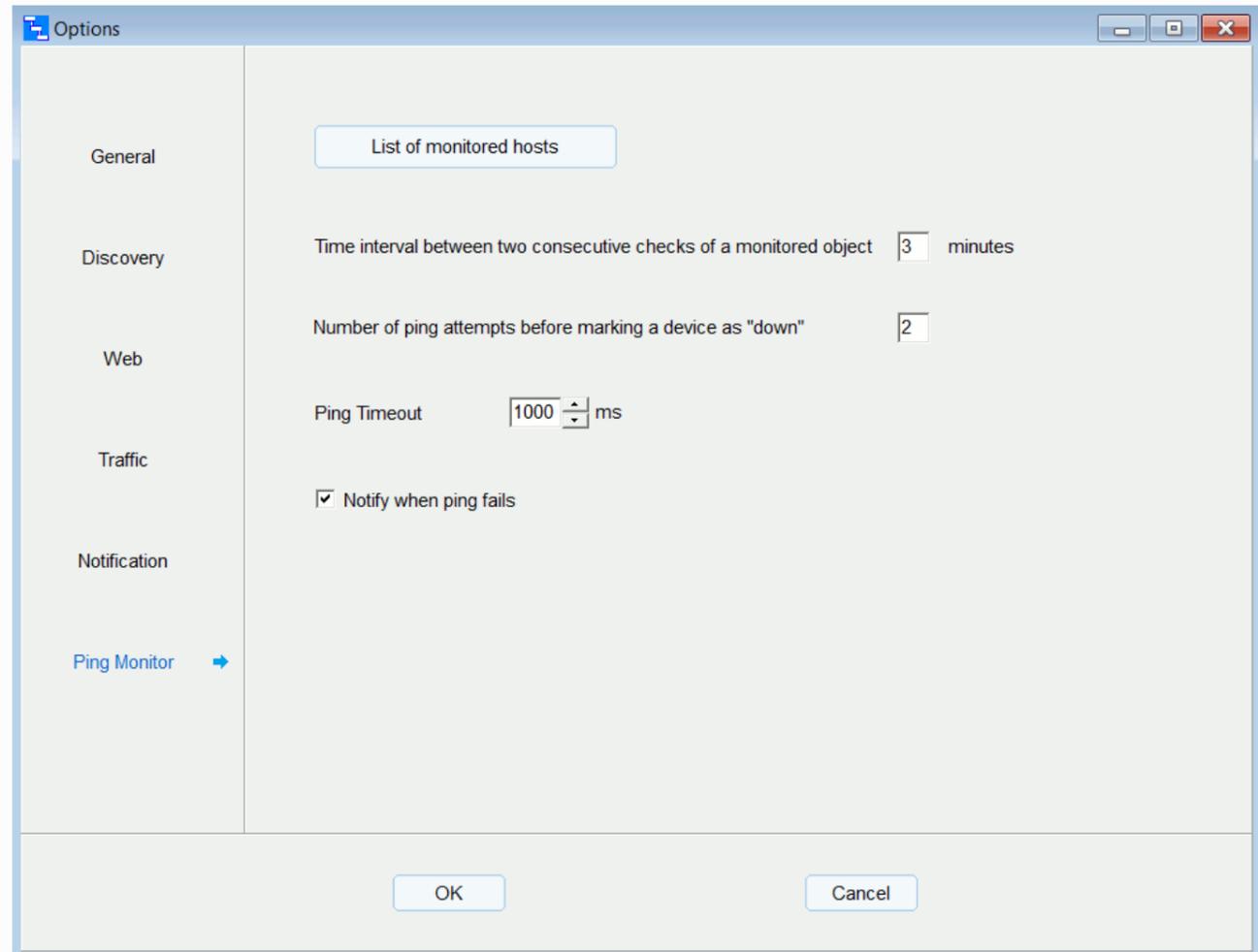
First create a Telegram Bot
 Here is a useful link: sendpulse.com/knowledge-base
 In this way you will get a Telegram Bot Token.
 Next you need to find your Telegram Chat ID
 In the Telegram app search @RawDataBot Then select "RawDataBot" from the search results.
 Tap the "Start" button. As result you can see Chat ID
 Enter Chat ID and Bot Token in the Options window.
 Then check if cURL command is installed on your system.
 For this run curl.exe from the command line.
 If the command is not found then download cURL application from here: curl.se
 Extract two files from zip file: curl.exe and curl-ca-bundle.crt
 and copy these files to the folder "C:\Program Files (x86)\LanTopoLog2\Script\Curl"
 In case of portable version copy to the folder "portable LanTopoLog\Script\Curl"

Sound notification in web page

If you monitor your network via Web browser you can also receive alarm sound notification from LanTopoLog. For this in the LanTopoLog Web Options window select option "Save as php". Also cookies and autoplay audio must be enabled in your Web browser.

Options - Ping monitor

Ping Monitor checks if hosts are up and notify when the ping fails.



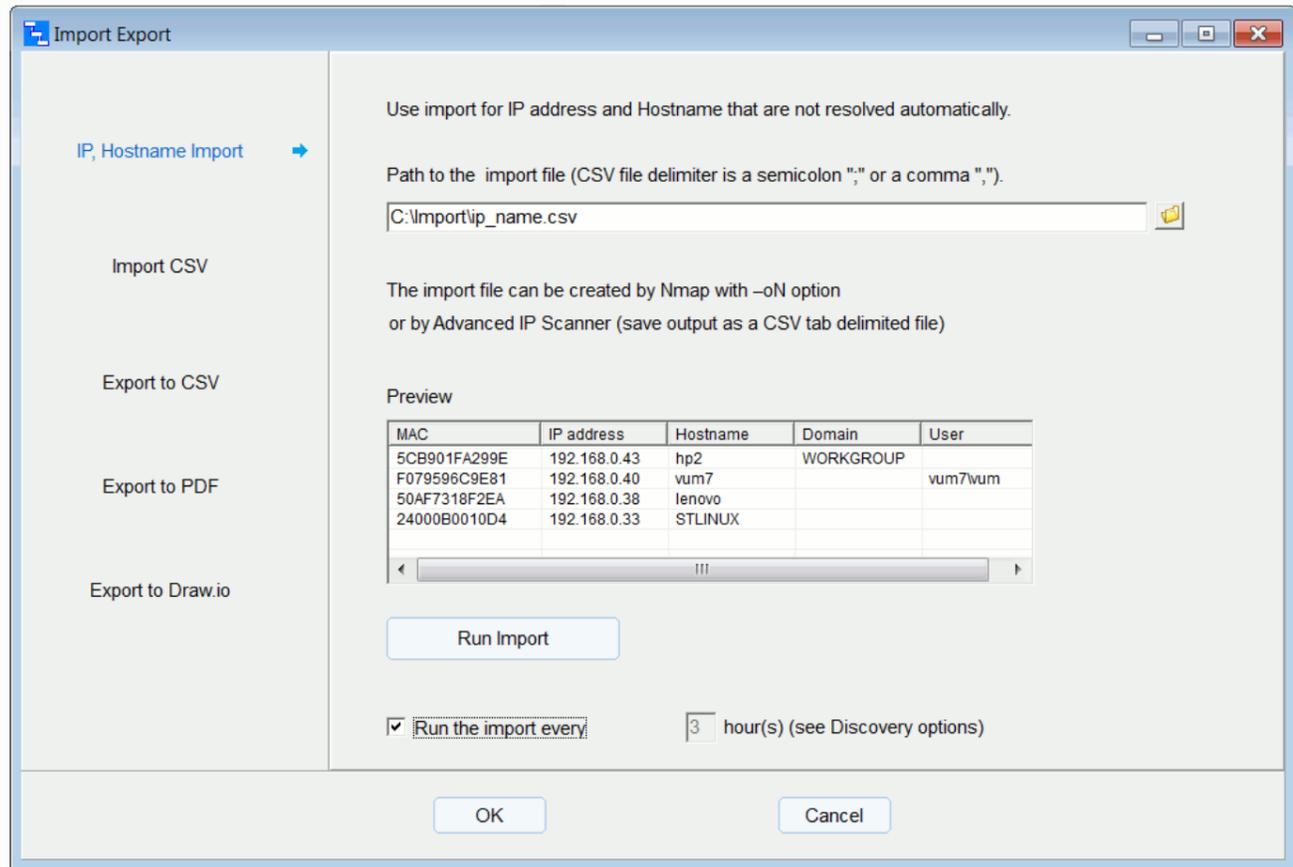
Click "List of monitored hosts" button to edit the list of monitored hosts.
Set time interval between two consecutive checks of a monitored object
and number of ping attempts before marking a device as "down".

If necessary turn on the option "Notify when the ping fails"
Set notify options on the "Notification" tab.

The switches are not shown in the list of monitored hosts,
but Ping Monitor checks them, too.
In some cases it is desirable to stop notification for certain switches.
Add IP addresses for those switches into the list of monitored hosts
and put a '-' character before the address (example: -192.168.0.1).

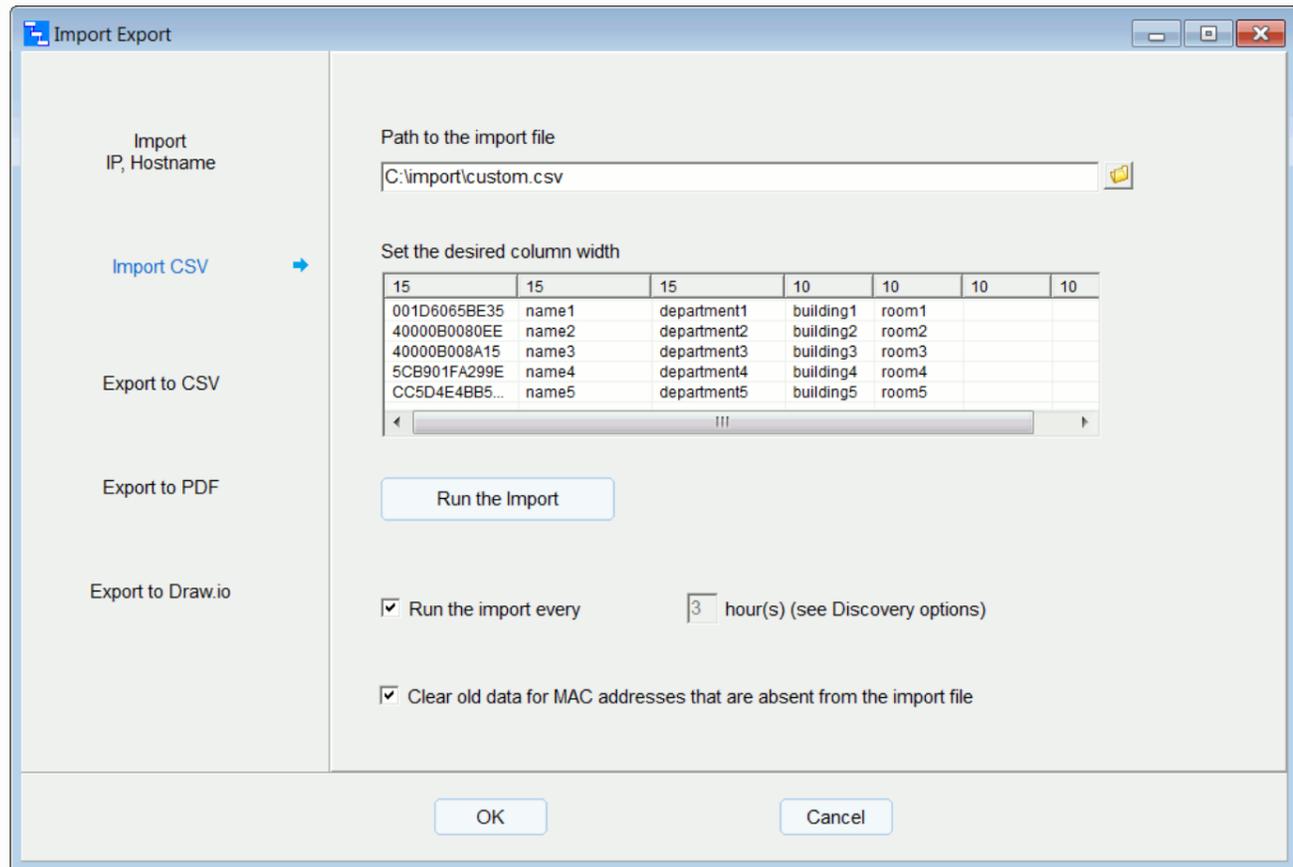
Import Export

IP, Hostname Import



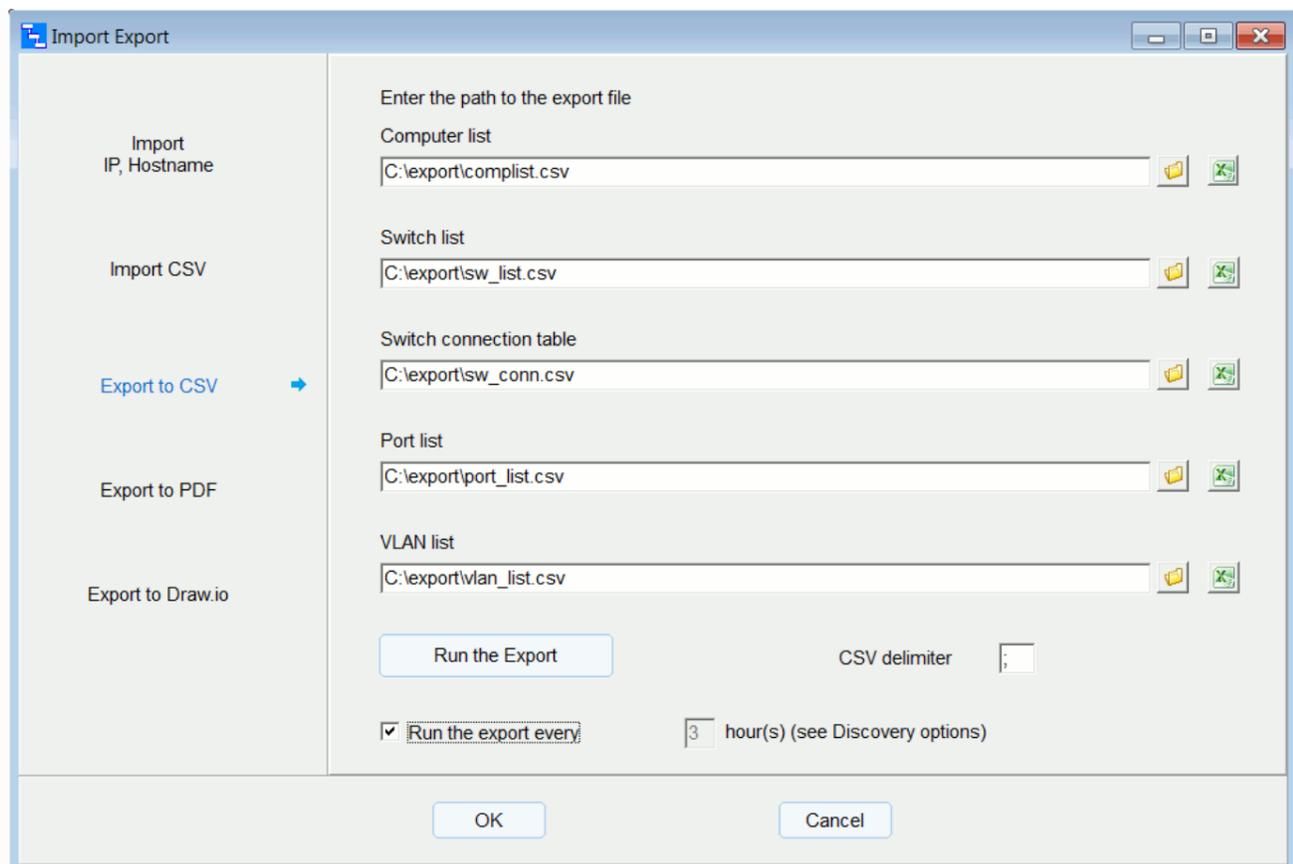
If not all IPs and Hostnames get resolved automatically then use the import from MAC-IP-Hostname file. To add computer IP addresses and Hostnames to the network map perform the import procedure (menu - File - Import - IP, Hostname Import). The data fields must be separated by the field delimiter (";" or ","). The file should be ANSI. CSV file line example:
 F07BCB410B9F;192.168.0.39;hostname
 F0-7B-CB-41-0B-9F;192.168.0.39;hostname
 F0:7B:CB:41:0B:9F;192.168.0.39;hostname
 The import file can be created with [Nmap](#) (use the -oN option to save the Nmap scan result) or with [Advanced IP Scanner](#) (save the scan result as a CSV tab delimited file). The domain (workgroup) and username also can be imported from Advanced IP Scanner scan result file.

Custom data Import



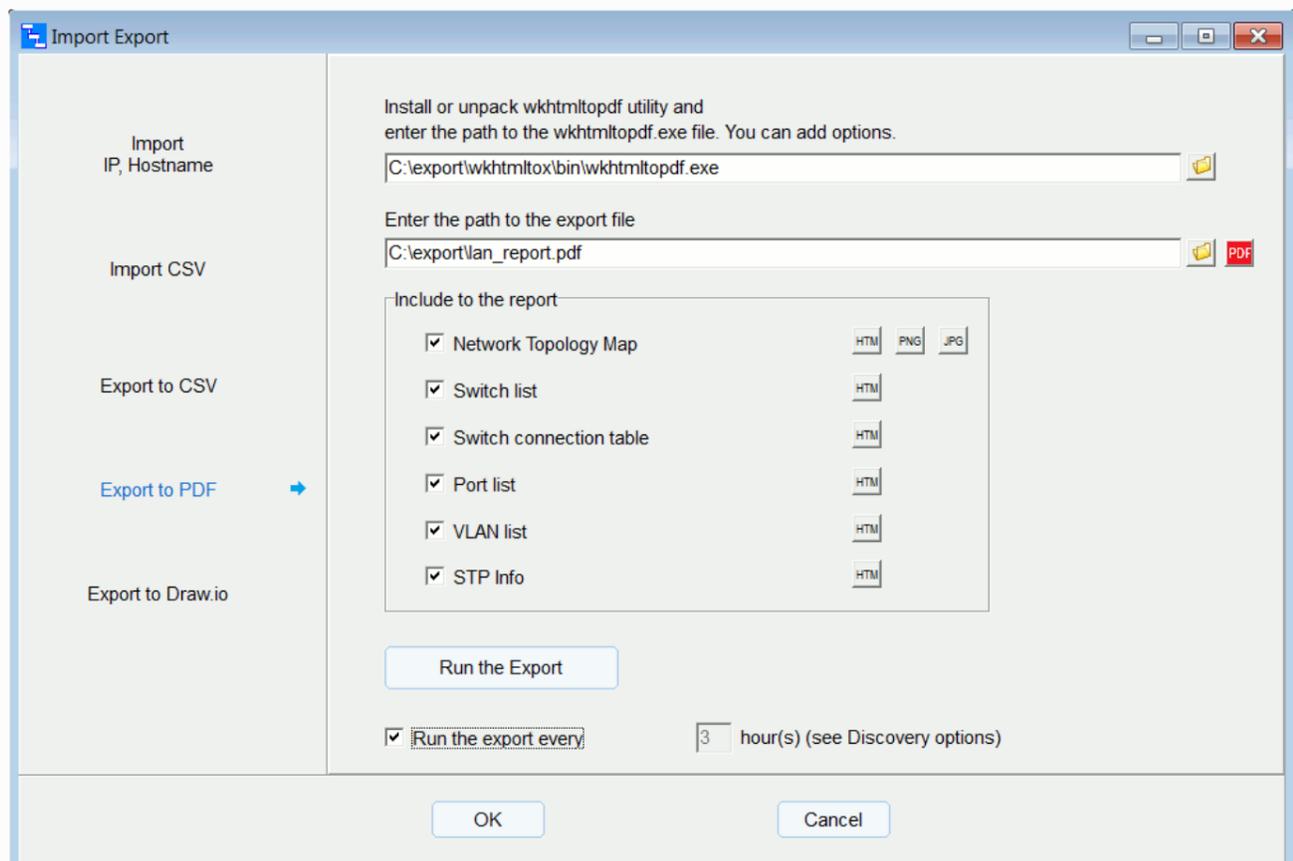
To add custom data to the network map perform the import procedure (menu - File - Import - Import CSV). CSV file must contain a column mapped to the MAC address. For each column you can set the width you want to see on the network map. To hide certain columns from displaying set the column width of 0.

Export to CSV



The program can export computer list, switch list, switch connection table, port list, VLAN list to CSV file (menu - File - Export - Export). Here you can set CSV delimiter (";" or ",").

Export to PDF



Install or unpack [wkhtmltopdf](#) utility and enter the path to the wkhtmltopdf.exe file. You can add options. For example, set page size: --page-size A2
Full option list [is here](#)

Export to Draw.io/Diagrams.net

You don't need to run anything to export to draw.io - export file is always ready. Open the file C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\LanTopoLog2\Export\top_map.xml with draw.io or enter the path to draw.io.exe file to open top_map.xml by button click.

The Import and Export procedures can be performed automatically according with the schedule.

User Manual

License

Discovery steps

Notices

Options - General

Options - Discovery

Options - Web

Options - Traffic

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Demo limitations

The unregistered version has the following limitations:

Some time after the program starts:

- web publishing is disabled
- VLAN IDs are no longer displayed
- traffic charts are no longer displayed
- search function stop working
- display "demo" instead of real data

The unregistered version allows you to test all functionality of the program.

When you purchase LanTopoLog 2, you will receive a license key file that will convert the demo into the full version.

How to Get a License Key

When you purchase LanTopoLog 2, you will receive a license key file that will convert the demo into the full version. You need only one license for local network with up to 10000 managed switches. Follow the instructions below.

1. Discover your network with demo version of LanTopoLog 2 and save the discovered topology (click "Apply the New Topology"). Open the registration form (menu - Help - How to Get a License Key) . Select from the list up to 3 switches using checkboxes. Your license key file will be bound to these switches. At least one of them must always be present on the LanTopoLog map (although may be temporarily turned off), otherwise your copy of LanTopoLog 2 is not considered registered. Only managed switches can be selected for license binding. Subsequently the license key cannot be modified, even if you select only one switch for registration. If all of the registered switches will be replaced, then you will need to purchase a new license.

2. Switch ID will appear in the field below.
Email Switch ID to sales@lantopolog.com
(copy the string and paste into the email)

3. Purchase LanTopoLog 2 through the program site www.lantopolog.com

4. After you have made payment, your license key file will be emailed to you. Copy the license key file to the folder that is shown on the registration form and restart the program.

In case of installable version place the file here:

C:\Users*(current username)*\AppData\Local\LanTopoLog2\Lic_key\lantopolog.lic

In case of portable version place the file here:

..\folder where you unzip the downloaded file\Lantopolog2xx\LanTopoLog2\Lic_key\lantopolog.lic

Notes:

The license key is bound to the MAC address of the switch, so you can change any switch settings (IP address, Name, etc) - the license key remains valid.

Practically the license lasts for 4-5 years (switch replacement time) and the license price takes this into account.

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Updating the program

All updates are free.

Installable version:

Stop the program (if it is running) and install the new version.

The new version will keep the data and settings of the previous one.

Portable version:

Unzip the new version zip file to any directory.

If you'd like to keep the old data, move the old data files to the new location (see below).

Moving the data

Installable version:

LanTopoLog data files are located in

C:\Users\{user}\AppData\Local\LanTopoLog2\

Portable version:

LanTopoLog data files are located in

..\folder where you unzip the downloaded file\Lantopolog2xx\LanTopoLog2\

The folder ..\LanTopoLog2\ is created after the first run of the program.

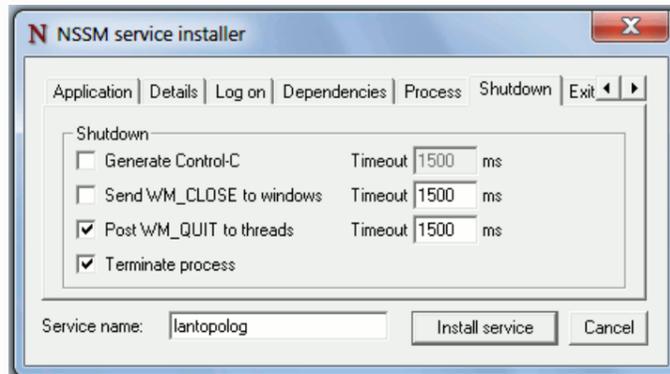
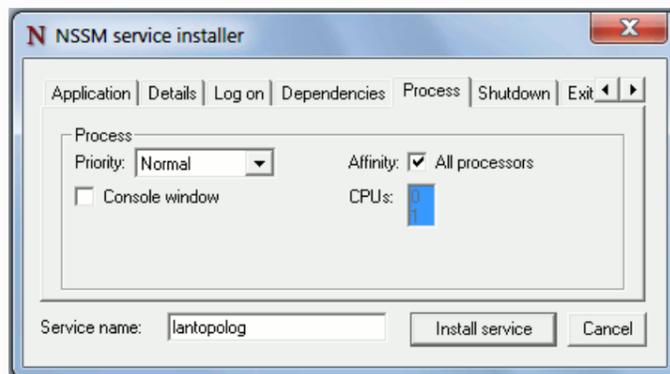
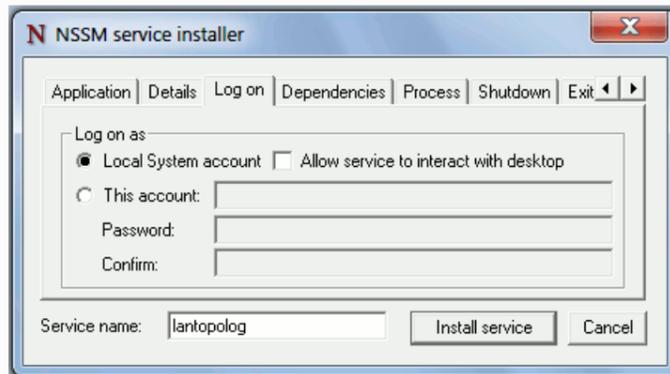
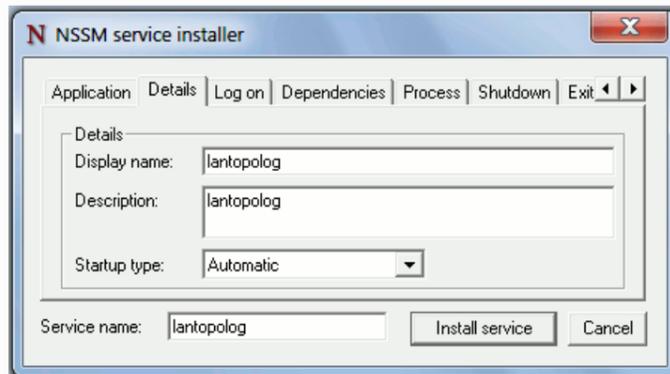
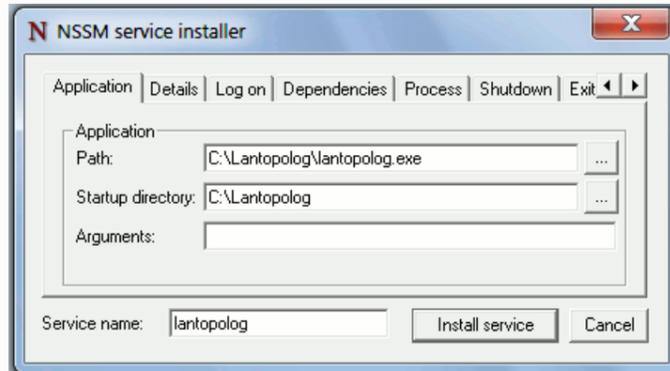
If you wish to keep the data and settings, replace the new folder ..\LanTopoLog2\
with the old one.

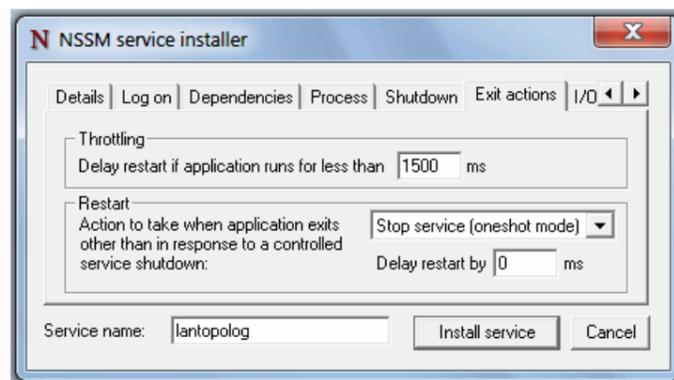
LanTopoLog as service

If LanTopoLog is configured to publish the network on a web server and you do not need to keep the GUI version of the program running all the time then consider running the program as a Windows service. Download LanTopoLog service manager and unzip it to any folder. LanTopoLog service manager is a wrapper to run LanTopoLog as service using NSSM. NSSM is a service helper program similar to svany. It can start any application as a Windows service.

Follow the instruction to install LanTopoLog as service.

1. Download the latest portable version of LanTopoLog and unzip it to any folder (for example c:\Lantopolog). Run LanTopoLog, discover your network and set all options. LanTopoLog service will use these options. Close LanTopoLog.
2. Run LanTopoLog service manager (run the file ltl_svc_mgr.exe as administrator).
3. Click "Install Service" button. Configure the service and click "Install service" button in the NSSM installer window. The screenshots below will help you.





Note:

The name of service must be: "lantopolog" Do not change this name.
Local System is a high-privileged built-in account.
You can create a user with minimum rights to run lantopolog service.

Now you can start service, stop service, edit service.

LanTopoLog service and GUI version of LanTopoLog cannot be running simultaneously.

To update network map or change options:

- stop LanTopoLog service
- run GUI version of LanTopoLog (c:\Lantopolog\lantopolog.exe)
- perform necessary tasks (update switch list and topology, change options, run export)
- stop GUI version of LanTopoLog.
- run LanTopoLog service.

If you publish LanTopoLog map on the Web server

then you can perform all discovery steps remotely via a web browser (see Options - Web).

So in most cases it is not necessary to stop service and run GUI version of LanTopoLog.

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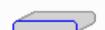
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Icon legend

Icon legend

-  Managed switch, the ping is successful.
-  Managed switch, the ping is unsuccessful.
-  An access point or other device that supports SNMP, the ping is successful.
-  An access point or other device that supports SNMP, the ping is unsuccessful.
-  Socket
-  Hub, unmanaged switch, wireless access point, ... The program displays this icon if two or more MACs are detected on the switch port.
-  End device (computer, printer, mobile device), the ping is successful.
-  End device, the ping is unsuccessful.
-  Printer, the ping is successful.
-  Printer, the ping is unsuccessful.
-  Mark the device that is monitored via ICMP ping.
-  Tools
-  Alarm icon. Ping Monitor displays the red icon when a switch stops responding to ping. See the log for details.
-  Alarm icon. Traffic monitor displays the yellow icon when traffic load exceeded the configured threshold. Also, Ping Monitor displays this icon when a monitored host stops responding to ping. See the log for details.
-  The switch or monitored host resume responding to ping.
-  Icon for the new MAC address. To remove the icon, click "View New" button, then "Remove Mark" button.
-  Bar chart of traffic load for the last 2 hours. Y-axis scale value is 100M (100 Mbit/sec). Each X-axis pixel represents 2 minutes. The dashed line shows the port bandwidth usage threshold specified in Options (Options - Traffic). The arrow to the right means that the outgoing traffic on the port prevails over the inbound traffic within the last 10 minutes.
-  Bar chart of traffic load for the last 48 hours. Each X-axis pixel represents 20 minutes. Top line shows peak values.