

# LevelOne

WAP - 0005

108 Mbps Wireless Access Point

**User's Manual**

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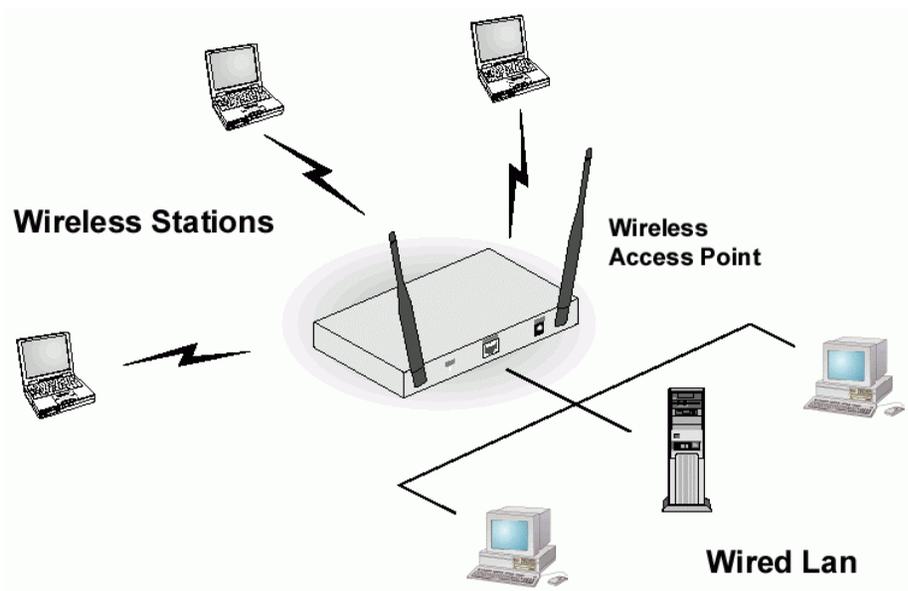
# Chapter 1

## Introduction

# 1

*This Chapter provides an overview of the Wireless Access Point's features and capabilities.*

Congratulations on the purchase of your new Wireless Access Point. The Wireless Access Point links your 802.11g or 802.11b Wireless Stations to your wired LAN. The Wireless stations and devices on the wired LAN are then on the same network, and can communicate with each other without regard for whether they are connected to the network via a Wireless or wired connection.



**Figure 1: Wireless Access Point**

The auto-sensing capability of the Wireless Access Point allows packet transmission up to 54Mbps for maximum throughput, or automatic speed reduction to lower speeds when the environment does not permit maximum throughput.

### Features of your Wireless Access Point

The Wireless Access Point incorporates many advanced features, carefully designed to provide sophisticated functions while being easy to use.

- **Standards Compliant.** The Wireless Router complies with the IEEE802.11g (DSSS) specifications for Wireless LANs.
- **Supports both 802.11b and 802.11g Wireless Stations.** The 802.11g standard provides for backward compatibility with the 802.11b standard, so both 802.11b and 802.11g Wireless stations can be used simultaneously.
- **108Mbps Wireless Connections.** On both the 2.4GHz (802.11b & 802.11g) and 5GHz (802.11a) bands, 108Mbps connections are available to compatible clients.
- **Simple Configuration.** If the default settings are unsuitable, they can be changed quickly and easily.

- **DHCP Client Support.** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol provides a dynamic IP address to PCs and other devices upon request. The Wireless Access Point can act as a **DHCP Client**, and obtain an IP address and related information from your existing DHCP Server.
- **Upgradeable Firmware.** Firmware is stored in a flash memory and can be upgraded easily, using only your Web Browser.
- **PoE Support.** You can use PoE (Power over Ethernet) to provide power to the Wireless Access Point, so only a single cable connection is required.

## Security Features

- **WEP support.** Support for WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is included. Both 64 Bit and 128 Bit keys are supported.
- **WPA support.** Support for WPA is included. WPA is more secure than WEP, and should be used if possible. Both TKIP and AES encryption methods are supported.
- **802.1x Support.** Support for 802.1x mode is included, providing for the industrial-strength wireless security of 802.1x authentication and authorization.
- **Radius Client Support.** The Wireless Access Point can login to your existing Radius Server (as a Radius client).
- **Radius MAC Authentication.** You can centralize the checking of Wireless Station MAC addresses by using a Radius Server.
- **Dynamic WEP key Support.** In 802.1x mode, either fixed or Dynamic WEP keys can be used.
- **Access Control.** The Access Control feature can check the MAC address of Wireless clients to ensure that only trusted Wireless Stations can use the Wireless Access Point to gain access to your LAN.
- **Password - protected Configuration.** Optional password protection is provided to prevent unauthorized users from modifying the configuration data and settings.

## Advanced Features

- **Command Line Interface.** If desired, the command line interface (CLI) can be used for configuration. This provides the possibility of creating scripts to perform common configuration changes.
- **NetBIOS & WINS Support.** Support for both NetBIOS broadcast and WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service) allows the Wireless Access Point to easily fit into your existing Windows network.
- **Radius Accounting Support.** If you have a Radius Server, you can use it to provide accounting data on Wireless clients.
- **SNMP Support.** SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is supported, allowing you to use a SNMP program to manage the Wireless Access Point.
- **UAM Support.** The Wireless Access Point supports UAM (Universal Access Method), making it suitable for use in Internet cafes and other sites where user access time must be accounted for.
- **WDS Support.** Support for WDS (Wireless Distribution System) allows the Wireless Access Point to act as a Wireless Bridge. Both Point-to-Point and Multi-Point Bridge modes are supported.

## Package Contents

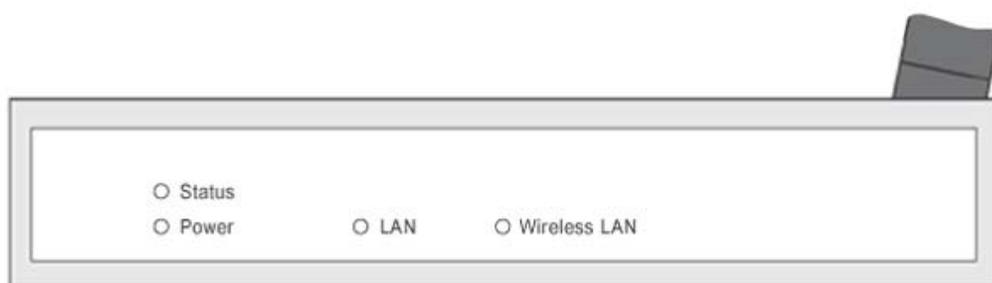
The following items should be included:

- Wireless Access Point
- Power Adapter
- Quick Start Guide
- CD-ROM containing the on-line manual and setup utility.

If any of the above items are damaged or missing, please contact your dealer immediately.

## Physical Details

### Front Panel LEDs



**Figure 2: Front Panel**

<b>Status</b>	<p><b>On</b> - Error condition.</p> <p><b>Off</b> - Normal operation.</p> <p><b>Blinking</b> - During start up, and when the Firmware is being upgraded.</p>
<b>Power</b>	<p><b>On</b> - Normal operation.</p> <p><b>Off</b> - No power</p>
<b>LAN</b>	<p><b>On</b> - The LAN (Ethernet) port is active.</p> <p><b>Off</b> - No active connection on the LAN (Ethernet) port.</p> <p><b>Flashing</b> - Data is being transmitted or received via the corresponding LAN (Ethernet) port.</p>
<b>Wireless LAN</b>	<p><b>On</b> - Idle</p> <p><b>Off</b> - Error- Wireless connection is not available.</p> <p><b>Flashing</b> - Data is being transmitted or received via the Wireless access point. Data includes "network traffic" as well as user data.</p>

## Rear Panel



**Figure 3 Rear Panel**

- Antenna** One antenna (aerial) is supplied. Best results are usually obtained with the antenna in a vertical position.
- Console port** DB9 female RS232 port.
- Reset Button** This button has two (2) functions:
- **Reboot.** When pressed and released, the Wireless Access Point will reboot (restart).
  - **Reset to Factory Defaults.** This button can also be used to clear ALL data and restore ALL settings to the factory default values.
- To Clear All Data and restore the factory default values:**
1. Power Off the Access Point
  2. Hold the Reset Button down while you Power On the Access Point.
  3. Continue holding the Reset Button until the Status (Red) LED blinks TWICE.
  4. Release the Reset Button.  
The factory default configuration has now been restored, and the Access Point is ready for use.
- Ethernet** Use a standard LAN cable (RJ45 connectors) to connect this port to a 10BaseT or 100BaseT hub on your LAN.
- Power port** Connect the supplied power adapter here.

# Chapter 2

## Installation

# 2

*This Chapter covers the physical installation of the Wireless Access Point.*

### Requirements

#### Requirements:

- TCP/IP network
- Ethernet cable with RJ-45 connectors
- Installed Wireless network adapter for each PC that will be wirelessly connected to the network

### Procedure

1. Select a suitable location for the installation of your Wireless Access Point. To maximize reliability and performance, follow these guidelines:
  - Use an elevated location, such as wall mounted or on the top of a cubicle.
  - Place the Wireless Access Point near the center of your wireless coverage area.
  - If possible, ensure there are no thick walls or metal shielding between the Wireless Access Point and Wireless stations. Under ideal conditions, the Wireless Access Point has a range of around 150 meters (450 feet). The range is reduced, and transmission speed is lower, if there are any obstructions between Wireless devices.



**Figure 4: Installation Diagram**

2. Use a standard LAN cable to connect the “Ethernet” port on the Wireless Access Point to a 10/100BaseT hub on your LAN.

3. Connect the supplied power adapter to the Wireless Access Point and a convenient power outlet, and power up.

NOTE: If you wish to use PoE (Power over Ethernet), refer to the following section.

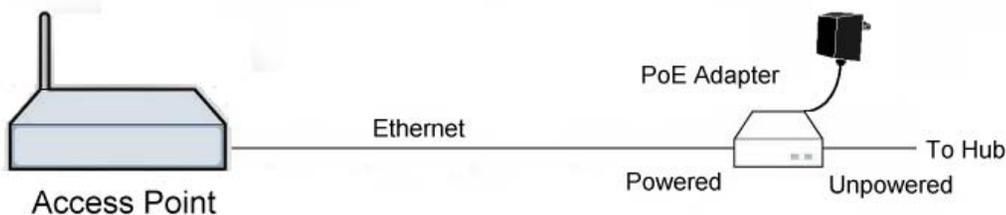
4. Check the LEDs:
  - The Status LED should flash, then turn OFF.
  - The Power, WLAN, and LAN LED should be ON.

For more information, refer to Front Panel LEDs in Chapter 1.

## Using PoE (Power over Ethernet)

The Wireless Access Point supports PoE (Power over Ethernet). To use PoE:

1. Do not connect the supplied power adapter to the Wireless Access Point.
2. Connect one end of a standard (category 5) LAN cable to the Ethernet port on the Wireless Access Point.
3. Connect the other end of the LAN cable to the **powered** Ethernet port on a suitable PoE Adapter. (24V DC, 500mA)
4. Connect the **unpowered** Ethernet port on the PoE adapter to your Hub or switch.
5. Connect the power supply to the PoE adapter and power up.
6. Check the LEDs on the Wireless Access Point to see it is drawing power via the Ethernet-connection.



**Figure 5: Using PoE (Power over Ethernet)**

## Chapter 3

# Access Point Setup



*This Chapter provides details of the Setup process for Basic Operation of your Wireless Access Point.*

### Overview

This chapter describes the setup procedure to make the Wireless Access Point a valid device on your LAN, and to function as an Access Point for your Wireless Stations.

Wireless Stations may also require configuration. For details, see *Chapter 4 - Wireless Station Configuration*.

The Wireless Access Point can be configured using either the supplied Windows utility or your Web Browser

### Setup using the Windows Utility

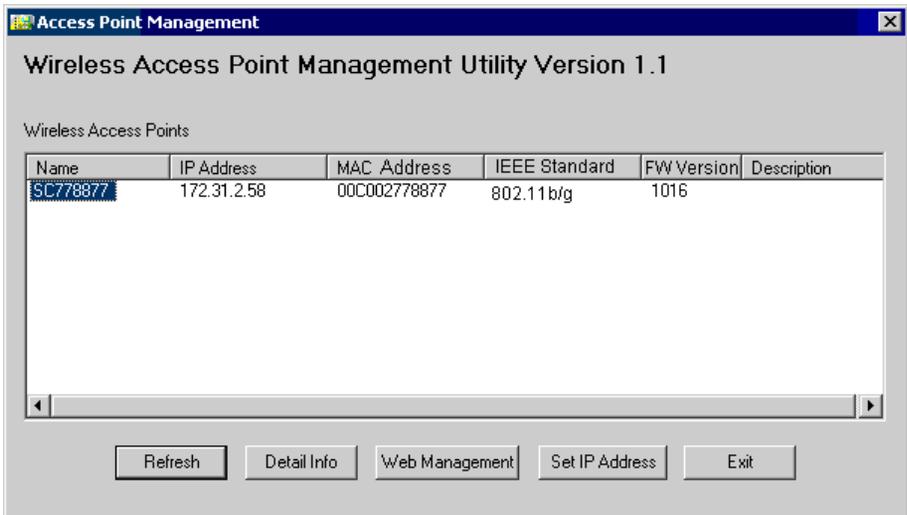
A simple Windows setup utility is supplied on the CD-ROM. This utility can be used to assign a suitable IP address to the Wireless Access Point. Using this utility is recommended, because it can locate the Wireless Access Point even if it has an invalid IP address.

### Installation

1. Insert the supplied CD-ROM in your drive.
2. If the utility does not start automatically, run the SETUP program in the root folder.
3. Follow the prompts to complete the installation.

### Main Screen

- Start the program by using the icon created by the setup program.
- When run, the program searches the network for all active Wireless Access Points, then lists them on screen, as shown by the example below.



**Figure 6: Management utility Screen**

### Wireless Access Points

The main panel displays a list of all Wireless Access Points found on the network. For each Access Point, the following data is shown:

<b>Server Name</b>	The <i>Server Name</i> is shown on a sticker on the base of the device.
<b>IP address</b>	The IP address for the Wireless Access Point.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The hardware or physical address of the Wireless Access Point.
<b>IEEE Standard</b>	The wireless standard or standards used by the Wireless Access Point (e.g. 802.11b, 802.11g)
<b>FW Version</b>	The current Firmware version installed in the Wireless Access Point.
<b>Description</b>	Any extra information for the Wireless Access Point, entered by the administrator.

**Note:** If the desired Wireless Access Point is not listed, check that the device is installed and ON, then update the list by clicking the *Refresh* button.

### Buttons

<b>Refresh</b>	Click this button to update the Wireless Access Point device listing after changing the name or IP Address.
<b>Detail Info</b>	When clicked, additional information about the selected Access Point will be displayed.
<b>Web Management</b>	Use this button to connect to the Wireless Access Point's Web-based management interface.
<b>Set IP Address</b>	Click this button if you want to change the IP Address of the Wireless Access Point.
<b>Exit</b>	Exit the Management utility program by clicking this button.

## Setup Procedure

1. Select the desired Wireless Access Point.
2. Click the *Set IP Address* button.
3. If prompted, enter the user name and password. The default values are **admin** for the *User Name*, and **password** for the *Password*.
4. Ensure the *IP address*, *Network Mask*, and *Gateway* are correct for your LAN. Save any changes.
5. Click the *Web Management* button to connect to the selected Wireless Access Point using your Web Browser. If prompted, enter the *User Name* and *Password* again.
6. Configure the following screens, using the on-line help if necessary. The following section also provides more details about each of these screens.
  - **Wireless - Basic** (Basic Wireless settings)
  - **Wireless - Security** (Wireless Security)
  - **Management - Admin Login** (Set login name and password)
7. Setup is now complete.

## Setup using a Web Browser

**Your Browser must support JavaScript.** The configuration program has been tested on the following browsers:

- Netscape V4.08 or later
- Internet Explorer V4 or later

### Setup Procedure

Before commencing, install the Wireless Access Point in your LAN, as described previously.

1. Check the Wireless Access Point to determine its *Default Name*. This is shown on a label on the base or rear, and is in the following format:

SCxxxxxx

Where xxxxxx is a set of 6 Hex characters ( 0 ~ 9, and A ~ F ).

2. Use a PC which is already connected to your LAN, either by a wired connection or another Access Point.
  - Until the Wireless Access Point is configured, establishing a Wireless connection to it may be not possible.
  - If your LAN contains a Router or Routers, ensure the PC used for configuration is on the same LAN segment as the Wireless Access Point.
3. Start your Web browser.
4. In the *Address* box, enter "HTTP://" and the *Default Name* of the Wireless Access Point e.g.  
HTTP://SC2D631A
5. You should then see a login prompt, which will ask for a *User Name* and *Password*. Enter **admin** for the *User Name*, and **password** for the *Password*. These are the default values. The password can and should be changed. Always enter the current user name and password, as set on the *Admin Login* screen.



**Figure 7: Password Dialog**

6. You will then see the *Status* screen, which displays the current settings and status. No data input is possible on this screen.

7. From the menu, check the following screens, and configure as necessary for your environment. Details of these screens and settings are described in the following sections of this chapter.
  - **System**
  - **Access Control**
  - **Wireless**
    - Basic
    - Security
    - Advanced
  - **Management**
    - Admin Login (Set login name and password)
8. Setup of the Wireless Access Point is now complete. Wireless stations must now be set to match the Wireless Access Point. See Chapter 4 for details.

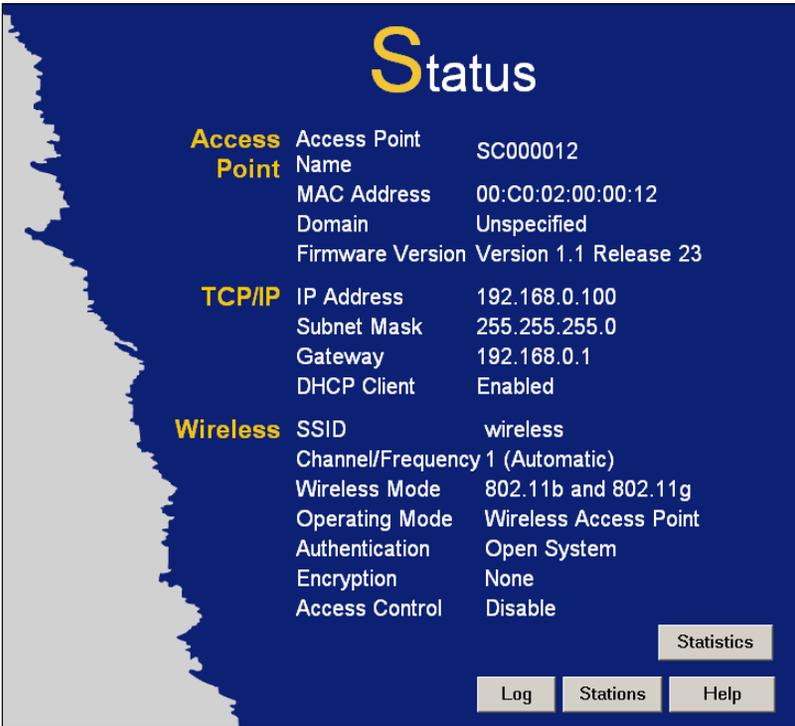
**If you can't connect:**

It is likely that your PC's IP address is incompatible with the Wireless Access Point's IP address. This can happen if your LAN does not have a DHCP Server. The default IP address of the Wireless Access Point is 192.168.0.228, with a Network Mask of 255.255.255.0.

If your PC's IP address is not compatible with this, you must change your PC's IP address to an unused value in the range 192.168.0.1 ~ 192.168.0.254, with a Network Mask of 255.255.255.0. See *Appendix C - Windows TCP/IP* for details for this procedure.

## Status Screen

When you first connect, you will see the *Status* screen. This displays the current settings and status of the Wireless Access Point. No data can be input on this screen.



**Figure 8: Status Screen**

For further details of this screen, refer to *Status Screen* in Chapter 5.

## System Screen

Click *System* on the menu to view a screen like the following.

**Figure 9: System Screen**

### Data - System Screen

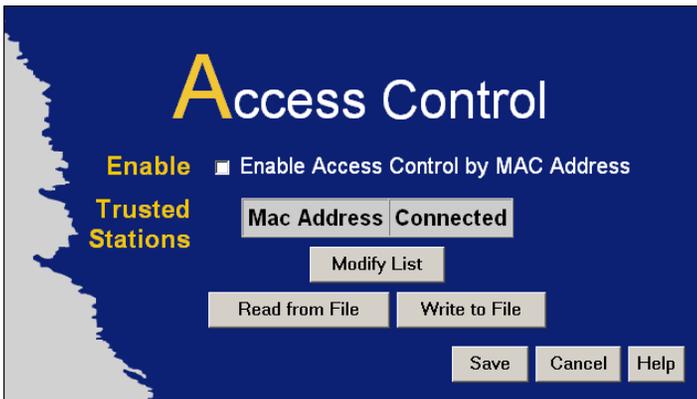
Identification	
<b>Access Point Name</b>	Enter a suitable name for this Access Point.
<b>Description</b>	If desired, you can enter a description for the Access Point.
<b>Country Domain</b>	Select the country or domain matching your current location.
IP Address	
<b>DHCP Client</b>	Select this option if you have a DHCP Server on your LAN, and you wish the Access Point to obtain an IP address automatically.
<b>Fixed</b>	<p>If selected, the following data must be entered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IP Address</b> - The IP Address of this device. Enter an unused IP address from the address range on your LAN.</li> <li>• <b>Subnet Mask</b> - The Network Mask associated with the IP Address above. Enter the value used by other devices on your LAN.</li> <li>• <b>Gateway</b> - The IP Address of your Gateway or Router. Enter the value used by other devices on your LAN.</li> <li>• <b>DNS</b> - Enter the DNS (Domain Name Server) used by PCs on your LAN.</li> </ul>

WINS	
<b>Enable WINS</b>	If your LAN has a WINS server, you can enable this to have this AP register with the WINS server.
<b>WINS Server Name/IP Address</b>	Enter the name or IP address of your WINS server.
HTTP	
<b>HTTP Port</b>	Enter the port number to be used when connecting to this interface. The default value is 80.
Telnet	
<b>Enable Telnet Management</b>	If desired, you can enable this option. If enabled, you will be able to connect to this AP using a Telnet client. You will have to provide the same login data (user name, password) as for a HTTP (Web) connection.

## Access Control

This feature can be used to block access to your LAN by unknown or untrusted wireless stations.

Click *Access Control* on the menu to view a screen like the following.



**Figure 10: Access Control Screen**

### Data - Access Control Screen

<b>Enable</b>	Use this checkbox to Enable or Disable this feature as desired.  <b>Warning !</b> Ensure your own PC is in the "Trusted Wireless Stations" list before enabling this feature.
<b>Trusted Stations</b>	This table lists any Wireless Stations you have designated as "Trusted". If you have not added any stations, this table will be empty. For each Wireless station, the following data is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAC Address - the MAC or physical address of each Wireless station.</li> <li>• Connected - this indicates whether or not the Wireless station is currently associated with this Access Point.</li> </ul>

Buttons	
<b>Modify List</b>	To change the list of Trusted Stations (Add, Edit, or Delete a Wireless Station or Stations), click this button. You will then see the <i>Trusted Wireless Stations</i> screen, described below.
<b>Read from File</b>	To upload a list of Trusted Stations from a file on your PC, click this button.
<b>Write to File</b>	To download the current list of Trusted Stations from the Access Point to a file on your PC, click this button.

## Trusted Wireless Stations

To change the list of trusted wireless stations, use the *Modify List* button on the *Access Control* screen. You will see a screen like the sample below.

Figure 11: Trusted Wireless Stations

## Data - Trusted Wireless Stations

<b>Trusted Wireless Stations</b>	This lists any Wireless Stations which you have designated as "Trusted".
<b>Other Wireless Stations</b>	This list any Wireless Stations detected by the Access Point, which you have not designated as "Trusted".
<b>Address</b>	The MAC (physical) address of the Trusted Wireless Station. Use this when adding or editing a Trusted Station.
Buttons	
<<	<p>Add a Trusted Wireless Station to the list (move from the "Other Stations" list).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select an entry (or entries) in the "Other Stations" list, and click the "&lt;&lt;" button.</li> <li>Enter the Address (MAC or physical address) of the wireless station, and click the "Add" button.</li> </ul>

>>	<p>Delete a Trusted Wireless Station from the list (move to the "Other Stations" list).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select an entry (or entries) in the "Trusted Stations" list.</li> <li>• Click the "&gt;&gt;" button.</li> </ul>
<b>Select All</b>	Select all of the Stations listed in the "Other Stations" list.
<b>Select None</b>	De-select any Stations currently selected in the "Other Stations" list.
<b>Edit</b>	<p>To change an existing entry in the "Trusted Stations" list, select it and click this button.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select the Station in the "Trusted Station" list.</li> <li>2. Click the "Edit" button. The address will be copied to the "Address" field, and the "Add" button will change to "Update".</li> <li>3. Edit the address (MAC or physical address) as required.</li> <li>4. Click "Update" to save your changes.</li> </ol>
<b>Add</b>	To add a Trusted Station which is not in the "Other Wireless Stations" list, enter the required data and click this button.
<b>Clear</b>	Clear the <i>Address</i> field.

## Wireless Screens

There are 3 configuration screens available:

- Basic Settings
- Security
- Advanced

## Basic Settings Screen

The settings on this screen must match the settings used by Wireless Stations.

Click **Basic** on the menu to view a screen like the following.

Figure 12: Basic Settings Screen

### Data - Basic Settings Screen

Operation	
<b>Wireless Mode</b>	<p>Select the desired option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disable</b> - select this if for some reason you do not this AP to transmit or receive at all.</li> <li>• <b>802.11b and 802.11g</b> - this is the default, and will allow connections by both 802.11b and 802.1g wireless stations.</li> <li>• <b>802.11b</b> - if selected, only 802.11b connections are allowed. 802.11g wireless stations will only be able to connect if they are fully backward-compatible with the 802.11b standard.</li> <li>• <b>802.11g</b> - only 802.11g connections are allowed. If you only have 802.11g, selecting this option may provide a performance improvement over using the default setting.</li> <li>• <b>Super 802.11g (108Mbps)</b> - This uses Packet Bursting, Fast-Frame, and Compression techniques to increase throughput. Only clients supporting the "Atheros Super G" mode can connect at 108Mbps. However, this option is backward-compatible with 802.11ab and (standard) 802.11g.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dynamic Super 802.11g (108Mbps)</b> - This uses Packet Bursting, FastFrame, Compression, and "Channel Bonding" (using 2 channels) to increase throughput. Only clients supporting the "Atheros Super G" mode can connect at 108Mbps, and they will only use this speed when necessary. However, this option is backward-compatible with 802.11b and (standard) 802.11g.</li> <li>• <b>Static Super 802.11g (108Mbps)</b> - This uses Packet Bursting, FastFrame, Compression, and "Channel Bonding" (using 2 channels) to increase throughput. Because "Channel Bonding" is always used, this method is NOT compatible with 802.11b and (standard) 802.11g. Only clients supporting the "Atheros Super G" mode can connect at 108Mbps; they will always connect at this speed. Select this only if all wireless stations support this "Atheros Super G" mode.</li> </ul>
<b>Operating Mode</b>	<p>Select the desired mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Wireless Access Point</b> - operate as a normal Access Point</li> <li>• <b>Client Access Point</b> - act as a client for another Access Point. If selected, you must provide the address (MAC address) of the other Access Point (Remote AP).</li> <li>• <b>Repeater Access Point</b> - act as a repeater for another Access Point. If selected, you must provide the address (MAC address) of the other Access Point (Remote AP).</li> <li>• <b>Point-to-Point Bridge</b> - In this mode, the AP will communicate ONLY with another Bridge-mode Wireless Station. You must enter the MAC address (physical address) of the other Bridge-mode Wireless Station in the field provided. WEP can (and should) be used to protect this communication.</li> <li>• <b>Point-to-Multi-Point Bridge</b> - Select this only if this AP is the "Master" for a group of Bridge-mode Wireless Stations. The other Bridge-mode Wireless Stations must be set to Point-to-Point Bridge mode, using this AP's MAC address. They then send all traffic to this "Master", rather than communicate directly with each other. WEP can (and should) be used to protect this traffic.</li> </ul>
<b>Remote AP MAC Address</b>	<p>This is not required unless the Operating Mode is <b>Client Access Point</b>, <b>Repeater Access Point</b>, or <b>Point-to-Point Bridge</b>. In these modes, you must provide the MAC address of the other AP in this field. You can either enter the MAC address directly, or, if the other AP is on-line, you can click the "Select AP" button and select from a list of available APs.</p>
<b>Channel No</b>	<p>If "Automatic" is selected, the Wireless Access Point will self-select a Wireless Channel.</p> <p>If you experience interference (shown by lost connections and/or slow data transfers) you may need to experiment with different channels to see which Channel is the best.</p>
<b>Current Channel No.</b>	<p>This displays the current channel used by the Access Point.</p>
<b>SSID</b>	<p>Enter the desired SSID. Wireless Stations must use the same SSID.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The SSID is case sensitive.</p>

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<b>Broadcast SSID</b>	If Enabled, the SSID will be broadcast to all Wireless Stations. Stations which have no SSID (or a "null" value) can then adopt the correct SSID for connections to this Access Point.
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## Security Settings

Select the desired option, and then enter the settings for the selected method.

The available options are:

- **None** - No security is used. Anyone using the correct SSID can connect to your network.
- **WEP** - The 802.11b standard. Data is encrypted before transmission, but the encryption system is not very strong.
- **WPA-PSK** - Like WEP, data is encrypted before transmission. WPA is more secure than WEP, and should be used if possible. The PSK (Pre-shared Key) must be entered on each Wireless station. The 256Bit encryption key is derived from the PSK, and changes frequently.
- **WPA-802.1x** - This version of WPA requires a Radius Server on your LAN to provide the client authentication according to the 802.1x standard. Data transmissions are encrypted using the WPA standard.

If this option is selected:

- This Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WPA standard. Keys are automatically generated, so no key input is required.
- **802.1x** - This uses the 802.1x standard for client authentication, and WEP for data encryption. If possible, you should use WPA-802.1x instead, because WPA encryption is much stronger than WEP encryption.

If this option is selected:

- This Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WEP standard. You only have to select the WEP key size; the WEP key is automatically generated.

## Security Settings - None



Figure 13: Wireless Security - None

No security is used. Anyone using the correct SSID can connect to your network.

The only settings available from this screen are **Radius MAC Authentication** and **UAM** (Universal Access Method).

## Radius MAC Authentication

Radius MAC Authentication provides for MAC address checking which is centralized on your Radius server. If you don't have a Radius Server, you cannot use this feature.

### Using MAC authentication

- Ensure the Wireless Access Point can login to your Radius Server.
  - Add a RADIUS client on the RADIUS server, using the IP address or name of the Wireless Access Point, and the same shared key as entered on the Wireless Access Point.
  - Ensure the Wireless Access Point has the correct address, port number, and shared key for login to your Radius Server. These parameters are entered either on the **Security** page, or the **Radius-based MAC authentication** sub-screen, depending on the security method used.
  - On the Access Point, enable the Radius-based MAC authentication feature on the screen below.
- Add Users on the Radius server as required. The username must be the MAC address of the Wireless client you wish to allow, and the password must be blank.
- When clients try to associate with the Access Point, their MAC address is passed to the Radius Server for authentication.
  - If successful, "xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx MAC authentication" is entered in the log, and client station status would show as "authenticated" on the station list table;
  - If not successful, "xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx MAC authentication failed" is entered in the log, and station status is shown as "authenticating" on the station list table.

## Radius-based MAC authentication Screen

This screen will look different depending on the current security setting. If you have already provided the address of your Radius server, you won't be prompted for it again. Otherwise, you must enter the details of your Radius Server on this screen.

Figure 14: Radius-based MAC Authentication Screen

### Data - Radius-based MAC Authentication Screen

<b>Enable ...</b>	Enable this if you wish to Radius-based MAC authentication.
<b>Radius Server Address</b>	If this field is visible, enter the name or IP address of the Radius Server on your network.
<b>Radius Port</b>	If this field is visible, enter the port number used for connections to the Radius Server.
<b>Client Login Name</b>	If this field is visible, it displays the name used for the Client Login on the Radius Server. This Login name must be created on the Radius Server.
<b>Shared Key</b>	If this field is visible, it is used for the Client Login on the Radius Server. Enter the key value to match the value on the Radius Server.
<b>WEP Key</b>	If this field is visible, it is for the WEP key used to encrypt data transmissions to the Radius Server. Enter the desired key value (in HEX), and ensure the Radius Server has the same value.
<b>WEP Key Index</b>	If this field is visible, select the desired key index. This sets which of the previously-entered WEP keys will be used for communication with the Radius Server. Any value can be used, provided it matches the value on the Radius Server.

## UAM

UAM (Universal Access Method) is intended for use in Internet cafes, Hot Spots, and other sites where the Access Point is used to provide Internet Access.

If enabled, then HTTP (TCP, port 80) connections are checked. (UAM only works on HTTP connections; all other traffic is ignored.) If the user has not been authenticated, Internet access is blocked, and the user is re-directed to another web page. Typically, this web page is on your Web server, and explains how to pay and obtain Internet access.

To use UAM, you need a Radius Server for Authentication. The "Radius Server Setup" must be completed before you can use UAM. The required setup depends on whether you are using "Internal" or "External" authentication.

- Internal authentication uses the web page built into the Wireless Access Point.
- External authentication uses a web page on your Web server. Generally, you should use External authentication, as this allows you to provide relevant and helpful information to users.

### UAM authentication - Internal

1. Ensure the Wireless Access Point can login to your Radius Server.
  - Add a RADIUS client on RADIUS server, using the IP address or name of the Wireless Access Point, and the same shared key as entered on the Wireless Access Point.
  - Ensure the Wireless Access Point has the correct address, port number, and shared key for login to your Radius Server. These parameters are entered either on the Security page, or the UAM sub-screen, depending on the security method used.
2. Add users on your RADIUS server as required, and allow access by these users.
3. Client PCs must have the correct Wireless settings in order to associate with the Wireless Access Point.
4. When an associated client tries to use HTTP (TCP, port 80) connections, they will be re-directed to a user login page.
5. The client (user) must then enter the user name and password, as defined on the Radius Server. (You must provide some system to let users know the correct name and password to use.)
6. If the user name and password is correct, Internet access is allowed. Otherwise, the user remains on the login page.
  - Clients which pass the authentication are listed as "xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx WEB authentication" in the log table, and station status would show as "Authenticated" on the station list table.
  - If a client fails authentication, "xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx WEB authentication failed" shown in the log, and station status is shown as "authenticating" on the station list table.

### UAM authentication – External

1. Ensure the Wireless Access Point can login to your Radius Server.
  - Add a RADIUS client on RADIUS server, using the IP address or name of the Wireless Access Point, and the same shared key as entered on the Wireless Access Point.
  - Ensure the Wireless Access Point has the correct address, port number, and shared key for login to your Radius Server. These parameters are entered either on the Security page, or the UAM sub-screen, depending on the security method used.
2. On your Web Server, create a suitable login page. **The login page must have a link or button to allow the user to input their user name and password on the `uam-logon.htm` page on the Access Point.**

3. On the Access Point’s **UAM** screen, select **External Web-based Authentication**, and enter the **URL** for the login page on your Web server.
4. Add users on your RADIUS server as required, and allow access by these users.
5. Client PCs must have the correct Wireless settings in order to associate with the Wireless Access Point.
6. When an associated client tries to use HTTP (TCP, port 80) connections, they will be re-directed to the login page on your Web Server. They must then click the link or button in order to reach the Access Point’s login page.
7. The client (user) must then enter the user name and password, as defined on the Radius Server. (You must provide some system to let users know the correct name and password to use.)
8. If the user name and password is correct, Internet access is allowed. Otherwise, the user remains on the login page.
  - Clients which pass the authentication are listed as “xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx WEB authentication” in the log table, and station status would show as “Authenticated” on the station list table.
  - If a client fails authentication, “xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx WEB authentication failed” is shown in the log, and station status is shown as “Authenticating” on the station list table.

**UAM Screen**

The UAM screen will look different depending on the current security setting. If you have already provided the address of your Radius server, you won’t be prompted for it again.

UAM (Universal Access Method)

UAM (Universal Access Method)  
 Internal Web-based Authentication  
 External Web-based Authentication

Login URL:

Login Failure URL:

Radius Server Address:

Radius Port:

Client Login Name:

Shared Key:

**Figure 15: UAM Screen**

**Data – UAM Screen**

<b>Enable</b>	Enable this if you wish to use this feature.
<b>Internal Web-based Authentication</b>	If selected, then when a user first tries to access the Internet, they will be blocked, and re-directed to the built-in login page. The logon data is then sent to the Radius Server for authentication.

<b>External Web-based Authentication</b>	If selected, then when a user first tries to access the Internet, they will be blocked, and re-directed to the URL below. This needs to be on your own local Web Server. The page must also link back to the built-in login page on this device to complete the login procedure.
<b>Login URL</b>	Enter the URL of the page on your local Web Server you wish users to see when they attempt to access the Internet, but are not logged in.
<b>Login Failure URL</b>	Enter the URL of the page on your local Web Server you wish users to see if their login fails. (This may be the same URL as the Login URL).

## Security Settings - WEP

This is the 802.11b standard. Data is encrypted before transmission, but the encryption system is not very strong.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Security' configuration interface. The 'System' section has 'Wireless Security System' set to 'WEP'. Under 'Settings', 'Data Encryption' is set to '64 bit' and 'Authentication' is set to 'Open System'. The 'WEP Keys' section includes a 'Key input' option with 'Hex (0~9 and A~F)' selected, and four key input fields (Key 1-4). A 'Passphrase' field and a 'Generate Key' button are also present. Below, 'Radius MAC Authentication' and 'UAM' are both shown as 'Disabled' with 'Configure' buttons. At the bottom are 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons.

Figure 16: WEP Wireless Security

## Data - WEP Screen

WEP	
<b>Data Encryption</b>	<p>Select the desired option, and ensure your Wireless stations have the same setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>64 Bit Encryption</b> - Keys are 10 Hex (5 ASCII) characters.</li> <li>• <b>128 Bit Encryption</b> - Keys are 26 Hex (13 ASCII) characters.</li> </ul>

<b>Authentication</b>	<p>Normally, you can leave this at “Automatic”, so that Wireless Stations can use either method ("Open System" or "Shared Key").</p> <p>If you wish to use a particular method, select the appropriate value - "Open System" or "Shared Key". All Wireless stations must then be set to use the same method.</p>
<b>Key Input</b>	<p>Select "Hex" or "ASCII" depending on your input method. (All keys are converted to Hex, ASCII input is only for convenience.)</p>
<b>Key Value</b>	<p>Enter the key values you wish to use. The default key, selected by the radio button, is required. The other keys are optional. Other stations must have matching key values.</p>
<b>Passphrase</b>	<p>Use this to generate a key or keys, instead of entering them directly. Enter a word or group of printable characters in the Passphrase box and click the "Generate Key" button to automatically configure the WEP Key(s). If encryption strength is set to 64 bit, then each of the four key fields will be populated with key values. If encryption strength is set to 128 bit, then only the selected WEP key field will be given a key value.</p>
<b>Radius MAC Authentication</b>	<p>The current status is displayed.</p> <p>Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.</p> <p>See page 21 for details on using Radius MAC authentication.</p>
<b>UAM</b>	<p>The current status is displayed.</p> <p>Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.</p> <p>See page 23 for details on using UAM.</p>

## Security Settings - WPA-PSK

Like WEP, data is encrypted before transmission. WPA is more secure than WEP, and should be used if possible. The PSK (Pre-shared Key) must be entered on each Wireless station. The 256Bit encryption key is derived from the PSK, and changes frequently.

Figure 17: WPA-PSK Wireless Security

### Data - WPA-PSK Screen

WPA-PSK	
Network Key	Enter the key value. Data is encrypted using a 256Bit key derived from this key. Other Wireless Stations must use the same key.
WPA Encryption	<p>Select the desired option. Other Wireless Stations must use the same method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TKIP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are not encrypted.</li> <li>• <b>TKIP + 64 bit WEP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using 64 bit WEP.</li> <li>• <b>TKIP + 128 bit WEP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using 128 bit WEP.</li> <li>• <b>AES - CCMP</b> - CCMP is the most common sub-type of AES (Advanced Encryption System). Most systems will simply say "AES". If selected, both Unicast (point-to-point) and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using AES.</li> </ul>

<b>Pairwise Key Update</b>	This refers to the key used for point-to-point transmissions. Enable this if you want the keys to be updated regularly.
<b>Key Lifetime</b>	This field determines how often Pairwise keys are dynamically updated. Enter the desired value.
<b>Group Key Update</b>	This refers to the key used for broadcast transmissions. Enable this if you want the keys to be updated regularly.
<b>Key Lifetime</b>	This field determines how often the Group key is dynamically updated. Enter the desired value.
<b>Update Group key when any membership terminates</b>	If enabled, the Group key will be updated whenever any member leaves the group or disassociates from the Access Point.
<b>Radius MAC Authentication</b>	The current status is displayed. Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required. See page 21 for details on using Radius MAC authentication.
<b>UAM</b>	The current status is displayed. Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required. See page 23 for details on using UAM.

## Security Settings - WPA-802.1x

This version of WPA requires a Radius Server on your LAN to provide the client authentication according to the 802.1x standard. Data transmissions are encrypted using the WPA standard.

If this option is selected:

- This Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WPA standard. Keys are automatically generated, so no key input is required.

**Wireless Security**

**System** Wireless Security System: WPA - 802.1x

**Settings** WPA - 802.1x

Radius Server Address: [ ]

Radius Port: 1812

Client Login Name: SC000012

Shared Key: [ ]

WPA Encryption: TKIP

**Key Updates**

Pairwise Key Update Key Lifetime: 20 minutes

Group Key Update Key Lifetime: 30 minutes

Update Group Key when any membership terminates

**Radius Accounting**

Enable Radius Accounting: Radius Accounting Port: 1813

Update Report every 5 Minutes

**Radius MAC Authentication** Current Status: Disabled [Configure]

**UAM** Current Status: Disabled [Configure]

[ Save ] [ Cancel ] [ Help ]

Figure 18: WPA-802.1x Wireless Security

### Data - WPA-802.1x Screen

WPA-802.1x	
Radius Server Address	Enter the name or IP address of the Radius Server on your network.
Radius Port	Enter the port number used for connections to the Radius Server.

<b>Client Login Name</b>	This read-only field displays the current login name, which is the same as the name of the Access Point. The Radius Server must be configured to accept this login.
<b>Shared Key</b>	This is used for the <i>Client Login</i> on the Radius Server. Enter the key value to match the Radius Server.
<b>WPA Encryption</b>	Select the desired option. Other Wireless Stations must use the same method. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TKIP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are not encrypted.</li> <li>• <b>TKIP + 64 bit WEP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using 64 bit WEP.</li> <li>• <b>TKIP + 128 bit WEP</b> - Unicast (point-to-point) transmissions are encrypted using TKIP, and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using 128 bit WEP.</li> <li>• <b>AES - CCMP</b> - CCMP is the most common sub-type of AES (Advanced Encryption System). Most systems will simply say "AES". If selected, both Unicast (point-to-point) and multicast (broadcast) transmissions are encrypted using AES.</li> </ul>
<b>Pairwise Key Update</b>	This refers to the key used for point-to-point transmissions. Enable this if you want the keys to be updated regularly.
<b>Key Lifetime</b>	This field determines how often Pairwise keys are dynamically updated. Enter the desired value.
<b>Group Key Update</b>	This refers to the key used for broadcast transmissions. Enable this if you want the keys to be updated regularly.
<b>Key Lifetime</b>	This field determines how often the Group key is dynamically updated. Enter the desired value.
<b>Update Group key when any membership terminates</b>	If enabled, the Group key will be updated whenever any member leaves the group or disassociates from the Access Point.
<b>Radius Accounting</b>	Enable this if you want this Access Point to send accounting data to the Radius Server.  If enabled, the port used by your Radius Server must be entered in the Radius Accounting Port" field.
<b>Update Report every ...</b>	If Radius accounting is enabled, you can enable this and enter the desired update interval. This Access Point will then send updates according to the specified time period.
<b>Radius MAC Authentication</b>	The current status is displayed.  Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.  See page 21 for details on using Radius MAC authentication.
<b>UAM</b>	The current status is displayed.  Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.  See page 23 for details on using UAM.

## Security Settings - 802.1x

This uses the 802.1x standard for client authentication, and WEP for data encryption. If possible, you should use WPA-802.1x instead, because WPA encryption is much stronger than WEP encryption.

If this option is selected:

- This Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WEP standard. You only have to select the WEP key size; the WEP key is automatically generated.

Figure 19: 802.1x Wireless Security

### Data - 802.1x Screen

802.1x	
<b>Radius Server Address</b>	Enter the name or IP address of the Radius Server on your network.
<b>Radius Port</b>	Enter the port number used for connections to the Radius Server.
<b>Client Login Name</b>	This read-only field displays the current login name, which is the same as the name of the Access Point. The Radius Server must be configured to accept this login.

<b>Shared Key</b>	This is used for the <i>Client Login</i> on the Radius Server. Enter the key value to match the Radius Server.
<b>WEP Key Size</b>	Select the desired option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>64 Bit</b> - Key size is 64Bits. The keys are automatically generated, and do not need to be entered.</li> <li>• <b>128 Bit</b> - Key size is 128Bits. The keys are automatically generated, and do not need to be entered.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Exchange</b>	Enable this if you want the keys to be updated regularly.
<b>Key Lifetime</b>	This field determines how often keys are dynamically updated. Enter the desired value.
<b>Radius Accounting</b>	Enable this if you want this Access Point to send accounting data to the Radius Server.  If enabled, the port used by your Radius Server must be entered in the Radius Accounting Port" field.
<b>Update Report every ...</b>	If Radius accounting is enabled, you can enable this and enter the desired update interval. This Access Point will then send updates according to the specified time period.
<b>Radius MAC Authentication</b>	The current status is displayed.  Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.  See page 21 for details on using Radius MAC authentication.
<b>UAM</b>	The current status is displayed.  Click the "Configure" button to configure this feature if required.  See page 23 for details on using UAM.

## Advanced Settings

Clicking the *Advanced* link on the menu will result in a screen like the following.

Figure 20: Advanced Settings

### Data - Advanced Settings Screen

Basic Rate	
<b>Basic Rate Selection</b>	<p>The Basic Rate is used for broadcasting. It does not determine the data transmission rate, which is determined by the "Mode" setting on the Basic screen.</p> <p>Select the desired option.</p> <p>Do NOT select the "802.11g" or "OFDM" options unless ALL of your wireless clients support this. 802.11b clients will not be able to connect to the Access Point if either of these modes is selected.</p>
Options	
<b>Wireless Separation</b>	<p>If enabled, then each Wireless station using the Access Point is invisible to other Wireless stations. In most business situations, this setting should be Disabled.</p>
<b>Worldwide Mode (802.11d)</b>	<p>Enable this setting if you wish to use this mode, and your Wireless stations support this mode.</p>

<b>Parameters</b>	
<b>Disassociated Timeout</b>	This determines how quickly a Wireless Station will be considered "Disassociated" with this AP, when no traffic is received. Enter the desired time period.
<b>Fragmentation</b>	Enter the preferred setting between 256 and 2346.
<b>Beacon Interval</b>	Enter the preferred setting between 0 and 3000.
<b>RTS/CTS Threshold</b>	Enter the preferred setting between 256 and 2346.
<b>Preamble Type</b>	Select the desired preamble type.
<b>Output Power Level</b>	Select the desired power output. Higher levels will give a greater range, but are also more likely to cause interference with other devices.
<b>Antenna Selection</b>	If your Access Point has only 1 antenna, there is only 1 option available. If your Access Point has 2 antennae, select the option which gives the best results in your location.
<b>802.11b (2.4GHz only)</b>	
<b>Protection Type</b>	Select the desired option.
<b>Short Slot Time</b>	Enable or disable this setting as required.
<b>Protection Mode</b>	Normally, this should be left at "Auto".
<b>Protection Rate</b>	Select the desired option.

# Chapter 4

# PC and Server Configuration



*This Chapter details the PC Configuration required for each PC on the local LAN.*

## Overview

All Wireless Stations need to have settings which match the Wireless Access Point. These settings depend on the mode in which the Access Point is being used.

- If using WEP or WPA-PSK, it is only necessary to ensure that each Wireless station's settings match those of the Wireless Access Point, as described below.
- For WPA-802.1x and 802.1x modes, configuration is much more complex. The Radius Server must be configured correctly, and setup of each Wireless station is also more complex.

## Using WEP

For each of the following items, each Wireless Station must have the same settings as the Wireless Access Point.

<b>Mode</b>	On each PC, the mode must be set to <i>Infrastructure</i> .
<b>SSID (ESSID)</b>	This must match the value used on the Wireless Access Point. The default value is <b>wireless</b> <b>Note! The SSID is case sensitive.</b>
<b>Wireless Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each Wireless station must be set to use WEP data encryption.</li><li>• The Key size (64 bit or 128 bit) must be set to match the Access Point.</li><li>• The keys values on the PC must match the key values on the Access Point.</li></ul> <b>Note:</b> On some systems, the "64 bit" key is shown as "40 bit" and "128 bit" is shown as "104 bit". This difference arises because the key input by the user is 24 bits less than the key size used for encryption.

## Using WPA-PSK

For each of the following items, each Wireless Station must have the same settings as the Wireless Access Point.

<b>Mode</b>	On each PC, the mode must be set to <i>Infrastructure</i> .
<b>SSID (ESSID)</b>	This must match the value used on the Wireless Access Point. The default value is <b>wireless</b> <b>Note! The SSID is case sensitive.</b>
<b>Wireless Security</b>	On each client, Wireless security must be set to WPA-PSK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Pre-shared Key</b> entered on the Access Point must also be entered on each Wireless client.</li> <li>• The <b>Encryption</b> method (e.g. TKIP, AES) must be set to match the Access Point.</li> </ul>

## Using WPA-802.1x

This is the most secure and most complex system.

802.1x mode provides greater security and centralized management, but it is more complex to configure.

### Wireless Station Configuration

For each of the following items, each Wireless Station must have the same settings as the Wireless Access Point.

<b>Mode</b>	On each PC, the mode must be set to <i>Infrastructure</i> .
<b>SSID (ESSID)</b>	This must match the value used on the Wireless Access Point. The default value is <b>wireless</b> <b>Note! The SSID is case sensitive.</b>
<b>802.1x Authentication</b>	Each client must obtain a Certificate which is used for authentication for the Radius Server.
<b>802.1x Encryption</b>	Typically, EAP-TLS is used. This is a dynamic key system, so keys do NOT have to be entered on each Wireless station.

### Radius Server Configuration

If using **WPA-802.1x** mode, the Radius Server on your network must be configured as follow:

- It must provide and accept **Certificates** for user authentication.
- There must be a **Client Login** for the Wireless Access Point itself.
  - The Wireless Access Point will use its Default Name as its Client Login name.
  - The *Shared Key*, set on the *Security* Screen of the Access Point, must match the *Shared Secret* value on the Radius Server.
- **Encryption** settings must be correct.

## 802.1x Server Setup (Windows 2000 Server)

This section describes using *Microsoft Internet Authentication Server* as the Radius Server, since it is the most common Radius Server available that supports the EAP-TLS authentication method.

The following services on the Windows 2000 Domain Controller (PDC) are also required:

- dhcpcd
- dns
- rras
- webservers (IIS)
- Radius Server (Internet Authentication Service)
- Certificate Authority

### Windows 2000 Domain Controller Setup

1. Run *dcpromo.exe* from the command prompt.
2. Follow all of the default prompts, ensure that DNS is installed and enabled during installation.

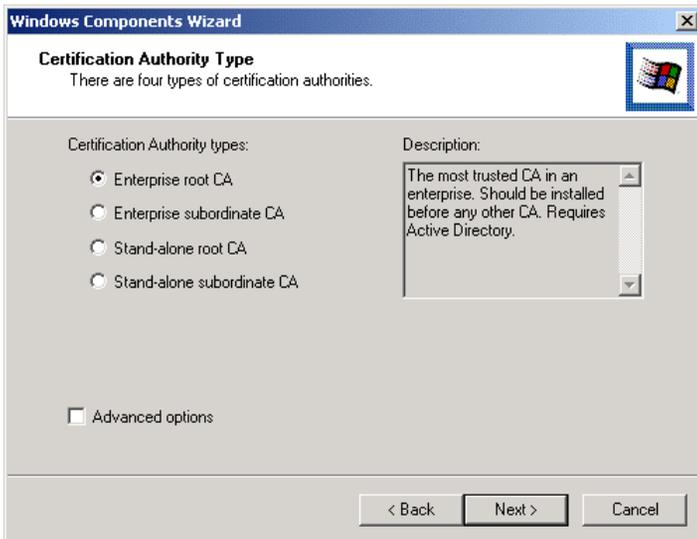
### Services Installation

1. Select the *Control Panel - Add/Remove Programs*.
2. Click *Add/Remove Windows Components* from the left side.
3. Ensure that the following components are activated (selected):
  - *Certificate Services*. After enabling this, you will see a warning that the computer cannot be renamed and joined after installing certificate services. Select *Yes* to select certificate services and continue
  - *World Wide Web Server*. Select *World Wide Web Server* on the *Internet Information Services (IIS)* component.
  - From the *Networking Services* category, select *Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)*, and *Internet Authentication Service* (DNS should already be selected and installed).



**Figure 21: Components Screen**

4. Click *Next*.
5. Select the *Enterprise root CA*, and click *Next*.



**Figure 22: Certification Screen**

6. Enter the information for the Certificate Authority, and click *Next*.

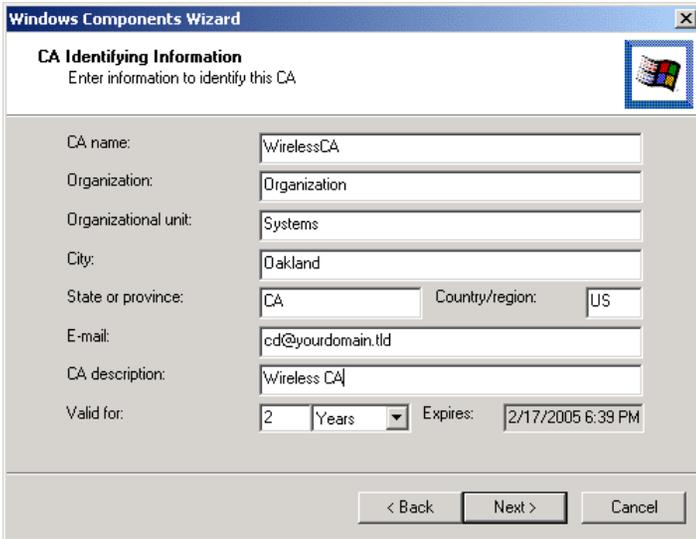


Figure 23: CA Screen

7. Click *Next* if you don't want to change the CA's configuration data.
8. Installation will warn you that Internet Information Services are running, and must be stopped before continuing. Click *Ok*, then *Finish*.

## DHCP server configuration

1. Click on the *Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - DHCP*
2. Right-click on the server entry as shown, and select *New Scope*.

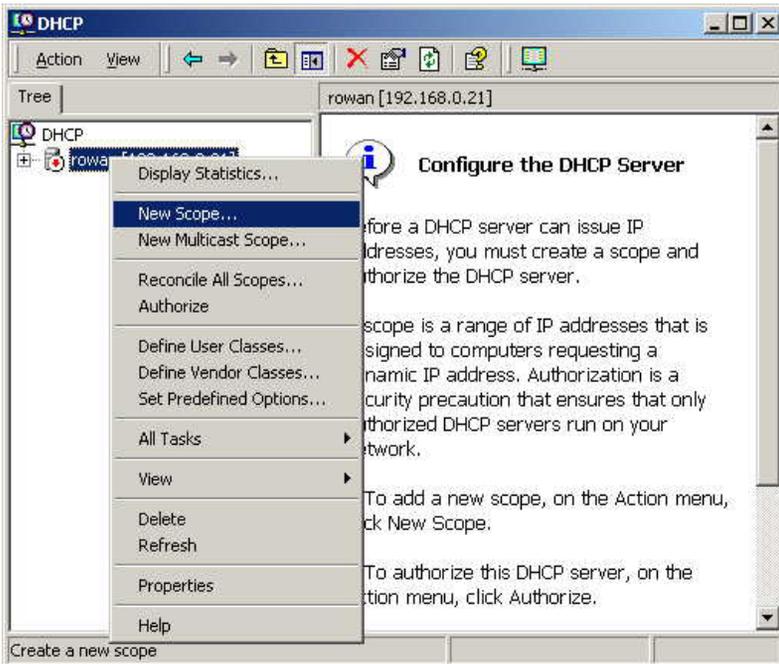


Figure 24: DHCP Screen

3. Click *Next* when the New Scope Wizard Begins.
4. Enter the name and description for the scope, click *Next*.
5. Define the IP address range. Change the subnet mask if necessary. Click *Next*.

**Figure 25: IP Address Screen**

6. Add exclusions in the address fields if required. If no exclusions are required, leave it blank. Click *Next*.
7. Change the *Lease Duration* time if preferred. Click *Next*.
8. Select *Yes, I want to configure these options now*, and click *Next*.
9. Enter the router address for the current subnet. The router address may be left blank if there is no router. Click *Next*.
10. For the Parent domain, enter the domain you specified for the domain controller setup, and enter the server's address for the IP address. Click *Next*.

**Figure 26: DNS Screen**

11. If you don't want a WINS server, just click *Next*.
12. Select *Yes, I want to activate this scope now*. Click *Next*, then *Finish*.
13. Right-click on the server, and select *Authorize*. It may take a few minutes to complete.

## Certificate Authority Setup

1. Select *Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Certification Authority*.
2. Right-click *Policy Settings*, and select *New - Certificate to Issue*.

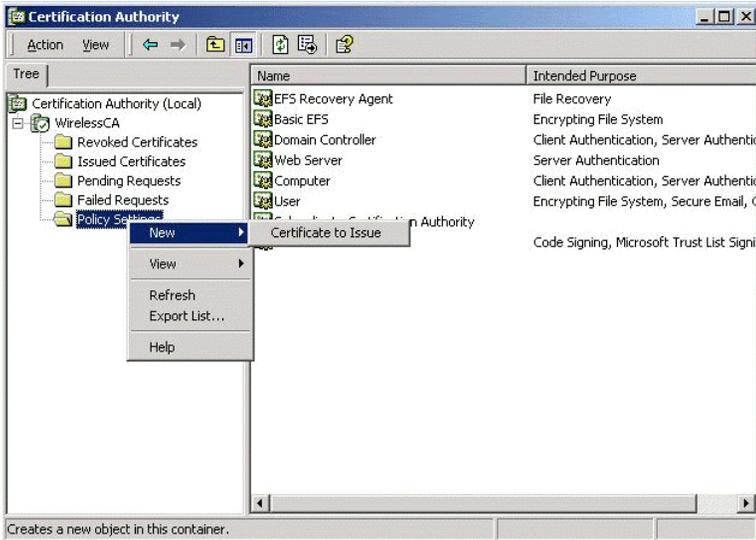


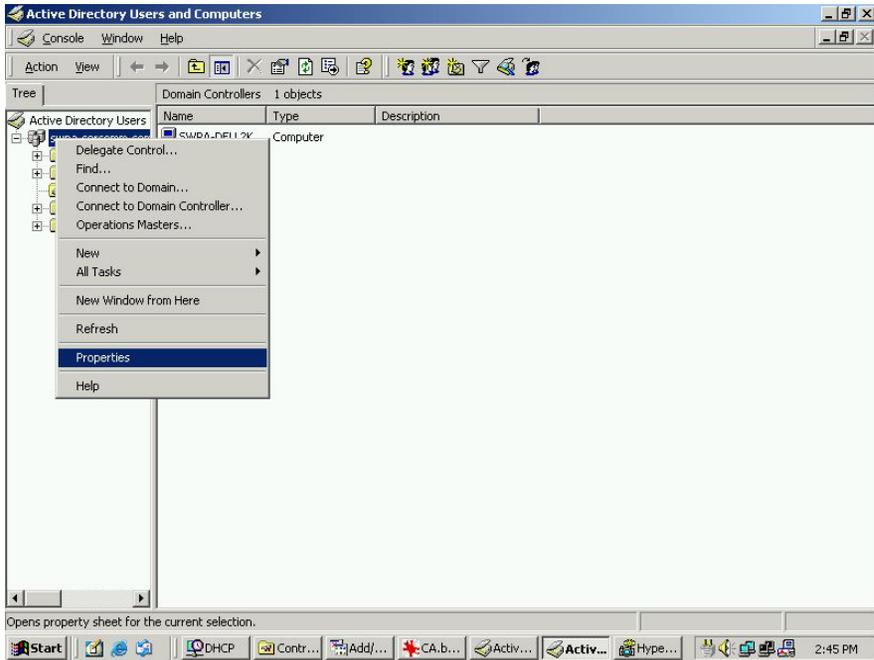
Figure 27: Certificate Authority Screen

3. Select *Authenticated Session* and *Smartcard Logon* (select more than one by holding down the Ctrl key). Click *OK*.



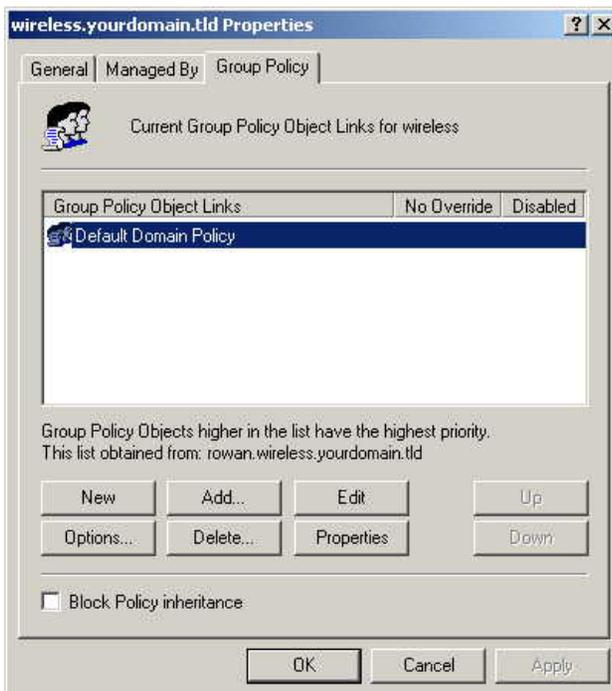
Figure 28: Template Screen

4. Select *Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Active Directory Users and Computers*.
5. Right-click on your active directory domain, and select *Properties*.



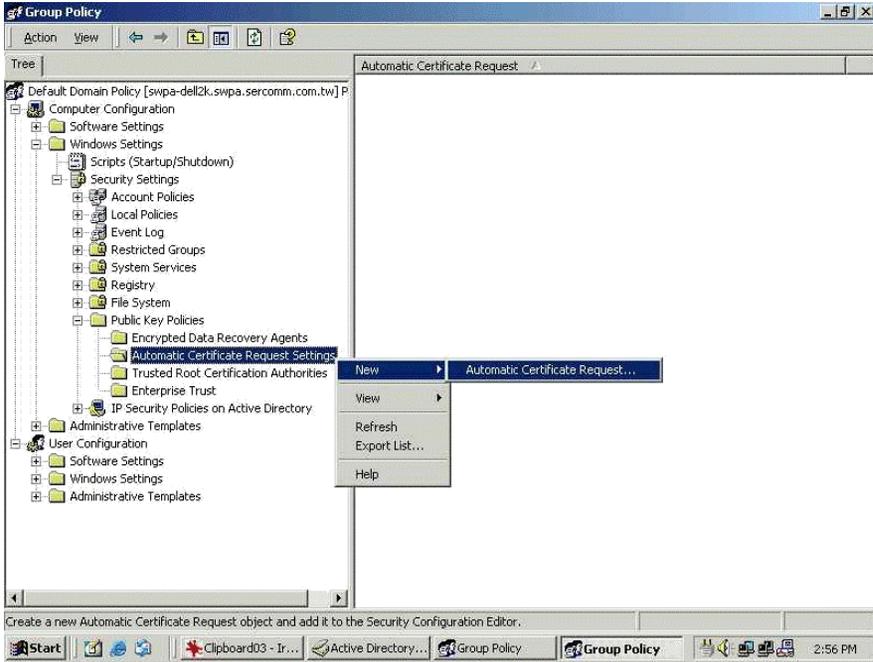
**Figure 29: Active Directory Screen**

6. Select the *Group Policy* tab, choose *Default Domain Policy* then click *Edit*.



**Figure 30: Group Policy Tab**

7. Select *Computer Configuration - Windows Settings - Security Settings - Public Key Policies*, right-click *Automatic Certificate Request Settings - New - Automatic Certificate Request*.



**Figure 31: Group Policy Screen**

8. When the Certificate Request Wizard appears, click *Next*.
9. Select *Computer*, then click *Next*.

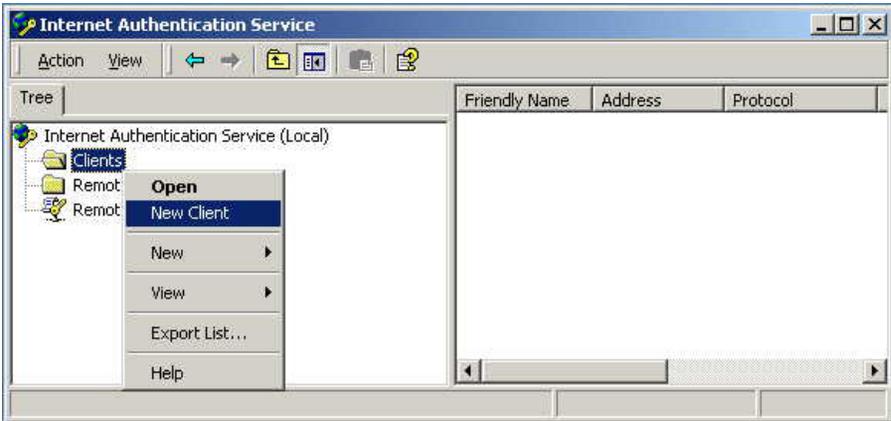


**Figure 32: Certificate Template Screen**

10. Ensure that your certificate authority is checked, then click *Next*.
11. Review the policy change information and click *Finish*.
12. Click *Start - Run*, type `cmd` and press enter.  
 Enter `secdit /refreshpolicy machine_policy`  
 This command may take a few minutes to take effect.

## Internet Authentication Service (Radius) Setup

1. Select *Start - Programs - Administrative Tools - Internet Authentication Service*
2. Right-click on *Clients*, and select *New Client*.



**Figure 33: Service Screen**

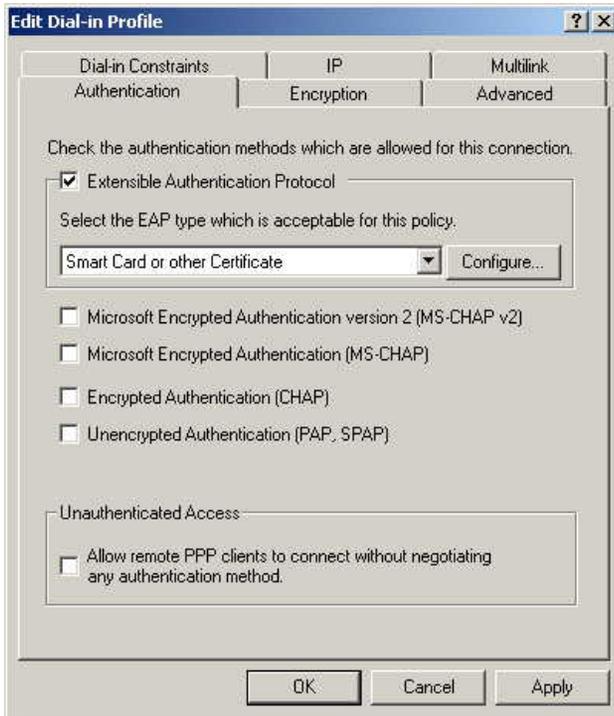
3. Enter a name for the access point, click *Next*.
4. Enter the address or name of the Wireless Access Point, and set the shared secret, as entered on the *Security Settings* of the Wireless Access Point.
5. Click *Finish*.
6. Right-click on *Remote Access Policies*, select *New Remote Access Policy*.
7. Assuming you are using EAP-TLS, name the policy `eap-tls`, and click *Next*.
8. Click *Add...*  
If you don't want to set any restrictions and a condition is required, select *Day-And-Time-Restrictions*, and click *Add...*



**Figure 34: Attribute Screen**

9. Click *Permitted*, then *OK*. Select *Next*.
10. Select *Grant remote access permission*. Click *Next*.

11. Click *Edit Profile...* and select the *Authentication* tab. Enable *Extensible Authentication Protocol*, and select *Smart Card or other Certificate*. Deselect other authentication methods listed. Click *OK*.

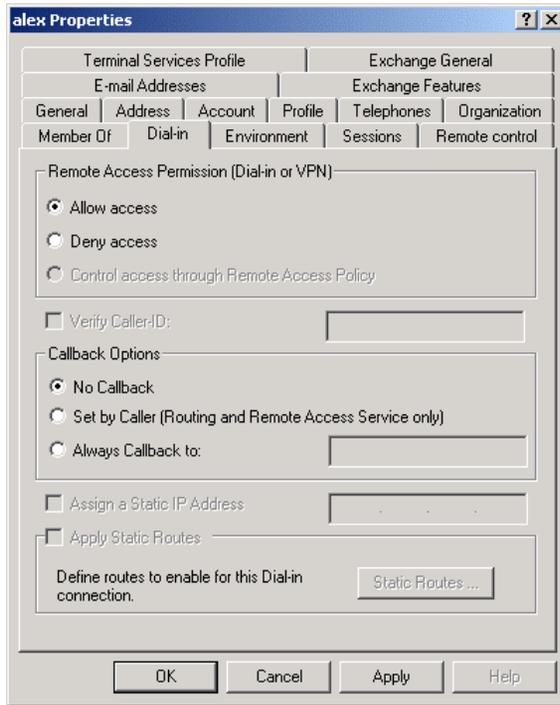


**Figure 35: Authentication Screen**

12. Select *No* if you don't want to view the help for EAP. Click *Finish*.

## Remote Access Login for Users

1. Select *Start - Programs - Administrative Tools- Active Directory Users and Computers*.
2. Double click on the user who you want to enable.
3. Select the *Dial-in* tab, and enable *Allow access*. Click *OK*.



**Figure 36: Dial-in Screen**

## 802.1x Client Setup on Windows XP

Windows XP ships with a complete 802.1x client implementation. If using Windows 2000, you can install SP3 (Service Pack 3) to gain the same functionality.

If you don't have either of these systems, you must use the 802.1x client software provided with your wireless adapter. Refer to your vendor's documentation for setup instructions.

The following instructions assume that:

- You are using Windows XP
- You are connecting to a Windows 2000 server for authentication.
- You already have a login (User name and password) on the Windows 2000 server.

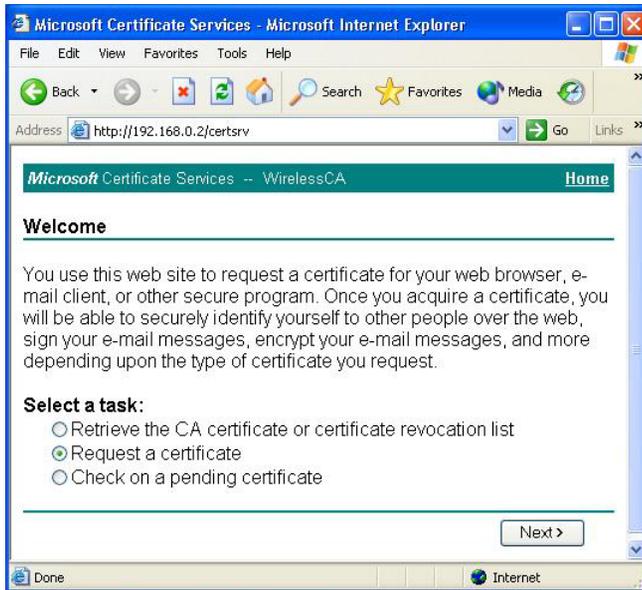
### Client Certificate Setup

1. Connect to a network which doesn't require port authentication.
2. Start your Web Browser. In the *Address* box, enter the IP address of the Windows 2000 Server, followed by */certsrv*  
e.g  
`http://192.168.0.2/certsrv`
3. You will be prompted for a user name and password. Enter the *User name* and *Password* assigned to you by your network administrator, and click *OK*.



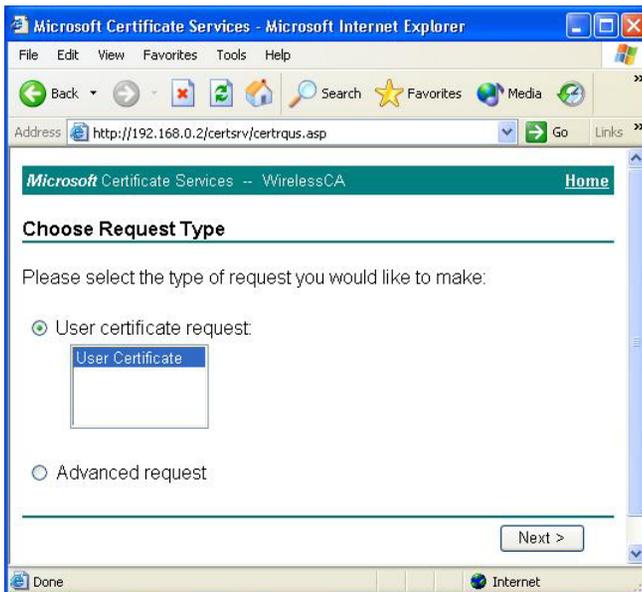
**Figure 37: Connect Screen**

4. On the first screen (below), select *Request a certificate*, click *Next*.



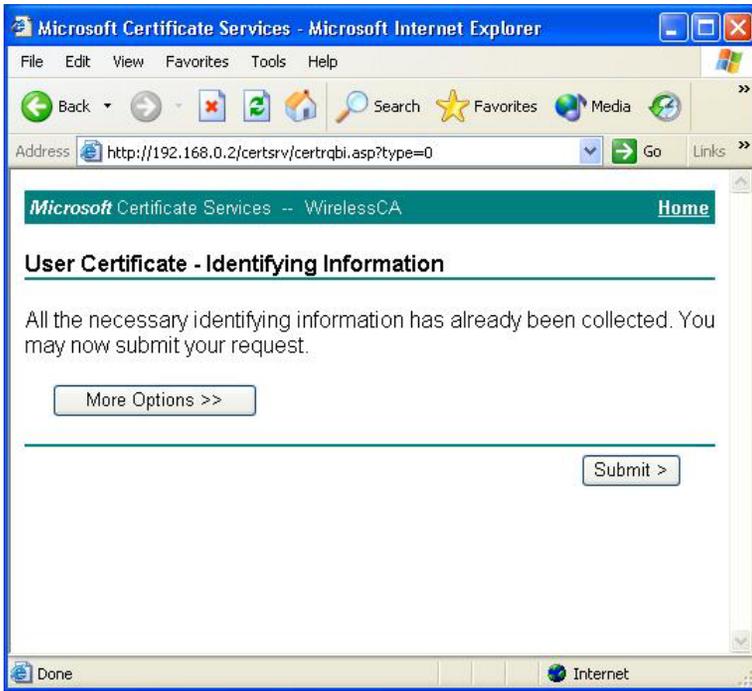
**Figure 38: Wireless CA Screen**

5. Select *User certificate request* and select *User Certificate*, then click *Next*.



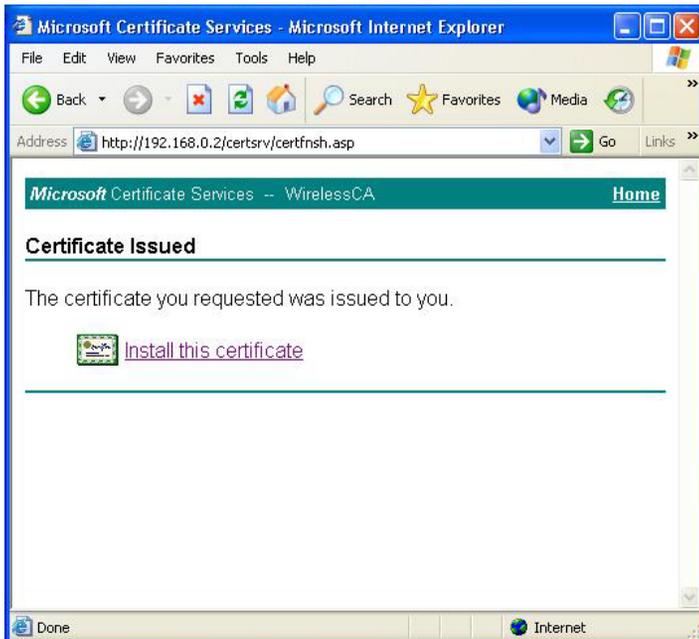
**Figure 39: Request Type Screen**

6. Click *Submit*.



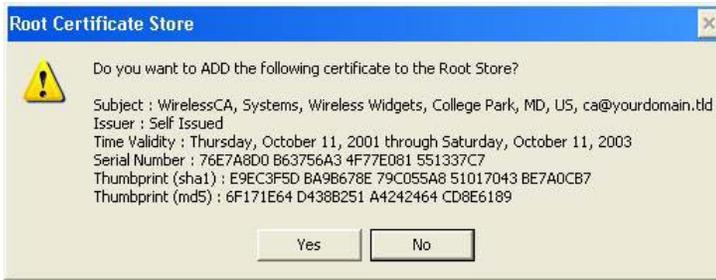
**Figure 40: Identifying Information Screen**

7. A message will be displayed, then the certificate will be returned to you. Click *Install this certificate*.



**Figure 41: Certificate Issued Screen**

8. . You will receive a confirmation message. Click *Yes*.

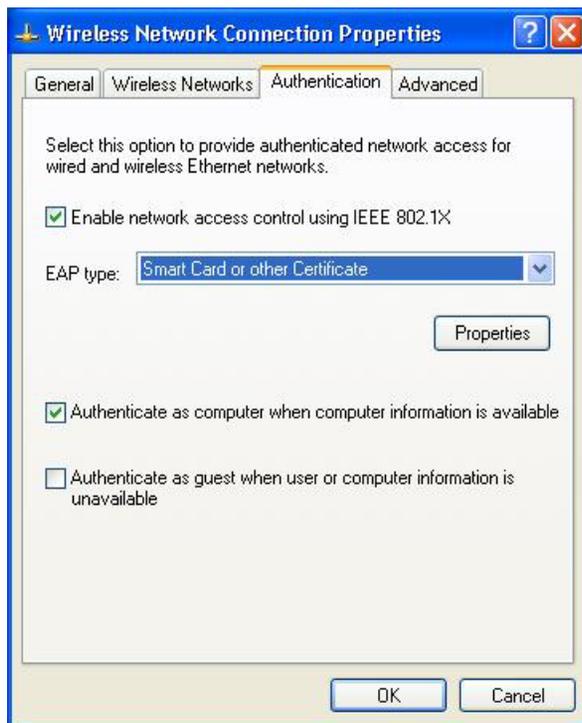


**Figure 42: Root Certificate Screen**

9. Certificate setup is now complete.

## 802.1x Authentication Setup

1. Open the properties for the wireless connection, by selecting *Start - Control Panel - Network Connections*.
2. Right Click on the *Wireless Network Connection*, and select *Properties*.
3. Select the *Authentication* Tab, and ensure that *Enable network access control using IEEE 802.1X* is selected, and *Smart Card or other Certificate* is selected from the EAP type.



**Figure 43: Authentication Tab**

## Encryption Settings

The Encryption settings must match the APs (Access Points) on the Wireless network you wish to join.

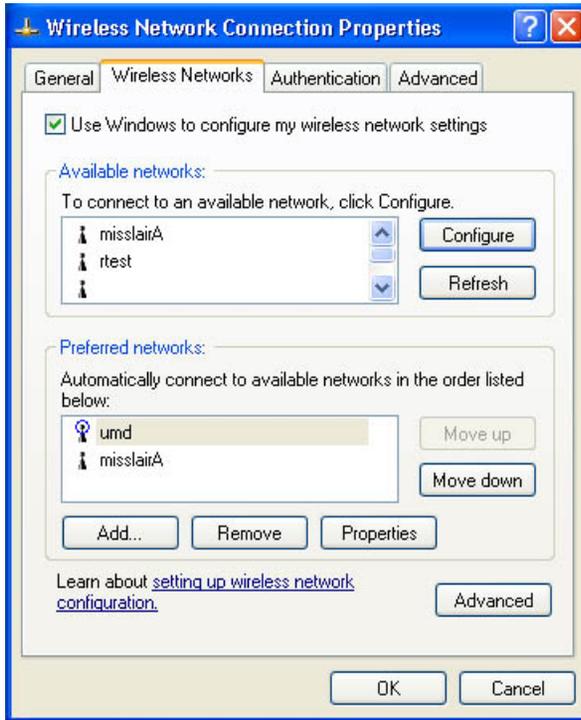
- Windows XP will detect any available Wireless networks, and allow you to configure each network independently.

- Your network administrator can advise you of the correct settings for each network. 802.1x networks typically use EAP-TLS. This is a dynamic key system, so there is no need to enter key values.

## Enabling Encryption

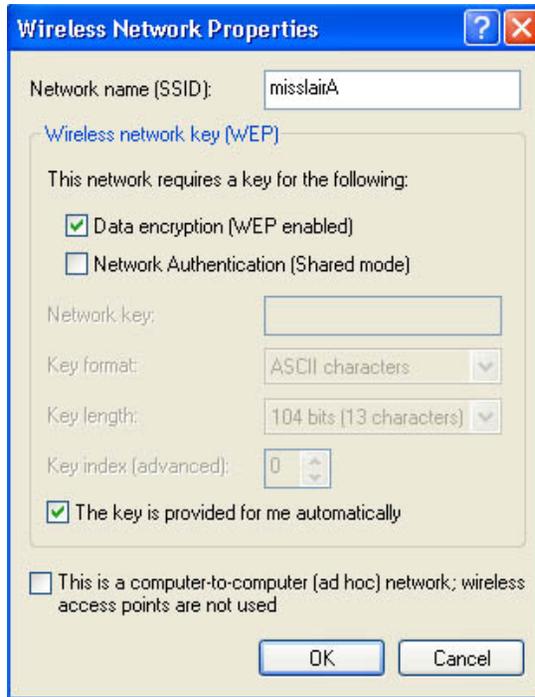
To enable encryption for a wireless network, follow this procedure:

1. Click on the *Wireless Networks* tab.



**Figure 44: Wireless Networks Screen**

2. Select the wireless network from the *Available Networks* list, and click *Configure*.
3. Select and enter the correct values, as advised by your Network Administrator. For example, to use EAP-TLS, you would enable *Data encryption*, and click the checkbox for the setting *The key is provided for me automatically*, as shown below.



**Figure 45: Properties Screen**

Setup for Windows XP and 802.1x client is now complete.

## Using 802.1x Mode (without WPA)

This is very similar to using WPA-802.1x.

The only difference is that on your client, you must NOT enable the setting *The key is provided for me automatically*.

Instead, you must enter the WEP key manually, ensuring it matches the WEP key used on the Access Point.

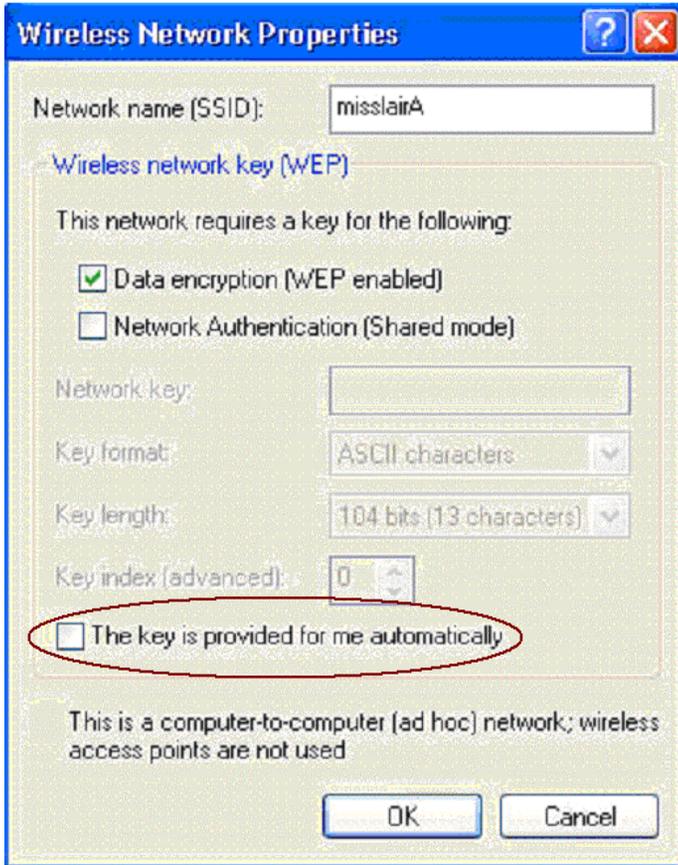


Figure 46: Properties Screen

**Note:**

On some systems, the "64 bit" WEP key is shown as "40 bit" and the "128 bit" WEP key is shown as "104 bit". This difference arises because the key input by the user is 24 bits less than the key size used for encryption.

## Chapter 5

# Operation and Status



*This Chapter details the operation of the Wireless Access Point and the status screens.*

## Operation

Once both the Wireless Access Point and the PCs are configured, operation is automatic.

However, you may need to perform the following operations on a regular basis.

- If using the *Access Control* feature, update the *Trusted PC* database as required. (See *Access Control* in Chapter 3 for details.)
- If using 802.1x mode, update the *User Login* data on the Windows 2000 Server, and configure the client PCs, as required.

## Status Screen

Use the *Status* link on the main menu to view this screen.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Status" with a dark blue background and a light blue map of the United States on the left. The content is organized into three sections: "Access Point", "TCP/IP", and "Wireless". Each section lists configuration parameters and their values. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: "Statistics", "Log", "Stations", and "Help".

Section	Parameter	Value
Access Point	Name	SC000012
	MAC Address	00:C0:02:00:00:12
	Domain	Unspecified
	Firmware Version	Version 1.1 Release 23
TCP/IP	IP Address	192.168.0.100
	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
	Gateway	192.168.0.1
	DHCP Client	Enabled
Wireless	SSID	wireless
	Channel/Frequency	1 (Automatic)
	Wireless Mode	802.11b and 802.11g
	Operating Mode	Wireless Access Point
	Authentication	Open System
	Encryption	None
Access Control	Disable	

Buttons: Statistics, Log, Stations, Help

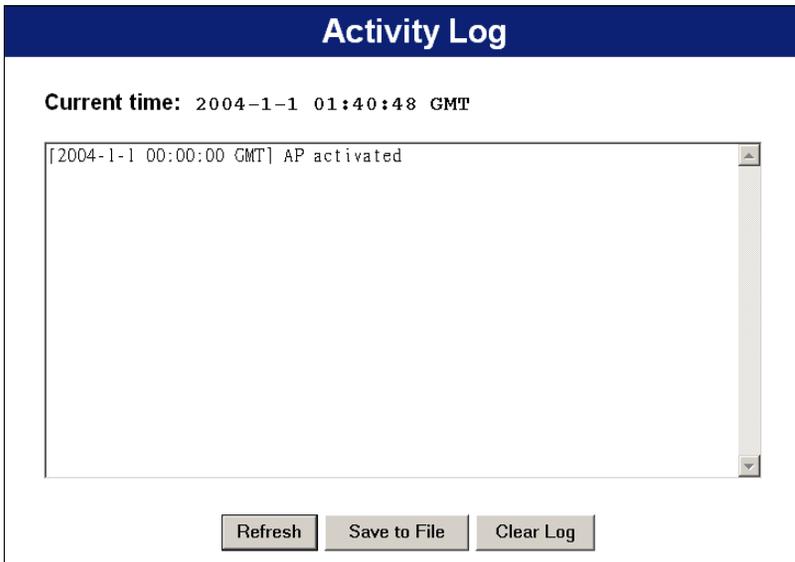
Figure 47: Status Screen

**Data - Status Screen**

<b>Access Point</b>	
<b>Access Point Name</b>	The current name will be displayed.
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC (physical) address of the Wireless Access Point.
<b>Domain</b>	The region or domain, as selected on the Basic Wireless screen.
<b>Firmware Version</b>	The version of the firmware currently installed.
<b>TCP/IP</b>	
<b>IP Address</b>	The IP Address of the Wireless Access Point.
<b>Subnet Mask</b>	The Network Mask (Subnet Mask) for the IP Address above.
<b>Gateway</b>	Enter the Gateway for the LAN segment to which the Wireless Access Point is attached (the same value as the PCs on that LAN segment).
<b>DHCP Client</b>	This indicates whether the current IP address was obtained from a DHCP Server on your network. It will display "Enabled" or "Disabled".
<b>Wireless</b>	
<b>SSID</b>	The current SSID.
<b>Channel/Frequency</b>	The Channel currently in use is displayed.
<b>Mode</b>	The current operational mode is displayed.
<b>Security</b>	
<b>Authentication</b>	This displays the current Authentication setting.
<b>Encryption</b>	This displays the current Encryption setting.
<b>Access Control</b>	This indicates whether or not the MAC-level "Access Control" feature is enabled.
<b>Buttons</b>	
<b>Log</b>	Click this to open a sub-window where you can view the activity log.
<b>Stations</b>	Click this to open a sub-window where you can view the list of all current Wireless Stations using the Access Point.
<b>Statistics</b>	Click this to open a sub-window where you can view Statistics on data transmitted or received by the Access Point.

## Activity Log

This screen is displayed when the *Log* button on the *Status* screen is clicked.



**Figure 48: Activity Log Screen**

### Data - Activity Log

Data	
<b>Current Time</b>	The system date and time is displayed.
<b>Log</b>	The Log shows details of the existing connections to the Wireless Access Point.
Buttons	
<b>Refresh</b>	Update the data on screen.
<b>Save to file</b>	Save the log to a file on your pc.
<b>Clear Log</b>	This will delete all data currently in the Log. This will make it easier to read new messages.

## Station List

This screen is displayed when the *Stations* button on the *Status* screen is clicked.



Figure 49 Station List Screen

### Data - Station List Screen

Station List	
<b>MAC Address</b>	The MAC (physical) address of each Wireless Station is displayed.
<b>Mode</b>	The mode of each Wireless Station.
<b>Status</b>	The current status of each Wireless Station is displayed.
<b>Refresh Button</b>	Update the data on screen.

## Statistics Screen

This screen is displayed when the *2.4GHz Statistics* button on the *Status* screen is clicked. It shows details of the traffic flowing through the Wireless Access Point.

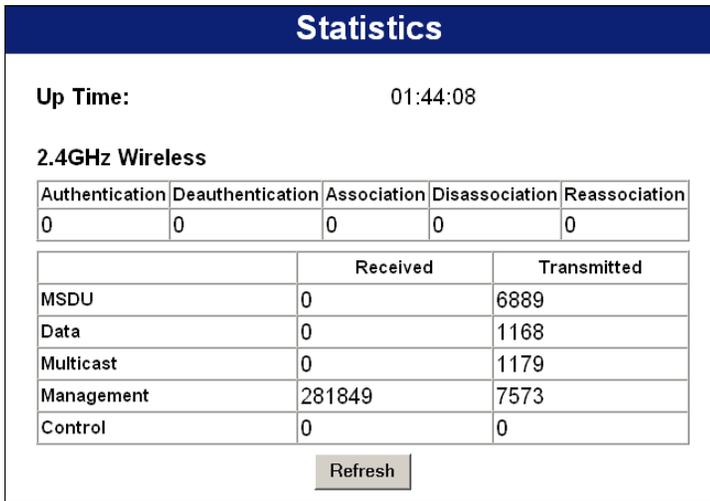


Figure 50: Statistics Screen

## Data - Statistics Screen

System Up Time	
System Up Time	This indicates how long the system has been running since the last restart or reboot.
2.4GHz Wireless	
Authentication	The number of "Authentication" packets received. Authentication is the process of identification between the AP and the client.
Deauthentication	The number of "Deauthentication" packets received. Deauthentication is the process of ending an existing authentication relationship.
Association	The number of "Association" packets received. Association creates a connection between the AP and the client. Usually, clients associate with only one (1) AP at any time.
Disassociation	The number of "Disassociation" packets received. Disassociation breaks the existing connection between the AP and the client.
Reassociation	The number of "Reassociation" packets received. Reassociation is the service that enables an established association (between AP and client) to be transferred from one AP to another (or the same) AP.
Wireless	
MSDU	Number of valid Data packets transmitted to or received from Wireless Stations, at application level.
Data	Number of valid Data packets transmitted to or received from Wireless Stations, at driver level.
Multicast Packets	Number of Broadcast packets transmitted to or received from Wireless Stations, using Multicast transmission.

<b>Management</b>	Number of Management packets transmitted to or received from Wireless Stations.
<b>Control</b>	Number of Control packets transmitted to or received from Wireless Stations.

# Chapter 6

# Other Settings & Features

# 6

*This Chapter explains when and how to use the Wireless Access Point's "Management" Features.*

## Overview

This Chapter covers the following features, available on the Wireless Access Point's **Management** menu.

- Admin Login
- Config File
- Upgrade Firmware

## Admin Login Screen

The Admin Login screen allows you to assign a password to the Wireless Access Point. This password limits access to the configuration interface. The default password is *password*. It is recommended that this be changed, using this screen.



**Figure 51: Admin Login Screen**

### Data - Admin Login Screen

<b>User Name</b>	Enter the user name here
<b>New Password</b>	Enter the new password here
<b>Repeat New Password</b>	Re-enter the new password in this field.

You will be prompted for the password when you connect, as shown below.



**Figure 52: Password Dialog**

Enter the *User Name* and *Password*, as set on the *Admin Login* screen above.

## Config File

This screen allows you to Backup (download) the configuration file, and to restore (upload) a previously-saved configuration file.

You can also set the Wireless Access Point back to its factory default settings.

To reach this screen, select *Config File* in the **Management** section of the menu.

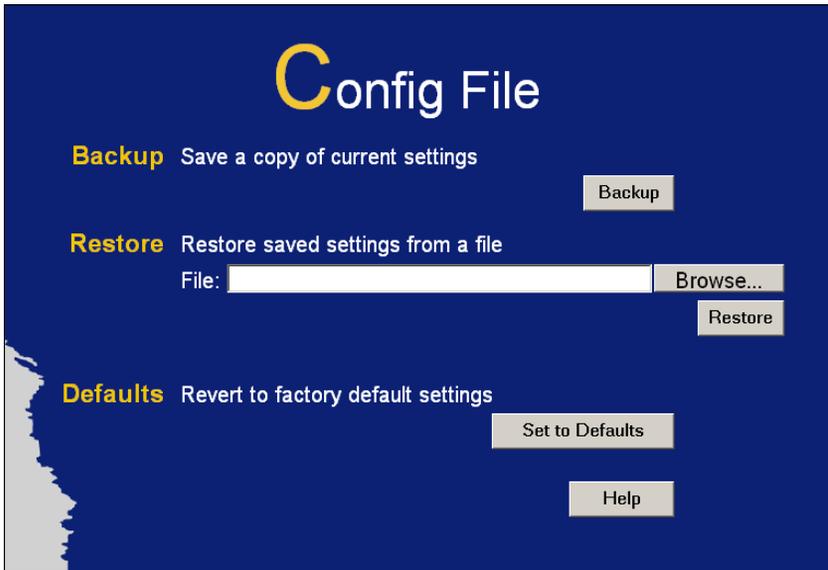


Figure 53: Config File Screen

### Data - Config File Screen

Backup	
Save a copy of current settings	Click the <i>Backup</i> button to download the current settings to a file on your PC.
Restore	
Restore saved settings from a file	<p>If you have a previously-saved configuration file, you can use this to restore those settings by uploading the file.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click the <i>Browse</i> button and navigate to the location of the configuration file.</li> <li>2. Select the upgrade file. Its name will appear in the <i>File</i> field.</li> <li>3. Click the <i>Restore</i> button to commence the upload.</li> <li>4. The Wireless Access Point will need to restart, and will be unavailable during the restart. All exiting connections will be broken.</li> </ol>
Defaults	
Revert to factory default settings	<p>Use this to set the Wireless Access Point back to its factory default settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Click <i>Set to Defaults</i> to start the procedure.</li> <li>• The Wireless Access Point will need to restart, and will be unavailable during the restart. All exiting connections will be broken.</li> </ul>

# SNMP

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is only useful if you have a SNMP program on your PC. To reach this screen, select *SNMP* in the **Management** section of the menu.



Figure 54: SNMP Screen

## Data - SNMP Screen

General	
<b>Enable SNMP</b>	Use this to enable or disable SNMP as required
<b>Community</b>	Enter the community string, usually either "Public" or "Private".
<b>Access Rights</b>	Select the desired option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read-only - Data can be read, but not changed.</li> <li>• Read/Write - Data can be read, and setting changed.</li> </ul>
Managers	
<b>Any Station</b>	The IP address of the manager station is not checked.
<b>Only this station</b>	The IP address is checked, and must match the address you enter in the IP address field provided.  If selected, you must enter the IP address of the required station.
Traps	
<b>Disable</b>	Traps are not used.
<b>Broadcast</b>	Select this to have Traps broadcast on your network. This makes them available to any PC.
<b>Send to</b>	Select this to have Trap messages sent to the specified PC only. If selected, you must enter the IP Address of the desired PC.
<b>Trap version</b>	Select the desired option, as supported by your SNMP Management program.

## Firmware Upgrade

The firmware (software) in the Wireless Access Point can be upgraded using your Web Browser.

You must first download the upgrade file, and then select *Upgrade Firmware* in the **Management** section of the menu. You will see a screen like the following.



Figure 55: Firmware Upgrade Screen

### To perform the Firmware Upgrade:

1. Click the *Browse* button and navigate to the location of the upgrade file.
2. Select the upgrade file. Its name will appear in the *Upgrade File* field.
3. Click the *Upgrade* button to commence the firmware upgrade.



**The Wireless Access Point is unavailable during the upgrade process, and must restart when the upgrade is completed. Any connections to or through the Wireless Access Point will be lost.**

# Appendix A

## Specifications



### Wireless Access Point

#### Hardware Specifications

CPU	AR2312
Radio-on-Chip	AR2112
DRAM	8 Mbytes (Expand to 64MB)
Flash ROM	2 Mbytes (Expand to 8MB)
LAN port	1 x Auto-MDIX RJ 45 for 10/100Mbps Ethernet
Wireless Interface	<p>Embedded Atheros solution</p> <p>Network Standard IEEE 802.11b (Wi-Fi™) and IEEE 802.11g compliance</p> <p>OFDM; 802.11b: CCK (11 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps), DQPSK (2 Mbps), DBPSK (1 Mbps)</p> <p>Operating Frequencies 2.412-2.497 GHz</p> <p>Operating Channels 802.11g: 13 for North America, 13 for Europe (ETSI), 14 for Japan</p> <p>802.11b: 11 for North America, 14 for Japan, 13 for Europe (ETSI)</p>
Operating temperature	0~55°C
Storage temperature	-20°C~70°C
Power Adapter	DC 24V/500mA
Dimensions	141mm (W) x 100mm (D) x 27mm (H)

#### Wireless Specifications

Receive Sensitivity at 11Mbps	min. -85dBm
Receive Sensitivity at 5.5Mbps	min. -89dBm
Receive Sensitivity at 2Mbps	min. -90dBm
Receive Sensitivity at 1Mbps	min. -93dBm
Maximum Receive Level	min. -5dBm
Transmit Power	18 dBm
Modulation	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum BPSK / QPSK / CCK
Throughput	Up to 19 Mbps

Operating Range	<p>Indoors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 Meters (100ft.) @ 11Mbps</li> <li>• 50 Meters (165ft.) @ 5.5Mbps</li> <li>• 70 Meters (230ft.) @ 2Mbps</li> <li>• 91 Meters (300ft.) @ 1Mbps</li> </ul> <p>Outdoors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 152 Meters (500ft.) @ 11Mbps</li> <li>• 270 Meters (885ft.) @ 5.5Mbps</li> <li>• 396 Meters (1300ft.) @ 2 Mbps</li> <li>• 457 Meters (1500ft.) @ 1 Mbps</li> </ul>
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## Software Specifications

Feature	Details
Wireless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access point support</li> <li>• Roaming supported</li> <li>• IEEE 802.11g/11b compliance</li> <li>• Supper G (up to 108Mbps)</li> <li>• Auto Sensing Open System / Share Key authentication</li> <li>• Wireless Channels Support</li> <li>• Automatic Wireless Channel Selection</li> <li>• Antenna selection</li> <li>• Tx Power Adjustment</li> <li>• Country Selection</li> <li>• Preamble Type: long or short support</li> <li>• RTS Threshold Adjustment</li> <li>• Fragmentation Threshold Adjustment</li> <li>• Beacon Interval Adjustment</li> <li>• SSID assignment</li> </ul>
Operation Mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common AP</li> <li>• Repeater</li> <li>• Client AP</li> </ul>
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open, shared, WPA, and WPA-PSK authentication</li> <li>• 802.1x support</li> <li>• EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, PEAP</li> <li>• Block inter-wireless station communication</li> <li>• Block SSID broadcast</li> </ul>
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web based configuration</li> <li>• RADIUS Accounting</li> <li>• RADIUS-On feature</li> <li>• RADIUS Accounting update</li> <li>• CLI</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Message Log</li><li>• Access Control list file support</li><li>• Configuration file Backup/Restore</li><li>• Statistics support</li><li>• Device discovery program</li><li>• Windows Utility</li></ul>
Other Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DHCP client</li><li>• WINS client</li></ul>
Firmware Upgrade	HTTP, FTP network protocol download

## **FCC Statement**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

To assure continued compliance, any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. (Example - use only shielded interface cables when connecting to computer or peripheral devices).

## **FCC Radiation Exposure Statement**

This equipment complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with a minimum distance of 20 centimeters between the radiator and your body.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

# Appendix B

## Troubleshooting



### Overview

This chapter covers some common problems that may be encountered while using the Wireless Access Point and some possible solutions to them. If you follow the suggested steps and the Wireless Access Point still does not function properly, contact your dealer for further advice.

### General Problems

**Problem 1:** Can't connect to the Wireless Access Point to configure it.

**Solution 1:** Check the following:

- The Wireless Access Point is properly installed, LAN connections are OK, and it is powered ON. Check the LEDs for port status.
- Ensure that your PC and the Wireless Access Point are on the same network segment. (If you don't have a router, this must be the case.)
- If your PC is set to "Obtain an IP Address automatically" (DHCP client), restart it.
- You can use the following method to determine the IP address of the Wireless Access Point, and then try to connect using the IP address, instead of the name.

#### To Find the Access Point's IP Address

1. Open a MS-DOS Prompt or Command Prompt Window.
2. Use the Ping command to "ping" the Wireless Access Point. Enter ping followed by the Default Name of the Wireless Access Point.  
e.g.  
`ping SC003318`
3. Check the output of the ping command to determine the IP address of the Wireless Access Point, as shown below.

```
PDdosnt
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\>ping sc003318

Pinging sc003318 [192.168.0.51] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.51: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=64
```

Figure 56: Ping

If your PC uses a Fixed (Static) IP address, ensure that it is using an IP Address which is compatible with the Wireless Access Point. (If no DHCP Server is found, the Wireless Access Point will default to an IP Address and Mask of 192.168.0.228 and 255.255.255.0.) On Windows PCs, you can use *Control Panel-Network* to check the *Properties* for the TCP/IP protocol.

**Problem 2:** My PC can't connect to the LAN via the Wireless Access Point.

**Solution 2** Check the following:

- The SSID and WEP settings on the PC match the settings on the Wireless Access Point.
- On the PC, the wireless mode is set to "Infrastructure"
- If using the *Access Control* feature, the PC's name and address is in the *Trusted Stations* list.
- If using 802.1x mode, ensure the PC's 802.1x software is configured correctly. See Chapter 4 for details of setup for the Windows XP 802.1x client. If using a different client, refer to the vendor's documentation.



### Overview

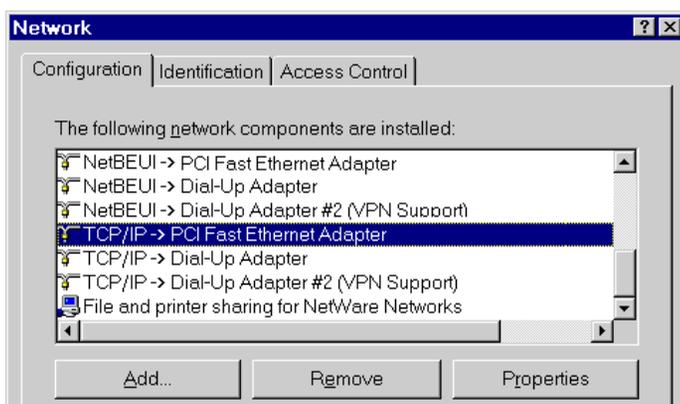
Normally, no changes need to be made.

- By default, the Wireless Access Point will act as a DHCP client, automatically obtaining a suitable IP Address (and related information) from your DHCP Server.
- If using Fixed (specified) IP addresses on your LAN (instead of a DHCP Server), there is no need to change the TCP/IP of each PC. Just configure the Wireless Access Point to match your existing LAN.

The following sections provide details about checking the TCP/IP settings for various types of Windows, should that be necessary.

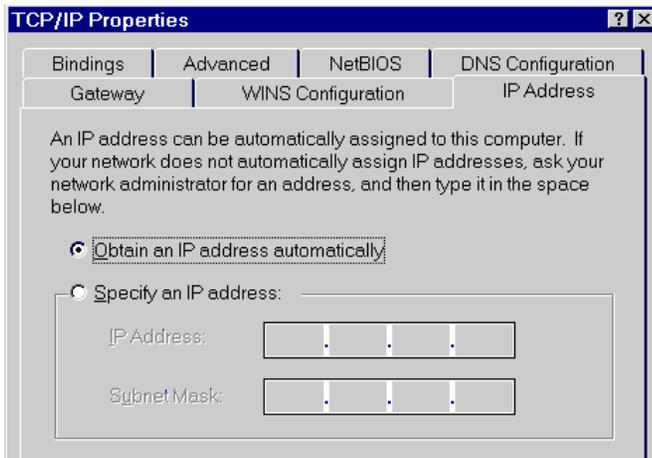
### Checking TCP/IP Settings - Windows 9x/ME:

1. Select *Control Panel - Network*. You should see a screen like the following:



**Figure 57: Network Configuration**

2. Select the *TCP/IP* protocol for your network card.
3. Click on the *Properties* button. You should then see a screen like the following.



**Figure 58: IP Address (Win 95)**

Ensure your TCP/IP settings are correct, as follows:

### Using DHCP

To use DHCP, select the radio button *Obtain an IP Address automatically*. This is the default Windows settings. To work correctly, you need a DHCP server on your LAN.

### Using "Specify an IP Address"

If your PC is already configured for a fixed (specified) IP address, no changes are required.

(The Administrator should configure the Wireless Access Point with a fixed IP address from the same address range used on the PCs.)

## Checking TCP/IP Settings - Windows NT4.0

1. Select *Control Panel - Network*, and, on the *Protocols* tab, select the TCP/IP protocol, as shown below.

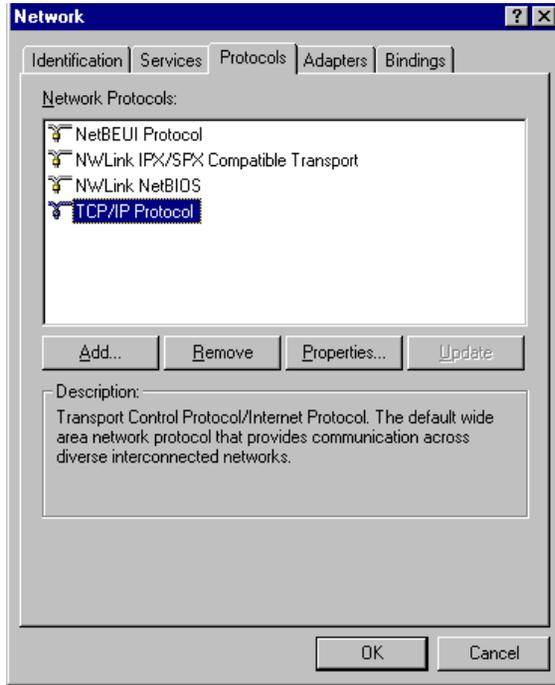


Figure 59: Windows NT4.0 - TCP/IP

2. Click the *Properties* button to see a screen like the one below.

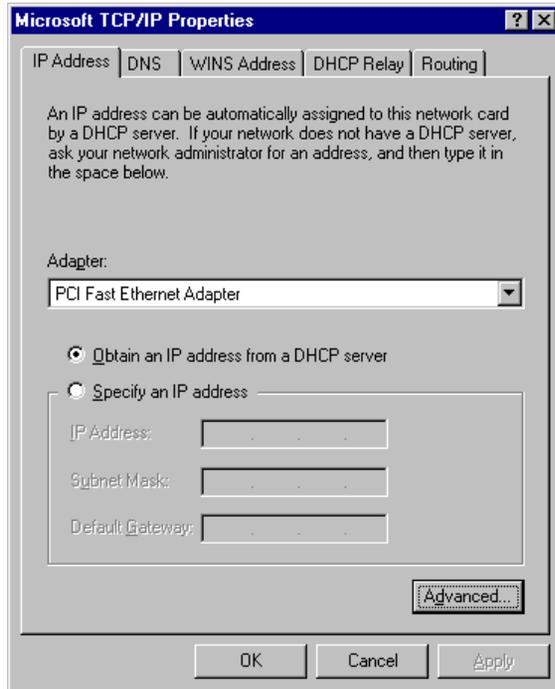


Figure 60: Windows NT4.0 - IP Address

3. Select the network card for your LAN.
4. Select the appropriate radio button - *Obtain an IP address from a DHCP Server* or *Specify an IP Address*, as explained below.

### **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP Server**

This is the default Windows setting. This is the default Windows settings. To work correctly, you need a DHCP server on your LAN.

### **Using "Specify an IP Address"**

If your PC is already configured for a fixed (specified) IP address, no changes are required.

(The Administrator should configure the Wireless Access Point with a fixed IP address from the same address range used on the PCs.)

## Checking TCP/IP Settings - Windows 2000

1. Select *Control Panel - Network and Dial-up Connection*.
2. Right click the *Local Area Connection* icon and select *Properties*. You should see a screen like the following:

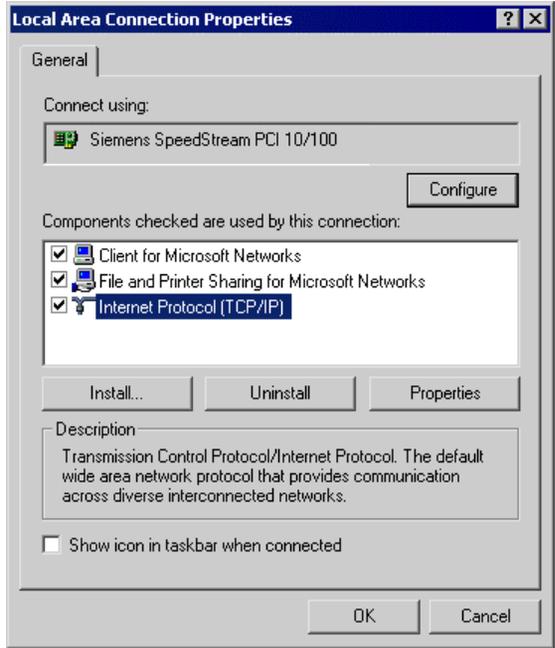


Figure 61: Network Configuration (Win 2000)

3. Select the *TCP/IP* protocol for your network card.
4. Click on the *Properties* button. You should then see a screen like the following.

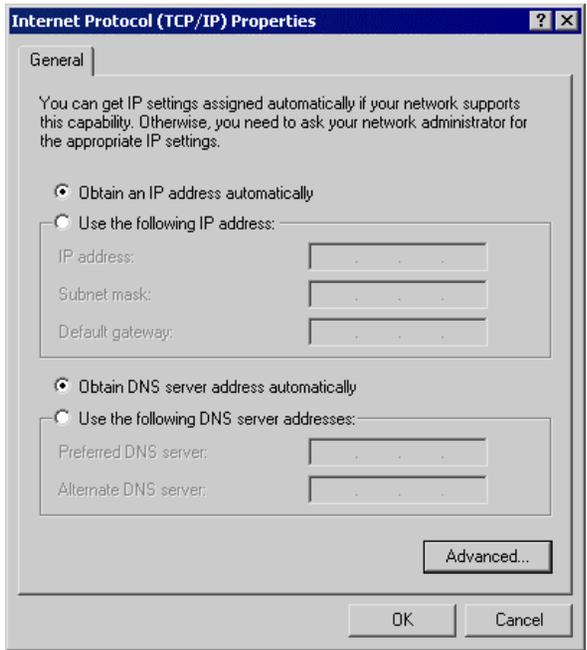


Figure 62: TCP/IP Properties (Win 2000)

5. Ensure your TCP/IP settings are correct:

### **Using DHCP**

To use DHCP, select the radio button *Obtain an IP Address automatically*. This is the default Windows setting. This is the default Windows settings. To work correctly, you need a DHCP server on your LAN.

### **Using a fixed IP Address ("Use the following IP Address")**

If your PC is already configured for a fixed (specified) IP address, no changes are required.

(The Administrator should configure the Wireless Access Point with a fixed IP address from the same address range used on the PCs.)

## Checking TCP/IP Settings - Windows XP

1. Select *Control Panel - Network Connection*.
2. Right click the *Local Area Connection* and choose *Properties*. You should see a screen like the following:

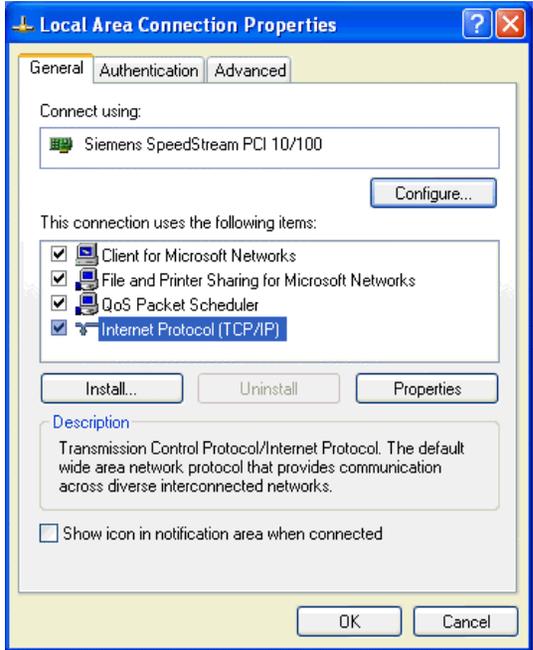


Figure 63: Network Configuration (Windows XP)

3. Select the *TCP/IP* protocol for your network card.
4. Click on the *Properties* button. You should then see a screen like the following.

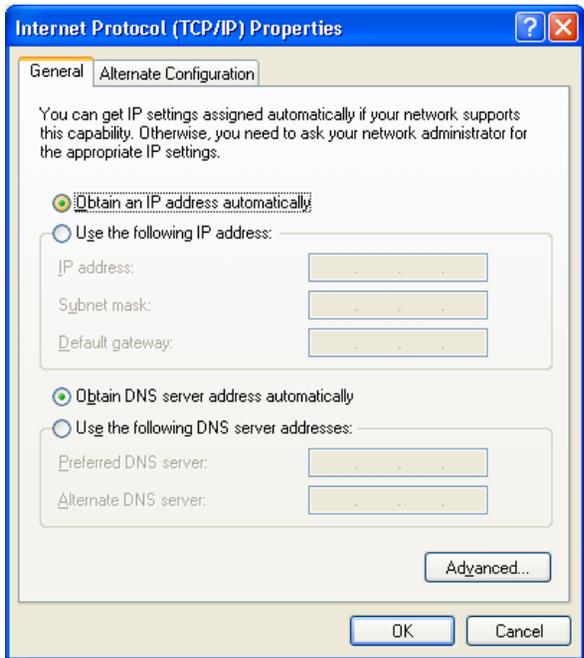


Figure 64: TCP/IP Properties (Windows XP)

5. Ensure your TCP/IP settings are correct.

### **Using DHCP**

To use DHCP, select the radio button *Obtain an IP Address automatically*. This is the default Windows setting. To work correctly, you need a DHCP server on your LAN.

### **Using a fixed IP Address ("Use the following IP Address")**

If your PC is already configured for a fixed (specified) IP address, no changes are required.

(The Administrator should configure the Wireless Access Point with a fixed IP address from the same address range used on the PCs.)

## Appendix D

# About Wireless LANs



### Overview

Wireless networks have their own terms and jargon. It is necessary to understand many of these terms in order to configure and operate a Wireless LAN.

### Wireless LAN Terminology

#### Modes

Wireless LANs can work in either of two (2) modes:

- Ad-hoc
- Infrastructure

#### Ad-hoc Mode

Ad-hoc mode does not require an Access Point or a wired (Ethernet) LAN. Wireless Stations (e.g. notebook PCs with wireless cards) communicate directly with each other.

#### Infrastructure Mode

In Infrastructure Mode, one or more Access Points are used to connect Wireless Stations (e.g. Notebook PCs with wireless cards) to a wired (Ethernet) LAN. The Wireless Stations can then access all LAN resources.



**Access Points can only function in "Infrastructure" mode, and can communicate only with Wireless Stations which are set to "Infrastructure" mode.**

### SSID/ESSID

#### BSS/SSID

A group of Wireless Stations and a single Access Point, all using the same ID (SSID), form a Basic Service Set (BSS).

**Using the same SSID is essential.** Devices with different SSIDs are unable to communicate with each other. However, some Access Points allow connections from Wireless Stations which have their SSID set to “any” or whose SSID is blank ( null ).

#### ESS/ESSID

A group of Wireless Stations, and multiple Access Points, all using the same ID (ESSID), form an Extended Service Set (ESS).

Different Access Points within an ESS can use different Channels. To reduce interference, it is recommended that adjacent Access Points SHOULD use different channels.

As Wireless Stations are physically moved through the area covered by an ESS, they will automatically change to the Access Point which has the least interference or best performance. This capability is called **Roaming**. (Access Points do not have or require Roaming capabilities.)

## Channels

The Wireless Channel sets the radio frequency used for communication.

- Access Points use a fixed Channel. You can select the Channel used. This allows you to choose a Channel which provides the least interference and best performance. For 802.11g, 13 channels are available in the USA and Canada., but 11 channels are available in North America if using 802.11b.
- If using multiple Access Points, it is better if adjacent Access Points use different Channels to reduce interference. The recommended Channel spacing between adjacent Access Points is 5 Channels (e.g. use Channels 1 and 6, or 6 and 11).
- In "Infrastructure" mode, Wireless Stations normally scan all Channels, looking for an Access Point. If more than one Access Point can be used, the one with the strongest signal is used. (This can only happen within an ESS.)
- If using "Ad-hoc" mode (no Access Point), all Wireless stations should be set to use the same Channel. However, most Wireless stations will still scan all Channels to see if there is an existing "Ad-hoc" group they can join.

## WEP

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is a standard for encrypting data before it is transmitted. This is desirable because it is impossible to prevent snoopers from receiving any data which is transmitted by your Wireless Stations. But if the data is encrypted, then it is meaningless unless the receiver can decrypt it.

**If WEP is used, the Wireless Stations and the Wireless Access Point must have the same settings.**

## WPA-PSK

Like WEP, data is encrypted before transmission. WPA is more secure than WEP, and should be used if possible. The PSK (Pre-shared Key) must be entered on each Wireless station. The 256Bit encryption key is derived from the PSK, and changes frequently.

## WPA-802.1x

WPA-802.1x - This version of WPA requires a Radius Server on your LAN to provide the client authentication according to the 802.1x standard. Data transmissions are encrypted using the WPA standard.

If this option is used:

- The Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WPA standard. Keys are automatically generated, so no key input is required.

## 802.1x

This uses the 802.1x standard for client authentication, and WEP for data encryption. If possible, you should use WPA-802.1x instead, because WPA encryption is much stronger than WEP encryption.

If this option is used:

- The Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server.
- Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required.
- All data transmission is encrypted using the WEP standard. You only have to select the WEP key size; the WEP key is automatically generated.



# Command Line Interface

## Overview

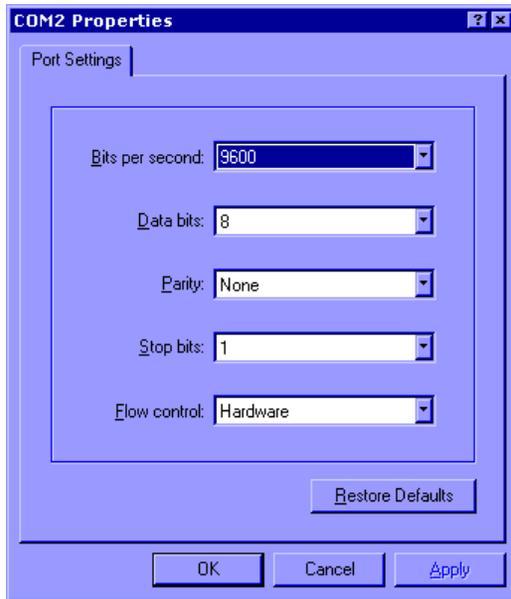
If desired, the command line interface (CLI) can be used for configuration. This provides the possibility of creating scripts to perform common configuration changes. The CLI requires a physical connection from your PC to the serial port (RS232 port) on the Wireless Access Point.

### Using the CLI – Telnet

1. Start your Telnet client, and establish a connection to the Access Point.  
e.g.  
`Telnet 192.168.0.228`
2. You will be prompted for the user name and password. Enter the same login name and password as used for the HTTP (Web) interface.  
The default values are **admin** for the User Name, and **password** for the Password.
3. Once connected, you can use any of the commands listed in the following **Command Reference**.

### Using the CLI – Serial Port

1. Use a standard serial port cable to connect your PC to the serial (RS232) port on the Wireless Access point.
2. Start your communications program. For example, in Windows, use HyperTerminal. (This program may not be installed. If so, you can install it using *Start – Settings – Control Panel – Add or Remove Programs*. The select *Windows Setup* or *Add/Remove Windows Components*, depending on your version of Windows.)
3. Configure the connection properties:
  - Name – use a suitable name, such as “AP”
  - Port (Connect Using) – Select the Serial Port that the cable is connected to. (Do not select your modem.)
  - Port Settings – Use 9600, N, 8, 1, with hardware flow control, as shown below.



**Figure 65: CLI Port Settings**

4. Use the “Connect” command to start the connection.
5. You will be prompted for a user name and password.  
Enter the current user name and password for the AP you are connecting to.
6. You will then see the prompt, and can then use any of the commands listed in the following **Command Reference**.

## Command Reference

The following commands are available.

- ? -- Display CLI Command List
- admin-- Temporary factory admin
- boot flash -- Boot from flash
- boot ethernet -- Boot from network
- cp -- Copy file
- config wlan-- config wlanX
- connect bss-- connect to bssX
- del acl -- Delete Access Control List
- del key -- Delete Encryption key
- find bss -- Find BSS
- find channel -- Find Available Channel
- find all -- Find All BSS
- format -- Format flash filesystem
- bootrom -- Update boot rom image

```

ftp -- Software update via FTP
get 11gonly-- Display 11g Only Allowed
get 11goptimize -- Display 11g Optimization Level
get 11goverlappss-- Display Overlapping BSS Protection
get abolt --
get acl -- Display Access Control List
get aging -- Display Aging Interval
get antenna-- Display Antenna Diversity
get association -- Display Association Table
get authentication -- Display Authentication Type
get autochannelselect -- Display Auto Channel Select
get basic11b -- Display Basic 11b Rates
get basic11g -- Display Basic 11g Rates
get beaconinterval -- Display Beacon Interval
get burstSeqThreshold -- Display Max Number of frames in a Burst
get burstTime -- Display Burst Time
get calibration -- Display Noise And Offset Calibration Mode
get cckTrigHigh -- Display Higher Trigger Threshold for CCK Phy Errors for ANI Control
get cckTrigLow -- Display Lower Trigger Threshold for CCK Phy Errors for ANI Control
get cckWeakSigThr-- Display ANI Parameter for CCK Weak Signal Detection Threshold
get channel-- Display Radio Channel
get cipher -- Display Encryption cipher
get compproc -- Display Compression scheme
get compwsize -- Display Compression Window Size
get config -- Display Current AP Configuration
get countrycode -- Display Country Code
get ctsmode-- Display CTS mode
get ctsrate-- Display CTS rate
get ctstype-- Display CTS type
get description -- Display Access Point Description
get dhcpmode -- Display dhcp mode
get domainsuffix -- Display Domain Name Server suffix
get dtim -- Display Data Beacon Rate (DTIM)
get enableANI -- Display Adaptive Noise Immunity Control On/Off
get encryption -- Display Encryption Mode
get extendedchanmode -- Display Extended Channel Mode
get firStepLvl -- Display ANI Parameter for FirStepLevel

```

get fragmentthreshold -- Display Fragment Threshold

get frequency -- Display Radio Frequency (MHz)

get gateway-- Display Gateway IP Address

get gbeaconrate -- Display 11g Beacon Rate

get gdraft5-- Display 11g Draft 5.0 compatibility

get groupkeyupdate -- Display Group Key Update Interval (in Seconds)

get hardware -- Display Hardware Revisions

get hostipaddr -- Display Host IP Address

get ipaddr -- Display IP Address

get ipmask -- Display IP Subnet Mask

get key -- Display Encryption Key

get keyentrymethod -- Display Encryption Key Entry Method

get keysource -- Display Source Of Encryption Keys

get login -- Display Login User Name

get minimumrate -- Display Minimum Rate

get macAuth-- Display Mac Authentication Enable/Disable

get nameaddr -- Display IP address of name server

get nf -- Display Noise Floor

get noiseImmunityLvl -- Display ANI Parameter for Noise Immunity Level

get ofdmTrigHigh -- Display Higher Trigger Threshold for OFDM Phy Errors for ANI Control

get ofdmTrigLow -- Display Lower Trigger Threshold for OFDM Phy Errors for ANI Control

get ofdmWeakSigDet -- Display ANI Parameter for OFDM Weak Signal Detection

get overRidetxtpower -- Display Tx power override

get operationMode-- Display Operation Mode

get pktLogEnable -- Display Packet Logging Mode

get power -- Display Transmit Power Setting

get quietAckCtsAllow -- Display if Ack/Cts frames are allowed during quiet period

get quietDuration-- Display Duration of quiet period

get quietOffset -- Display Offset of quiet period into the beacon period

get radiusname -- Display RADIUS server name or IP address

get radiusport -- Display RADIUS port number

get rate -- Display Data Rate

get remoteAp -- Display Remote Ap's Mac Address

get hwtxretries -- Display HW Transmit Retry Limit

get swtxretries -- Display SW Transmit Retry Limit

```

get rtsthreshold -- Display RTS/CTS Threshold
get shortpreamble-- Display Short Preamble Usage
get shortslottime-- Display Short Slot Time Usage
get sntpserver  -- Display SNTP/NTP Server IP Address
get softwareretry-- Display Software Retry
get spurImmunityLvl  -- Display ANI Parameter for Spur Immunity Level
get ssid  -- Display Service Set ID
get ssidsuppress -- Display SSID Suppress Mode
get snmpMode  -- Display SNMP Mode
get snmpCommunity-- Display SNMP Community Name
get snmpAccessRight  -- Display SNMP Access Right
get snmpAnyStaMode  -- Display SNMP Any Station Mode
get snmpStationIPAddr -- Display SNMP Station Addr
get trapMode  -- Display Trap Mode
get trapVersion -- Display Trap Version
get trapSendMode -- Display Trap Send Mode
get trapRecvIp  -- Display Trap Receiver IP
get station-- Display Station Status
get SuperG -- Display SuperG Feature Status
get systemname  -- Display Access Point System Name
get telnet -- Display Telnet Mode
get timeout-- Display Telnet Timeout
get tzone  -- Display Time Zone Setting
get updateparam -- Display Vendor Default Firmware Update Params
get uptime -- Display UpTime
get watchdog  -- Display Watchdog Mode
get wds  -- Display WDS Mode
get wep  -- Display Encryption Mode
get wirelessmode -- Display Wireless LAN Mode
get winsEnable  -- Display WINS Server Enable/Disable
get winsserveraddr  -- Display IP address of WINS server
get wSeparate  -- Display wireless seprate Mode
get wlanstate  -- Display wlan state
help -- Display CLI Command List
Lebradeb  -- Disable reboot during radar detection
ls  -- list directory
mem  -- system memory statistics

```

mv -- Move file  
np -- Network Performance  
ns -- Network Performance Server  
ping -- Ping  
pktLog -- Packet Log  
radar! -- Simulate radar detection on current channel  
reboot -- Reboot Access Point  
rm -- Remove file  
run -- Run command file  
quit -- Logoff  
set 11gonly-- Set 11g Only Allowed  
set 11goptimize -- Set 11g Optimization Level  
set 11goverlapbss-- Set Overlapping BSS Protection  
set abolt --  
set acl -- Set Access Control List  
set aging -- Set Aging Interval  
set antenna-- Set Antenna  
set authentication -- Set Authentication Type  
set autochannelselect -- Set Auto Channel Selection  
set basic11b -- Set Use of Basic 11b Rates  
set basic11g -- Set Use of Basic 11g Rates  
set beaconinterval -- Modify Beacon Interval  
set burstSeqThreshold -- Set Max Number of frames in a Burst  
set burstTime -- Set Burst Time  
set calibration -- Set Calibration Period  
set cckTrigHigh -- Set Higher Trigger Threshold for CCK Phy Errors For ANI Control  
set cckTrigLow -- Set Lower Trigger Threshold for CCK Phy Errors For ANI Control  
set cckWeakSigThr-- Set ANI Parameter for CCK Weak Signal Detection Threshold  
set channel-- Set Radio Channel  
set cipher -- Set Cipher  
set compproc -- Set Compression Scheme  
set compwinsize -- Set Compression Window Size  
set countrycode -- Set Country Code  
set ctsmode-- Set CTS Mode  
set ctsrate-- Set CTS Rate  
set ctstype-- Set CTS Type  
set description -- Set Access Point Description

```

set dhcpMode -- Set Dhcp Mode
set domainsuffix -- Set Domain Name Server Suffix
set dtim -- Set Data Beacon Rate (DTIM)
set enableANI -- Turn Adaptive Noise Immunity Control On/Off
set encryption -- Set Encryption Mode
set extendedchanmode -- Set Extended Channel Mode
set factorydefault -- Restore to Default Factory Settings
set firStepLvl -- Set ANI Parameter for FirStepLevel
set fragmentthreshold -- Set Fragment Threshold
set frequency -- Set Radio Frequency (MHz)
set gateway-- Set Gateway IP Address
set gbeaconrate -- Set 11g Beacon Rate
set groupkeyupdate -- Set Group Key Update Interval (in Seconds)
set gdraft5-- Set 11g Draft 5.0 compatibility
set hostipaddr -- Set Host IP address
set ipaddr -- Set IP Address
set ipmask -- Set IP Subnet Mask
set key -- Set Encryption Key
set keyentrymethod -- Select Encryption Key Entry Method
set keysource -- Select Source Of Encryption Keys
set login -- Modify Login User Name
set minimumrate -- Set Minimum Rate
set macAuth-- Set Mac Authentication Enable/Disable
set nameaddress -- Set Name Server IP address
set noiseImmunityLvl -- Set ANI Parameter for Noise Immunity Level
set ofdmTrigHigh -- Set Higher Trigger Threshold for OFDM Phy Errors for ANI Control
set ofdmTrigLow -- Set Lower Trigger Threshold for OFDM Phy Errors for ANI Control
set ofdmWeakSigDet -- Set ANI Parameter for OFDM Weak Signal Detection
set overRidetxpower -- Set Tx power override
set operationMode-- Set operation Mode
set password -- Modify Password
set passphrase -- Modify Passphrase
set pktLogEnable -- Enable Packet Logging
set power -- Set Transmit Power
set quietAckCtsAllow -- Allow Ack/Cts frames during quiet period
set quietDuration-- Duration of quiet period
set quietOffset -- Offset of quiet period into the beacon period

```

set radiusname -- Set RADIUS name or IP address  
set radiusport -- Set RADIUS port number  
set radiussecret -- Set RADIUS shared secret  
set rate -- Set Data Rate  
set regulatorydomain -- Set Regulatory Domain  
set remoteAP -- Set Remote AP's Mac Address  
set hwtxretries -- Set HW Transmit Retry Limit  
set swtxretries -- Set SW Transmit Retry Limit  
set rtsthreshold -- Set RTS/CTS Threshold  
set shortpreamble-- Set Short Preamble  
set shortslottime-- Set Short Slot Time  
set sntpserver -- Set SNTP/NTP Server IP Address  
set softwareretry-- Set Software Retry  
set spurImmunityLvl -- Set ANI Parameter for Spur Immunity Level  
set ssid -- Set Service Set ID  
set ssidsuppress -- Set SSID Suppress Mode  
set SuperG -- Super G Features  
set systemname -- Set Access Point System Name  
set snmpMode -- Set SNMP Mode  
set snmpCommunity-- Set SNMP Community Name  
set snmpAccessRight -- Set SNMP Access Right  
set snmpAnyStaMode -- Set SNMP Any Station Mode  
set snmpStationIPAddr -- Set SNMP Station Addr  
set trapMode -- Set Trap Mode  
set trapVersion -- Set Trap Version  
set trapSendMode -- Set Trap Send Mode  
set trapRecvIp -- Set Trap Receiver IP  
set telnet -- Set Telnet Mode  
set timeout-- Set Telnet Timeout  
set tzone -- Set Time Zone Setting  
set updateparam -- Set Vendor Default Firmware Update Params  
set watchdog -- Set Watchdog Mode  
set wds -- Set WDS Mode

```
set wep -- Set Encryption Mode
set wlanstate -- Set wlan state
set wirelessmode -- Set Wireless LAN Mode
set winsEnable -- Set WINS Server Enable/Disable
set winsServerAddr -- Set WINS Server IP address
set wSeparate -- Set wireless seprate Mode
spy report -- Print spy report
spy start -- Start spy
spy stop -- Stop spy
start wlan -- Start the current wlan
stop wlan -- Stop the current wlan
timeofday -- Display Current Time of Day
version -- Software version
```