a> IMPB three modes:

<ARP Mode>
In ARP mode, if the switch identifies the host is legal, the host's MAC address will be programmed to L2 FDB with "allow"; otherwise, the host's MAC address will be programmed to L2 FDB with "drop". The security access control is based on Layer 2 MAC addresses. This is the default mode for IMP enabled ports.
<ACL Mode>
This provides a strict security for IP level traffic. If ACL mode is enabled, the static configured IMP entries with ACL mode will be applied to the hardware ACL table. If ACL mode is disabled, the IMP entries will be removed from the hardware ACL table. This mode is not supported on switches which do not have hardware ACL and the IMP entries with ACL mode will be programmed to L2 FDB only. ACL mode can co-exist with ARP mode.
<DHCP Snooping Mode>
This is used to build up IMP binding entries automatically. When DHCP snooping is enabled, the switch will snoop DHCP packets on IMP enabled ports. The switch will automatically build up IMPB entries and program them to L2 FDB and hardware ACL table (if ACL mode is enabled).

b.> Two port modes:

<Strict Mode>
Before the switch identifies a host is legal, it will deny it by default. The switch will check the packet type (from the receiving port) to determine the host is legal or illegal.
<Loose Mode>
Before the switch identifies a host is legal, it will permit it by default. The switch will check the packet type (from the receiving port) to determine the host is legal or illegal.