

ZyAIR B-5000

Outdoor Access Point & Bridge

User's Guide

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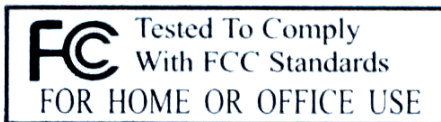
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Notice 1

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Preface

Congratulations on your purchase from the ZyAIR B-5000 Outdoor Access Point & Bridge.

A wireless gateway is an access point and router rolled into one. It is a cost-effect solution to share Internet access with multiple computers and expand your wired network.

This User's Guide is designed to guide you through the configuration of your ZyAIR using the web configurator or the SMT.

Related Documentation

- Supporting Disk
Refer to the included CD for support documents.
- Quick Installation Guide
Our Quick Installation Guide is designed to help you get up and running right away. It contains information on the configuration of key features and hardware connections and installation.
- ZyXEL Web Site
The ZyXEL download library at www.zyxel.com contains additional documentation. Please also refer to www.zyxel.com for an online glossary of networking terms.

Syntax Conventions

- “Enter” means for you to type one or more characters (and press the carriage return). “Select” or “Choose” means for you to use one predefined choices.
- **[Enter]**, or carriage return, key; **[ESC]** means the escape key and **[SPACE BAR]** means the space bar. **[UP]** and **[DOWN]** are the up and down arrow keys.
- Mouse action sequences are denoted using a comma. For example, “click the Apple icon, **Control Panels** and then **Modem**” means first click the Apple icon, then point your mouse pointer to **Control Panels** and then click **Modem**.
- For brevity's sake, we will use “e.g.,” as a shorthand for “for instance”, and “i.e.,” for “that is” or “in other words” throughout this manual.
- The ZyAIR B-5000 may be referred to simply as the ZyAIR in the user's guide.

User Guide Feedback

Help us help you. E-mail all User Guide-related comments, questions or suggestions for improvement to techwriters@zyxel.com.tw or send regular mail to The Technical Writing Team, ZyXEL Communications Corp., 6 Innovation Road II, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsinchu, 300, Taiwan. Thank you.

Part I:

OVERVIEW

This part introduces the main features and applications of the ZyAIR and shows how to access the web configurator and use the Quick Setup screens for initial configuration.

Chapter 1

Getting to know your ZyAIR

This chapter introduces the main features and applications of the ZyAIR.

1.1 ZyAIR Features

1.1.1 10 Mbps Ethernet Interface

This auto-negotiating feature allows the ZyAIR to detect the speed of incoming transmissions and adjust appropriately without manual intervention. It allows data transfer of either 10 Mbps in either half-duplex or full-duplex mode depending on your Ethernet network.

1.1.2 10 Mbps Auto-crossover Ethernet Interface

The LAN interface automatically adjusts to either a crossover or straight-through Ethernet cable.

1.1.3 802.11b Wireless LAN Standard

ZyAIR products containing the letter “B” in the model name, such as ZyAIR B-5000, comply with the 802.11b wireless standard.

The 802.11b data rate and corresponding modulation techniques are as follows. The modulation technique defines how bits are encoded onto radio waves.

802.11b	
Data Rate (Mbps)	Modulation
1	DBPSK (Differential Binary Phase Shift Keyed)
2	DQPSK (Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
5.5 / 11	CCK (Complementary Code Keying)

The ZyAIR may be prone to RF (Radio Frequency) interference from other 2.4 GHz devices such as microwave ovens, wireless phones, Bluetooth enabled devices, and other wireless LANs.

1.1.4 Firewall

The ZyAIR's firewall provides DoS (Denial of Service) protection. By default, when the firewall is activated, all incoming traffic from the WAN to the LAN is blocked unless it is initiated from the LAN. The ZyAIR firewall supports TCP/UDP inspection.

1.1.5 IEEE 802.1x Network Security

The ZyAIR supports the IEEE 802.1x standard to enhance user authentication. Use the built-in user profile database to authenticate users using MD5 encryption. Use an EAP-compatible RADIUS (RFC2138, 2139 - Remote Authentication Dial In User Service) server to authenticate a limitless number of users using EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol). EAP is an authentication protocol that supports multiple types of authentication.

1.1.6 Wireless LAN MAC Address Filtering

On a local area network (LAN) or other network, the MAC (Media Access Control) address is a wireless LAN client's unique hardware number (On an Ethernet LAN, it's the same as your Ethernet address). Your ZyAIR checks the MAC address of a wireless station against a list of allowed or denied MAC addresses.

1.1.7 WEP Encryption

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting them over the wireless network to help keep network communications private.

1.1.8 Deny Clients

You can set the ZyAIR to block access for wireless LAN clients that have the SSID set to "any" or "ANY".

1.1.9 PPPoE Support (RFC2516)

PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) emulates a dial-up connection. It allows your ISP to use their existing network configuration with newer broadband technologies such as ADSL. The PPPoE driver on the ZyAIR is transparent to the computers on the LAN, which see only Ethernet and are not aware of PPPoE thus saving you from having to manage PPPoE clients on individual computers.

1.1.10 Network Address Translation (NAT) /(PAT)

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) or PAT (Port Address Translation) allows the translation of an IP address used within one network to different IP addresses known within another network.

1.1.11 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows the individual clients (computers) to obtain the TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a centralized DHCP server. The ZyAIR has built-in DHCP server capability disabled by default. This can be changed at the initial configuration to enable DHCP. It can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to DHCP clients.

1.1.12 SNMP

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your ZyAIR supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the ZyAIR through the network. The ZyAIR supports SNMP version 1 (SNMPv1) and version 2c (SNMPv2c).

1.1.13 Full Network Management

The embedded web configurator is an all-platform web-based utility that allows you to easily access the ZyAIR's management settings. Most functions of the ZyAIR are also software configurable via the SMT (System Management Terminal) interface. The SMT is a menu-driven interface that you can access from a terminal emulator through the console port or over a telnet connection.

1.1.14 Embedded TFTP Client Address

The ZyAIR's embedded TFTP Client address facility enables fast firmware upgrades as well as configuration file backups and restoration.

Chapter 2

Web Configurator Overview

This chapter describes how to access the ZyAIR web configurator and provides an overview of its screens.

2.1 Web Configurator Overview

The web configurator makes it easy to configure and manage the ZyAIR. The screens you see in the web configurator may vary somewhat from the ones shown in this document due to differences between firmware versions. The IP address of your computer will need to be set if you are configuring the ZyAIR for the first time, see *Setting Up Your Computer's IP Address* in the appendix of this User's Guide.

2.2 Accessing the ZyAIR Web Configurator

- Step 1.** Make sure your ZyAIR hardware is properly connected (refer to the *Quick Installation Guide*).
- Step 2.** Prepare your computer to connect to the ZyAIR (refer to *Setting Up Your Computer's IP Address* in the appendix of this User's Guide).

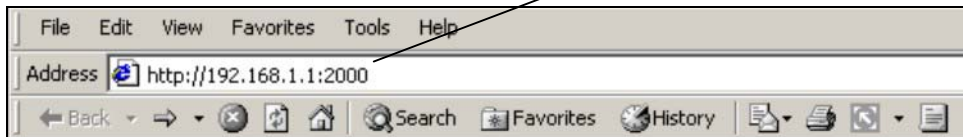


Figure 2-1 Web Browser Address Field

- Step 3.** Launch your web browser.
- Step 4.** Type "192.168.1.1:2000" as the URL.
- Step 5.** Type the **User Name**, 'admin' is the factory default and **Password**, "1234" is the factory default and click **OK**.



Figure 2-2 Password Screen

Step 6. You should now see the web configurator **Operating Mode** screen. Choose whether you want to use the ZyAIR as an access point or as a bridge (See Quick Installation Guide Applications section).

➤ Access Point Application

Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can use the ZyAIR to provide wireless Internet access to users that are outdoors or in different buildings. A company with many employees working outdoors can also use the ZyAIR to extend the existing network without expensive network cables. Wireless stations can move freely anywhere in the coverage area and use resources on the wired network.

➤ Wireless Bridge Application

You can use the ZyAIR as a bridge or router to form a wireless point-to-point or point-to-multipoint backbone connection.

With the bridge mode, you configure each ZyAIR to act as either a central bridge or a remote bridge. For point-to-multipoint applications, all communications between network systems go through the central bridge.

Select either **Access Point** or **Bridge**. Click **Apply**.

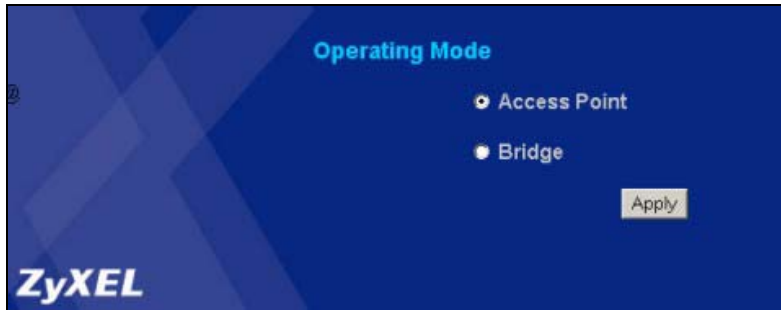


Figure 2-3 Operating Mode

- Step 7.** You should now see the **Quick Setup** web configuration **Tutorial** screen.
The following summarizes how to navigate the web configurator from the **Tutorial** screen.

Follow the instructions you see in the Tutorial screen or click the  icon (located in the top right corner of most screens) to view online help.

The  icon does not appear in the MAIN MENU screen.

- Click **Quick Setup** for initial configuration including **Operation Mode, TCP/IP, WIRELESS** and **CONFIGURATION REVIEW**.
- Click **BASIC CONFIG** to configure basic features such as **System, Interface, Telnet/Console, ISP, DHCP, Server Mapping, Wireless LAN (802.1X Access Control, MAC Filter), Configuration Review** and **SAVE & RESTART**.
- Click **ADVANCED CONFIG** to configure advanced features such as **STATIC ROUTE, BRIDGING, SNMP COMMUNITY, SNMP TRAP, CONFIGURATION, OVERVIEW, SAVE & RESTART**.
- Click **UTILITY** to view information about your ZyAIR, **SYSTEM INFO, SOFTWARE UPGRADE** or **WIRELESS LINK INFO**.
- Click **FIREWALL** for **GENERAL Firewall** setup and click **ACCESS CONTROL** to configure user management accessibility. Click **ANTI-DENIAL OF SERVICE** to access denial of services setup.



Figure 2-4 Tutorial Screen

The ZyAIR automatically times out after three minutes of inactivity. Simply log back into the ZyAIR if this happens to you.

2.3 Resetting the ZyAIR

If you forget your password or cannot access the ZyAIR, you will need to reload the factory-default configuration file. Uploading this configuration file replaces the current configuration file with the factory-default configuration file. This means that you will lose all configurations that you had previously and the speed of the console port will be reset to the default of 115200bps with 8 data bit, no parity, one stop bit and flow control set to none. The password will be reset to “1234”, also. For more information, see the *Telnet* and *Console* chapters in this *User's Guide*.

Chapter 3

Quick Setup

This chapter provides information on the Quick Setup screens in the web configurator.

3.1 Quick Setup Overview

The web configurator's quick setup helps you configure your ZyAIR for use as an **Access Point** for wireless stations to access your wired LAN or for use as a wireless **Bridge**. This can be done in the **Operating Mode** screen.

3.1.1 PPPoE

An ADSL modem bridges a PPP session over Ethernet (PPP over Ethernet, RFC 2516) from your PC to an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit), which connects to a DSL Access Concentrator where the PPP session terminates (see the next figure). One PVC can support any number of PPP sessions from your LAN. PPPoE provides access control and billing functionality in a manner similar to dial-up services using PPP. See the appendices for more information on PPPoE.

3.1.2 IP Address

Routers “route” based on the network number. The router that delivers the data packet to the correct destination host uses the host ID. See the appendices for more information on IP Addressing.

3.1.3 Bridge

This is a networking device that forwards packets from one LAN to another. It uses the MAC address of an incoming packet to determine whether to drop or forward it. It allows the LANs to see each other's devices, thus it is not as private or secure as a router.

3.1.4 Router

A device that connects two networks together. Routers monitor, direct and filter information that passes between these networks.

3.2 Configuring the ZyAIR Using the Quick Setup

The Quick Setup consists of a series of screens to help you configure your ZyAIR for wireless stations to access your wired LAN and set up Internet access.

3.2.1 Common Screen Command Buttons

The following table shows common command buttons found on many web configurator screens.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
Help	Click Help to go to the Tutorial - Quick Setup screen.

Table 3-1 Configuration Commands

3.2.2 Layout of Web Operating Modes

The following figure shows the configuration path for the Quick Setup web configurator. Beginning from *Figure 3-1* you can move through to the operation modes and select the chosen configuration setup for your ZyAIR.

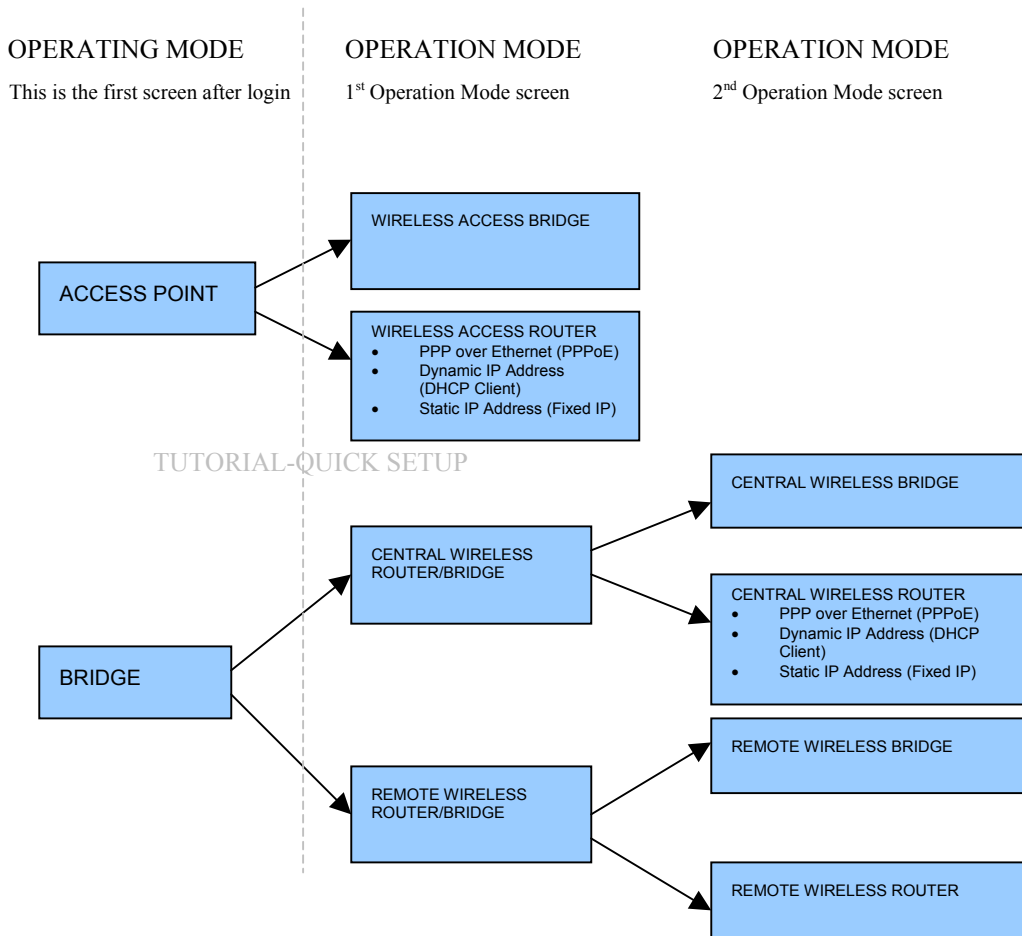


Figure 3-1 Layout of ZyAIR Operating Modes

To show some possibilities of wireless topologies see the *Quick Installation Guide* and *Part IV* of this *User's Guide*.

Chapter 4

Access Point Quick Setup

Use this chapter to quickly set up your ZyAIR as a wireless access point.

4.1 Access Point Operation Mode

Use this screen to set the operation mode on the ZyAIR to a Wireless Access Bridge or Wireless Access Router (For the Wireless Access Router option, the Ethernet connection type will have to be specified), see *Figure 2-3* for an overview of the configurator operating modes and see *Figure 4-1* to get to the first **Quick Setup - Operation Mode** screen. An access point in bridge mode can function as a wireless network bridge allowing you to connect two wired network segments. The peer device also must be in bridge mode.

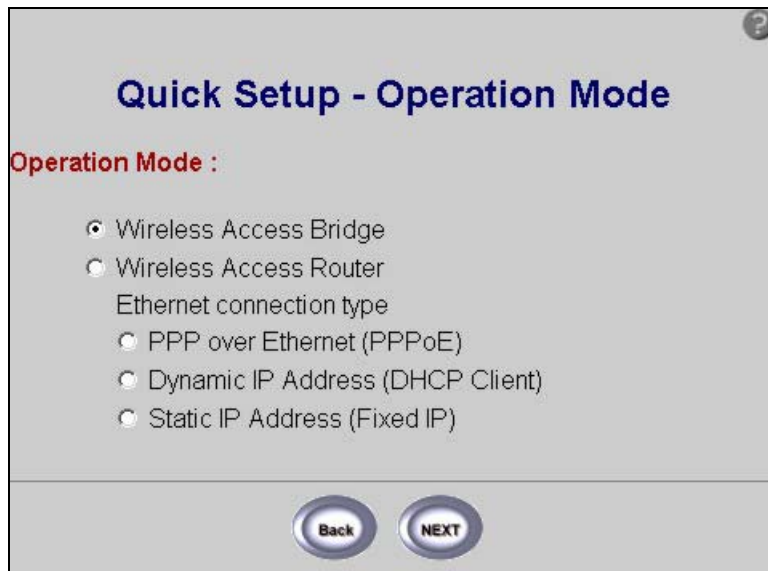


Figure 4-1 Access Point Operation Mode

Table 4-1 Access Point Operation Mode

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Wireless Access Bridge/Router	If you select Access Point in Operating Mode , see <i>Figure 2-3</i> , then you can select either Wireless Access Bridge or Wireless Access Router in Operation Mode (for the Wireless Access Router option, the Ethernet connection type will have to be specified).
PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) functions as a dial-up connection. Therefore you'll also need a username and password and possibly the PPPoE service name. Your ISP will give you all needed information.
Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)	Choose Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client) if you would like the ZyAIR to obtain an IP address automatically each time you log on.
Static IP Address (Fixed IP)	The ZyAIR is assigned a static IP address in this case. IP addresses for the inside hosts can be either static or dynamically assigned by the ISP.
Back	Click Back to go to the tutorial screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

4.2 Quick Setup – TCP/IP

Use this screen to configure the TCP/IP screen.

4.2.1 IP Address Assignment

Every computer on the Internet must have a unique IP address. If your networks are isolated from the Internet, for instance, only between your two branch offices, you can assign any IP addresses to the hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP addresses specifically for private networks.

Table 4-2 Private IP Address Ranges

10.0.0.0	-	10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0	-	172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0	-	192.168.255.255

You can obtain your IP address from the IANA, from an ISP or have it assigned by a private network. If you belong to a small organization and your Internet access is through an ISP, the ISP can provide you with the Internet addresses for your local networks. On the other hand, if you are part of a much larger organization, you should consult your network administrator for the appropriate IP addresses.

Regardless of your particular situation, do not create an arbitrary IP address; always follow the guidelines above. For more information on address assignment, please refer to RFC 1597, Address Allocation for Private Internets and RFC 1466, Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space.

4.2.2 IP Address and Subnet Mask

Similar to the way houses on a street share a common street name, so too do computers on a LAN share one common network number.

Where you obtain your network number depends on your particular situation. If the ISP or your network administrator assigns you a block of registered IP addresses, follow their instructions in selecting the IP addresses and the subnet mask.

If the ISP did not explicitly give you an IP network number, then most likely you have a single user account and the ISP will assign you a dynamic IP address when the connection is established. If this is the case, it is recommended that you select a network number from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.0 and you must enable the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of the ZyAIR. The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) reserved this block of addresses specifically for private use; please do not use any other number unless you are told otherwise. Let's say you select 192.168.1.0 as the network number; which covers 254 individual addresses, from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254 (zero and 255 are reserved). In other words, the first three numbers specify the network number while the last number identifies an individual computer on that network.

Once you have decided on the network number, pick an IP address that is easy to remember, for instance, 192.168.1.1, for your ZyAIR, but make sure that no other device on your network is using that IP address.

The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your ZyAIR will compute the subnet mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You don't need to change the subnet mask computed by the ZyAIR unless you are instructed to do otherwise.

4.2.3 DNS Server Address Assignment

Use DNS (Domain Name System) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a computer before you can access it. There are two ways that an ISP disseminates the DNS server addresses.

1. The ISP tells you the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when you sign up. If your ISP gives you DNS server addresses, enter them in the DNS server fields in **Quick Setup TCP/IP General DHCP server parameters**.
2. Leave the DNS server fields in DHCP Setup blank (for example 0.0.0.0). The ZyAIR acts as a DNS proxy when this field is blank.

4.2.4 Network Address Translation (NAT)

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) or PAT (Port Address Translation) allows the translations of multiple IP addresses used within one network to different IP addresses known within another network.

4.2.5 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows the individual clients (computers) to obtain the TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a centralized DHCP server. The ZyAIR has built-in DHCP server capability. It can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to DHCP clients. The ZyAIR also acts as a surrogate DHCP server (DHCP Relay) where it relays IP address assignment from the actual real DHCP server to the clients.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Bridge IP Address	192.168.1.1
Bridge Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Server	192.168.1.254

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN

Back NEXT

Figure 4-2 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Bridge Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 4-3 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Bridge Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Bridge IP Address	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Bridge Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
DNS Server	ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service, Disable is the factory default. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a Subnet Mask.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
PPPoE Username	user
PPPoE Password	*****
Confirm Password	*****

■ **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**

None Wireless LAN Ethernet PPPoE

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN

Back NEXT

Figure 4-3 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router PPPoE Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 4-4 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router PPPoE Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Ethernet Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Ethernet Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
PPPoE Username	Specify your PPPoE user name exactly as the ISP provided it to you.
PPPoE Password	Specify your PPPoE user name exactly as the ISP provided it to you.
Confirm Password	Retype the PPPoE password to confirm.
NAT (PAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
PPPoE	Select this to activate NAT on the PPP over Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service, Disable is the factory default. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a Subnet Mask.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Wireless Interface IP

Wireless Subnet Mask

- **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**
 - None
 - Wireless LAN
 - Ethernet
- **General DHCP Server Parameters:**
 - DHCP Service Disable Enable
 - Assign Default Gateway
 - Assign Net Mask
 - DHCP Start IP
 - DHCP End IP
 - Apply Interface

Figure 4-4 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router DHCP Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 4-5 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router DHCP Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
NAT (PAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service, Disable is the factory default. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a Subnet Mask.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Server	192.168.1.254

■ **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**

None Wireless LAN Ethernet

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN

Back **NEXT**

Figure 4-5 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router Static IP Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 4-6 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Wireless Access Router Static IP Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Ethernet Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Ethernet Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway. This applies to Wireless Access Bridge mode .
DNS Server	ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
NAT (PAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service, Disable is the factory default. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a Subnet Mask.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

4.3 Quick Setup – Static Route

Static routes tell routing information that a networking device cannot learn automatically through other means. The need for static routing can arise in cases where RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is disabled on the LAN or a remote network is beyond the one that is directly connected to a remote node.

Use the **Quick Setup – Static Route** screen to configure static routes. This screen only applies to the ZyAIR set up as an access point.

Quick Setup - Static Route

Static Route Settings :

Index	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway
1	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Add

Back NEXT

Figure 4-6 Quick Setup Static Route

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 4-7 Quick Setup Static Route

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Static Route Settings	
Index	This is the static route number.

Network Address	This is the IP address of the static route network.
Subnet mask	This is the subnet mask of the static route network.
Gateway	This is the IP address of the gateway.
Add	Click this to add a new static route.
Back	Click Back to go to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

4.4 Quick Setup – Wireless

Use the next **Quick Setup** screen to set up the wireless LAN.

4.4.1 Wireless LAN Basics

A wireless LAN (WLAN) provides a flexible data communications system that you can use to access various services (navigating the Internet, email, printer services, etc.) without the use of a cabled connection. In effect a wireless LAN environment provides you the freedom to stay connected to the network while roaming around in the coverage area.

4.4.2 Channel

The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b wireless devices is called a “channel”. Channels available depend on your geographical area. You may have a choice of channels (for your region) so you should use a different channel than an adjacent AP to reduce interference. Interference occurs when radio signals from different access points overlap causing interference and degrading performance.

Adjacent channels partially overlap however. To avoid interference due to overlap, your AP should be on a channel at least five channels away from a channel that an adjacent AP is using. For example, if your region has 11 channels and an adjacent AP is using channel 1, then you need to select a channel between 6 or 11.

4.4.3 RTS/CTS Threshold

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations (STA) are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they cannot “hear” each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other.

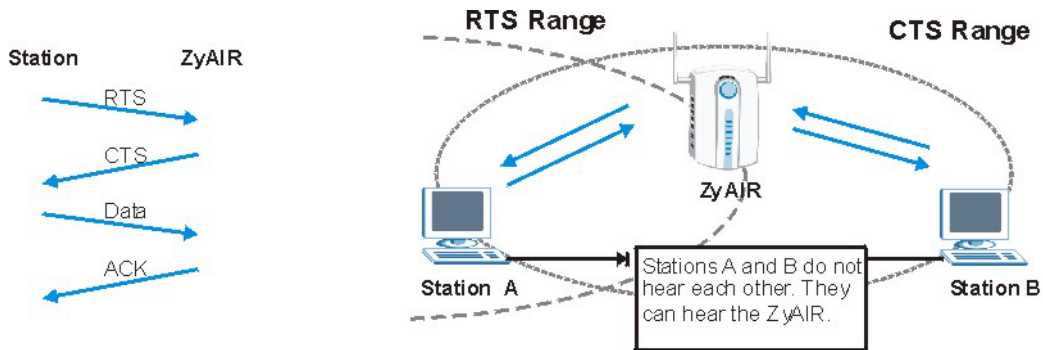


Figure 4-7 RTS/CTS

When station A sends data to the ZyAIR, it might not know that station B is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS/CTS is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An **RTS/CTS** defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked.

When a data frame exceeds the **RTS/CTS** value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for permission to send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified **RTS/CTS** directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure **RTS/CTS** if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the “cost” of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the **RTS/CTS** value is greater than the **Fragmentation Threshold** value (see next), then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Enabling the RTS Threshold causes redundant network overhead that could negatively affect the throughput performance instead of providing a remedy.

4.4.4 Fragmentation Threshold

A **Fragmentation Threshold** is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2346 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the ZyAIR will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

A large **Fragmentation Threshold** is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the **Fragmentation Threshold** value is smaller than the **RTS/CTS** value (see previously) you set, then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

4.4.5 ESS ID

An Extended Service Set (ESS) is a group of access points or wireless gateways connected to a wired LAN on the same subnet. An ESS ID uniquely identifies each set. All access points or wireless gateways and their associated wireless stations in the same set must have the same ESSID.

4.4.6 WEP Encryption

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network. WEP encryption scrambles the data transmitted between the wireless stations and the access points to keep network communications private. It encrypts unicast communications in a network. Both the wireless stations and the access points must use the same WEP key for data encryption and decryption.

Quick Setup - Wireless

Wireless LAN Settings :

Channel:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Domain:	<input type="text" value="Europe: 1~13"/>
RTS Threshold:	<input type="text" value="250"/>		
Fragmentation Threshold:	<input type="text" value="1600"/>		
ESSID:	<input type="text" value="wireless"/>		
Hide ESSID:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Deny 'any':	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Station Name:	<input type="text" value="ap"/>		
WEP Key:	<input type="text" value="wepkey"/>		
WEP:	<input type="radio"/> 64Bit <input type="radio"/> 128Bit <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable		
Default Key:	<input type="text" value="1"/>		
64Bit Key1:	<input type="text" value="0101010101"/>		
64Bit Key2:	<input type="text" value="0202020202"/>		
64Bit Key3:	<input type="text" value="0303030303"/>		
64Bit Key4:	<input type="text" value="0404040404"/>		
128Bit Key1:	<input type="text" value="010101010101010101010101010101"/>		
128Bit Key2:	<input type="text" value="020202020202020202020202020202"/>		
128Bit Key3:	<input type="text" value="030303030303030303030303030303"/>		
128Bit Key4:	<input type="text" value="040404040404040404040404040404"/>		

Figure 4-8 Quick Setup Wireless

The wireless stations and ZyAIR must use the same ESSID, channel ID and WEP encryption key (if WEP is enabled) for wireless communication.

Table 4-8 Quick Setup Wireless

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Channel	The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b wireless devices is called a channel.
Domain	Select the user domain based on your geographical location.
RTS Threshold	Enter a value between 0 and 250. See <i>section 4.4.3</i> for more information.
Fragmentation Threshold	Enter a value between 256 and 2346. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent.
ESSID	<p>(Extended Service Set Identity) The ESSID identifies the Service Set with which a wireless station is associated. Wireless stations associating to the access point (AP) must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name in hexadecimal 0 ~ 9 and A ~ F for the wireless LAN.</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">If you are configuring the ZyAIR from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the ZyAIR's ESSID or WEP settings, you will lose your wireless connection when you click FINISH. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the ZyAIR's new settings.</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 10px auto;"/>
Hide ESSID	Select this check box to hide the ESSID in the outgoing beacon frame so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through passive scanning using a site survey tool.
Deny 'any'	You can set the ZyAIR to block access for wireless LAN clients that have the ESSID set to "any".
Station Name	Type a name to identify the ZyAIR in hexadecimal characters 1 ~ 9, A ~ F.
WEP Key	<p>Specify a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external accounting server and the access points.</p> <p>The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external accounting server and the ZyAIR.</p>
WEP	<p>Select Disable to allow wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption (default).</p> <p>Select 64-bit WEP or 128-bit WEP to enable data encryption. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network.</p>

Table 4-8 Quick Setup Wireless

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Default Key	The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the ZyAIR and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission. If you chose 64-bit WEP , then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). If you chose 128-bit WEP , then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F"). You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.
KeyGen	If you choose to enable WEP, then WEP keys for 64-bit or 128-bit will be generated when you click this button.
Back	Click Back to go to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to save the changes back to your ZyAIR.

4.5 Quick Setup – Configuration Review

Review the settings of the ZyAIR in this screen. See the rest of this chapter for label descriptions. Click **Back** to go to the previous screen. Click **SAVE** to go to the **Restart** screen.

Quick Setup - Configuration Review

Wireless Router/Bridge Current Settings :

- Operation Mode:

PPPoE based Central Wireless Router

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- TCP/IP Settings:

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
- NAT(PAT) performs on :

PPPoE

- General DHCP server parameter:

DHCP Service	Disable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.1.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.1.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.1.254
Interface	WLAN

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- Static Route Setting:

Pool is Empty !!

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- Wireless LAN Parameters:

Domain	Europe: 1~13
Channel	1
RTS Threshold	250
Fragmentation Threshold	1600
ESSID	wireless
Hide ESSID	No
Deny 'any'	No
Station Name	ap
WEP Key	wepkey
WEP	Disable
Default Key	1
64Bit Key1	0101010101
64Bit Key2	0202020202
64Bit Key3	0303030303
64Bit Key4	0404040404
128Bit Key1	01010101010101010101010101010101
128Bit Key2	02020202020202020202020202020202
128Bit Key3	03030303030303030303030303030303
128Bit Key4	04040404040404040404040404040404

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)

Back
SAVE

Figure 4-9 Quick Setup Configuration Review

4.6 Quick Setup – Restart System

In the final screen, click **RESTART** to apply your configuration changes to the ZyAIR. The system restarts. Click **CANCEL** to return to the previous screen. If the configuration review screen has been saved, these changes will be retained if you click **CANCEL** in the **Restart System** screen.



Figure 4-10 Restart screen

Chapter 5

Bridge Quick Setup

Use this chapter to quick setup your ZyAIR as a wireless bridge.

5.1 Bridge Operation Mode

Use this screen to set the operation mode on the ZyAIR to a Central Wireless Router or Bridge or a Remote Wireless Router or Bridge, see *Figure 3-1* for an overview of the configurator operating modes and see *Figure 2-3* to get to the first operation mode screen.



Figure 5-1 Bridge Operation Mode

Table 5-1 Bridge Operation Mode

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Central Wireless Router/Bridge	If you select Bridge in Operating Mode , see <i>Figure 2-3</i> , then you can select Central Wireless Router/Bridge . See <i>Part IV</i> of this User's Guide for configuration examples of bridging.
Remote Wireless Router/Bridge	If you select Bridge in Operating Mode , see <i>Figure 2-3</i> , then you can select Remote Wireless Router/Bridge . See <i>Part IV</i> of this User's Guide for configuration examples of bridging.

Back	Click Back to go to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

5.1.1 Central Wireless Operation Mode

This screen is displayed when you select **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** operation mode (see *Figure 3-1*).

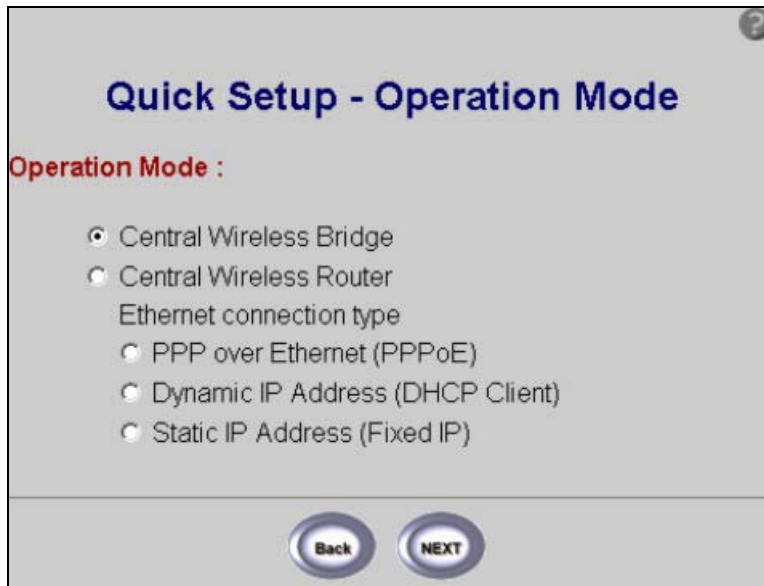


Figure 5-2 Central Wireless Operation Mode

Table 5-2 Central Wireless Operation Mode

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Central Wireless Bridge	If you select Central Wireless Router/Bridge in the previous Operation Mode , see <i>Figure 5-1</i> , then you can select Central Wireless Bridge . See <i>Part IV</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for configuration examples of bridging.
Central Wireless Router	If you select Central Wireless Router/Bridge in the previous Operation Mode , see <i>Figure 5-1</i> , then you can select Central Wireless Router . See <i>Part IV</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for configuration examples of bridging.

PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) functions as a dial-up connection. Therefore you'll also need a username and password and possibly the PPPoE service name. Your ISP will give you all needed information.
Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)	Choose Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client) if you would like to obtain an IP address automatically each time you log on.
Static IP Address (Fixed IP)	Static IP Address (Fixed IP) . The ZyAIR must have a static IP address in this case. This information can be obtained from your Internet service provider.
Back	Click Back to go to the tutorial screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

5.1.2 Remote Wireless Operation Mode

Use this screen for **Remote Router/Bridge Operation Mode** (see *Figure 3-1* for more information).



Figure 5-3 Remote Wireless Operation

Table 5-3 Remote Wireless Operation Mode

LABEL	Description
Remote Wireless Bridge	If you selected Remote Wireless Router/Bridge in Bridge Operation Mode , see <i>Figure 5-1</i> , then you can select Remote Wireless Bridge . See <i>Part IV</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for configuration examples of bridging.
Remote Wireless Router	If you selected Remote Wireless Router/Bridge in Bridge Operation Mode , see <i>Figure 5-1</i> , then you can select Remote Wireless Router . See <i>Part IV</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for configuration examples of bridging.
PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) also functions as a dial-up connection. Therefore you'll also need a username and password and possibly the PPPoE service name. This information can be obtained from your Internet service provider.
Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)	Choose Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client) if you would like to obtain an IP address automatically each time you log on.
Static IP Address (Fixed IP)	Static IP Address (Fixed IP) . The ZyAIR must have a static IP address in this case. You'll also need a login name, associated password, the DSL terminator IP address and possibly a connection ID. This information can be obtained from your Internet service provider.
Back	Click Back to go to the tutorial screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue.

5.2 Quick Setup – TCP/IP

Use this screen to set up the TCP/IP configuration. See *section 4.2* for information on all related fields.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Bridge IP Address: 192.168.1.1

Bridge Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 192.168.1.254

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service: Disable Enable

Assign Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

Assign Net Mask: 255.255.255.0

DHCP Start IP: 192.168.2.240

DHCP End IP: 192.168.2.254

Apply Interface: WLAN

Back NEXT

Figure 5-4 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Bridge Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-4 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Bridge Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Bridge IP Address	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Bridge Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DNS Server	The ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the DHCP clients.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
PPPoE Username	user
PPPoE Password	*****
Confirm Password	*****

■ **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**
 None Wireless LAN Ethernet PPPoE

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**
 DHCP Service Disable Enable

Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN ▼

Figure 5-5 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router PPPoE Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-5 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router PPPoE Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Ethernet Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Ethernet Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default .
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
PPPoE Username	Specify your PPPoE username exactly as the ISP provided it to you.
PPPoE Password	Specify your PPPoE username exactly as the ISP provided it to you.
Confirm Password	Retype the PPPoE password to confirm.
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
DNS Server	The ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
NAT (PAT) Network Address Translation (Port Address Translation) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
PPPoE	Select this to activate NAT on the PPP over Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the PHCP clients.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Wireless Interface IP

Wireless Subnet Mask

- **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**
 - None
 - Wireless LAN
 - Ethernet
- **General DHCP Server Parameters:**
 - DHCP Service Disable Enable
 - Assign Default Gateway
 - Assign Net Mask
 - DHCP Start IP
 - DHCP End IP
 - Apply Interface

Figure 5-6 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router DHCP Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-6 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router DHCP Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default .
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
NAT (PAT) Network Address Translation (Port Address Translation) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the DHCP clients.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Server	192.168.1.254

- **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**
 - None
 - Wireless LAN
 - Ethernet
- **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN

Figure 5-7 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router Static IP Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-7 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Central Wireless Router Static IP Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Ethernet Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Ethernet Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
DNS Server	The ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
NAT (PAT) Network Address Translation (Port Address Translation) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the DHCP clients.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Bridge IP Address: 192.168.1.1

Bridge Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 192.168.1.254

■ **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service: Disable Enable

Assign Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

Assign Net Mask: 255.255.255.0

DHCP Start IP: 192.168.2.240

DHCP End IP: 192.168.2.254

Apply Interface: WLAN

Figure 5-8 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Remote Wireless Bridge Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-8 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Remote Wireless Bridge Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Bridge IP Address	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Bridge Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
DNS Server	The ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the DHCP clients.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

Quick Setup -TCP/IP

TCP/IP Settings :

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Server	192.168.1.254

- **Enable NAT(PAT) on Which Interface ?**
 None Wireless LAN Ethernet
- **General DHCP Server Parameters:**

DHCP Service	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.2.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.2.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.2.254
Apply Interface	WLAN ▼

Figure 5-9 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Remote Wireless Router Mode)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 5-9 Quick Setup TCP/IP Settings (Remote Wireless Router Mode)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Settings	
Ethernet Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default. This applies to router modes (for example, Central Wireless Router except DHCP Client, Remote Wireless Router).
Ethernet Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given). This applies to router modes (for example, Central Wireless Router except DHCP Client, Remote Wireless Router).
Wireless Interface IP	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, for example 192.168.1.1 is the factory default.
Wireless Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
DNS Server	The ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the ZyAIR's WAN IP address). The field displays the DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns.
NAT (PAT) Network Address Translation (Port Address Translation) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.	
None	Select this to disable NAT on all interfaces.
Wireless LAN	Select this to activate NAT on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet	Select this to activate NAT on the Ethernet interface.
General DHCP Server Parameters	
DHCP Service	Select Enable or Disable to activate or deactivate DHCP Service , factory default is Disabled. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If this is set to Disable , DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.
Assign Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Assign net Mask	The DHCP server assigns a subnet mask to the DHCP clients.
DHCP Start/End IP	DHCP Start IP and End IP provide a range of addresses for your network.
Apply Interface	Use the drop-down list to select WLAN to make DHCP services available for the wireless network or select Ethernet, to make DHCP services available for the wired network.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
NEXT	Click NEXT to continue to the wireless setup screen.

5.3 Quick Setup – Wireless

Use the next Quick Setup screen to set up the wireless LAN and see *section 4.4* of this *User's Guide* for more information.

The screenshot displays the 'Quick Setup - Wireless' configuration screen. The title is 'Quick Setup - Wireless' in blue. Below the title, the section is labeled 'Wireless LAN Settings :'. The settings are organized into a list of fields with corresponding labels and values:

- Channel:** 1 (with a 'Domain:' label and a dropdown menu showing 'Europe: 1~13')
- RTS Threshold:** 250
- Fragmentation Threshold:** 1600
- ESSID:** wireless
- Hide ESSID:** Yes No
- Deny 'any':** Yes No
- Station Name:** ep
- WEP Key:** wepkey
- WEP:** 64Bit 128Bit Disable
- Default Key:** 1 (dropdown)
- 64Bit Key1:** 0101010101
- 64Bit Key2:** 0202020202
- 64Bit Key3:** 0303030303
- 64Bit Key4:** 0404040404
- 128Bit Key1:** 01010101010101010101010101010101
- 128Bit Key2:** 02020202020202020202020202020202
- 128Bit Key3:** 03030303030303030303030303030303
- 128Bit Key4:** 04040404040404040404040404040404

At the bottom of the screen, there are three buttons: 'Back', 'KeyGen', and 'NEXT'.

Figure 5-10 Quick Setup Wireless

The wireless stations and ZyAIR must use the same ESSID, channel ID and WEP encryption key (if WEP is enabled) for wireless communication.

See *Table 4-8* for information on the configurator screen of your wireless quick setup.

5.4 Quick Setup – Configuration Review

Review the settings of the ZyAIR in this screen. See the rest of this chapter for label descriptions. Click **Back** to go to the previous screen. Click **SAVE** to go to the **Restart** screen.

Quick Setup - Configuration Review

Wireless Router/Bridge Current Settings :

- **Operation Mode:**
PPPoE based Central Wireless Router
 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **TCP/IP Settings:**

Ethernet Interface IP	192.168.2.1
Ethernet Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Wireless Interface IP	192.168.1.1
Wireless Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
- **NAT(PAT) performs on :**
PPPoE
- **General DHCP server parameter:**

DHCP Service	Disable
Assign Default Gateway	192.168.1.1
Assign Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.1.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.1.254
Interface	WLAN

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **Static Route Setting:**
 Pool is Empty !!
 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **Wireless LAN Parameters:**

Domain	Europe: 1~13
Channel	1
RTS Threshold	250
Fragmentation Threshold	1600
ESSID	wireless
Hide ESSID	No
Deny 'any'	No
Station Name	ap
WEP Key	wepkey
WEP	Disable
Default Key	1
64Bit Key1	0101010101
64Bit Key2	0202020202
64Bit Key3	0303030303
64Bit Key4	0404040404
128Bit Key1	01010101010101010101010101010101
128Bit Key2	02020202020202020202020202020202
128Bit Key3	03030303030303030303030303030303
128Bit Key4	04040404040404040404040404040404

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)

Back
SAVE

Figure 5-11 Quick Setup Configuration Review

5.5 Quick Setup – Restart System

In the final screen, click **RESTART** to apply your configuration changes to the ZyAIR. The system restarts. Click **CANCEL** to return to the previous screen. If the configuration review screen has been saved, these changes will be retained if you click **CANCEL** in the **Restart System** screen.



Figure 5-12 Restart screen

Part II:

BASIC CONFIGURATION

This part discusses SYSTEM, INTERFACE, TELNET/CONSOLE, ISP, DHCP, SERVER MAPPING WIRELESS LAN, CONFIGURATION OVERVIEW, SAVE & RESTART setup screens.

Chapter 6

Basic Configuration – System Setup

This chapter provides information on basic system configuration.

6.1 Basic Configuration

Click **Basic Configuration** to see the **Basic Configuration Tutorial** screen as shown in *Figure 6-1*. Please read it carefully before configuring the screens in **Basic Configuration**. From here you can enter the **System Setup** screen. There is no distinction made between the access point and bridge in the basic configuration (please see *Part I* and *Part IV* of the *User's Guide* for network topologies).

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Tutorial - Basic Configuration

Function Overview
Following list is the configuration and short description for the Wireless Bridge system. If you want to see more information, click the link of specific feature on the left window.

System Setup:

- **System authentication information:**
 - Supervisor ID
 - New Supervisor Password
- **System information:**
 - Host Name
 - Domain Name
 - Default Route
 - Primary DNS: These different DNS server address can be input.

Interface Setup:

- **Interface parameter:**
 - Protocol: Transmitted protocol type: Ethernet, VLAN, PPP over Ethernet
 - IP Address: IP address of this interface
 - Net Mask
 - NAT(PAT): Turn ON/OFF NAT(PAT) on selected interface
 - Bridging: Join or not join the bridge group
 - DHCP: Request dynamic/static IP from ISP
 - ISP Index: Selected index in the ISP profile table
 - Dial Timeout: Dial-out connection Timeout

Telnet/Console Configuration Parameter:

- **General parameter:**
 - Max User: Telnet Port and Console Port
- **User profile:**
 - Telnet/RIS/3G config access user profile

ISP Parameter:

- **Name:**
 - ISP name
- **Phone:**
 - ISP phone
- **Username & Password:**
 - Dial-out user ID & password

DHCP Parameter:

- **Choose DHCP client interface:**
- **Complete fixed host IP address list:**
 - Using add, delete or modify action to edit IP address list
 - Configure items include Ethernet address and IP address
- **Complete generic DHCP parameter:**
 - Trigger DHCP function: Enable/Disable DHCP function
 - Configure items include Default Gateway, Net Mask, DHCP IP range(Start & end IP address) and interface

Server Mapping Parameter:

- **Complete Server Mapping parameter:**
 - Using add, delete or modify action to edit Server Mapping parameter
 - Configure items include Service Name, Protocol, Interface, Port Number, Server IP Address, Server Port Number

Wireless LAN:
To configure IEEE 802.11b Wireless LAN parameters. You can change Channel, SS Threshold, Rxg Threshold, SSID, Status Name that are suitable for radio network.

- **802.1X Access Control:**
 - 802.1X Access Control enables the user-based wireless authentication. You can enable this feature to prevent unauthorized wireless clients connecting to your wireless access device
 - 802.1x services: Enable/Disable 802.1X Access Control service
 - Accessible 802.1x Users as ... Choose where the user authentication profile should be located
 - RADIUS parameters: specify these parameter if you choose to authenticate users from remote RADIUS server
 - Local user database: add user accounts if you choose to authenticate users from this wireless access device
- **MAC Filter:**
 - MAC Filter allows you to control wireless clients from accessing your wireless LAN. MAC addresses in the allowed list are permitted to connect to your wireless access device
 - MAC Filter service: Enable/Disable MAC Filter service
 - Table of current MAC entries: shows you how many MAC addresses are allowed to access wireless LAN

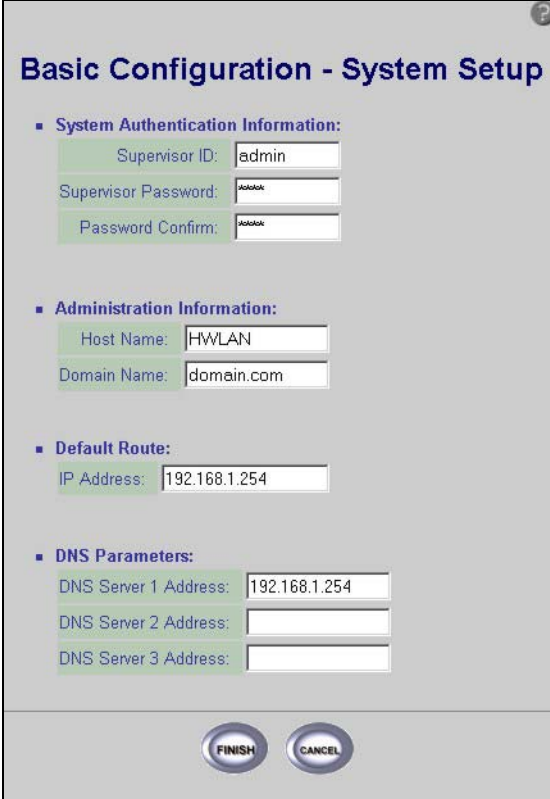
Basic Configuration Review:
This function show all the basic configuration of the Wireless Bridge. To change any values, click the **Change the Config** link and make your changes.

Save and Restart:
Save and Restart commits and configuration changes to the Wireless Bridge configuration settings. Once you are sure that all of the settings are correct, click on the **Save** link to commit the changes.
After the configuration settings have been saved, click on the **Restart** link to reboot the Wireless Bridge to make the new settings active.

Figure 6-1 Basic Configuration Tutorial

6.2 Configuring System Setup

This section provides information on configuring the system setup. Enter the system authentication, administration, IP address and up to three DNS server addresses.



Basic Configuration - System Setup

- **System Authentication Information:**
 - Supervisor ID:
 - Supervisor Password:
 - Password Confirm:
- **Administration Information:**
 - Host Name:
 - Domain Name:
- **Default Route:**
 - IP Address:
- **DNS Parameters:**
 - DNS Server 1 Address:
 - DNS Server 2 Address:
 - DNS Server 3 Address:

FINISH **CANCEL**

Figure 6-2 Basic Configuration System Setup

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 6-1 Basic Configuration System Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Authentication Information	
Supervisor ID	Enter the username for this user profile. This will determine the username on login. This ID name can be up to 16 ASCII characters.
Supervisor Password	Type a password (up to 16 alphanumeric characters) for this user profile. Note that as you type a password, the screen displays a (*) for each character you type.
Password Confirm	Retype your new system password for confirmation.
Administration Information	
Host Name	Type a descriptive name for identification purposes. Some ISPs check this name, so it is recommended you enter your computer's "Computer name". The default host name is set to HWLAN. This name can be up to 16 ASCII characters.
Domain Name	Type the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.
Default Route	
IP Address	Type the IP address of the remote network or gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your ZyAIR that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your ZyAIR; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
DNS Parameters	
DNS Server Address 1, 2, 3	Type the DNS server address here. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it (the default is set as shown).
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to close the System Setup screen without saving any changes.

Chapter 7

Interface Parameters

This chapter provides information on the Interface Parameters Screen.

7.1 Interface Parameters Overview

This screen allows you to select an interface and modify the status, interface, IP address, NAT and bridging parameters. Select **Interface Parameters** in **BASIC CONFIG** of your web configurator. Select **MODIFY** to change the interface parameters.

Basic Configuration - Interface Parameters Edit

■ Table of Current Interface Parameters:

No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3
Status	Active	Active	Disable
Protocol	WLAN	Ethernet	
IP address	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	
Net Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	
NAT (PAT)	On	Off	
Bridging	Not Join	Not Join	
ISP Index	---	---	
IPCP	---	---	
Idle Time Out	---	---	

MODIFY CANCEL

Figure 7-1 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters

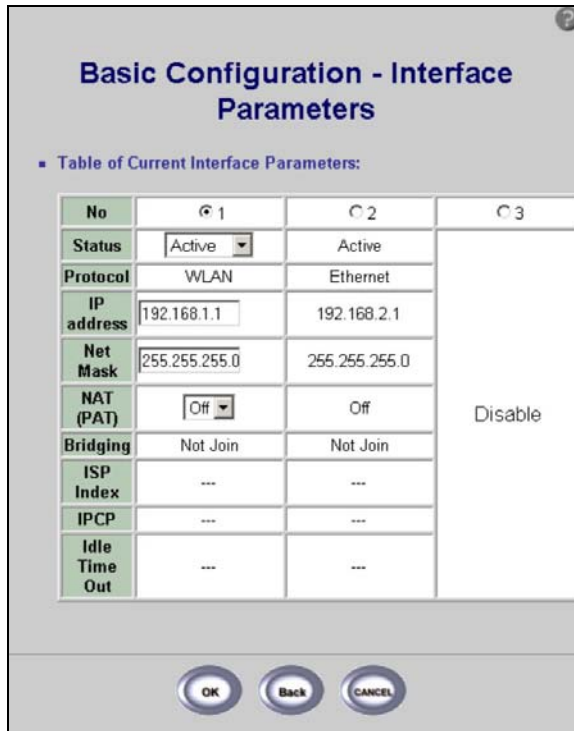
The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 7-1 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Interface Parameters	
No	Select the number of the interface that you want to change and click MODIFY .
Status	This displays an active or inactive interface.
Protocol	This column displays the type of interface for which traffic goes through the ZyAIR. They are listed as WLAN, Ethernet or PPPoE.
IP address	This is the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation, (default is set as shown in <i>Figure 7-1</i>).
Net Mask	The net mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your device will compute the net mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You do not need to change the computer subnet mask unless you are instructed to do so.
NAT (PAT)	<p>Network Address Translation (NAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network. The ZyAIR uses a many to one NAT.</p> <p>In Many-to-One mode, the ZyAIR maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address.</p> <p>For more information about NAT refer to the NAT chapter in this <i>User's Guide</i>.</p>
Bridging	Bridging provides LAN to LAN frame forwarding services between two or more LANs. Frames from one LAN are forwarded across a bridge to a connected LAN, although filtering can be employed to selectively forward frames. The bridging displays Join or Not Join depending on whether the ZyAIR has been configured as a bridge or an access point.
ISP Index	This is the ISP name given to your current ISP pool in ISP Parameters .
IPCP	IP Control Protocol allows changes to IP parameters such as the IP address in PPPoE interface only.
Idle Time Out	<p>This displays how many minutes the web configurator can be left idle before the session times out.</p> <p>The default is 3 minutes. After it times out you have to log in with your password again. Very long idle timeouts may have security risks.</p> <p>A value of "-" means a management session never times out, no matter how long it has been left idle (not recommended).</p>
MODIFY	Click MODIFY to change the configuration of your desired Interface.

Table 7-1 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to reopen the Interface Parameters screen without saving changes.

**Figure 7-2 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 7-2 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Interface Parameters	
No	Select the number of the interface that you want to modify and click OK
Status	Select Active or Disable to activate or deactivate an interface.

Table 7-2 Basic Configuration Interface Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Protocol	This column displays the type of interface for which traffic goes through the ZyAIR. They are listed as WLAN, Ethernet or PPPoE.
IP address	Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in dotted decimal notation.
Net Mask	The net mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your device will compute the net mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You do not need to change the computer subnet mask unless you are instructed to do so.
NAT (PAT)	<p>Network Address Translation (NAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network to a different IP address known within another network. The ZyAIR uses a many to one NAT.</p> <p>In Many-to-One mode, the ZyAIR maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address.</p> <p>For more information about NAT refer to the NAT chapter in this <i>User's Guide</i>.</p>
Bridging	Bridging provides LAN to LAN frame forwarding services between two or more LANs. Frames from one LAN are forwarded across a bridge to a connected LAN, although filtering can be employed to selectively forward frames. The bridging displays Join or Not Join depending on whether the ZyAIR has been configured as a bridge or an access point.
ISP Index	This is the ISP name given to your current ISP pool in ISP Parameters .
IPCP	IP Control Protocol allows changes to IP parameters such as the IP address in PPPoE interface only.
Idle Time Out	<p>Type how many minutes the web configurator can be left idle before the session times out.</p> <p>The default is 3 minutes. After it times out you have to log in with your password again. Very long idle timeouts may have security risks.</p>
OK	Click OK to change the configuration of your desired Interface and save the changes to your ZyAIR.
Back	Click Back to go to the previous screen without saving any changes.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to reopen the Interface Parameters screen without saving changes.

Chapter 8

Configuration Parameters

This chapter provides information on the Configuration Parameters screen.

8.1 Configuration Parameters Overview

The **Basic Configuration - Configuration Parameters** screen allows you to adjust the Telnet/Console parameters, create a user profile and the legal address pool.

Basic Configuration - Configuration Parameters

Please Edit The Following Configuration Parameters:
 Input new parameters in blanks and click 'Add' button to add Telnet/Console parameter. Click 'Modify' button and change parameters in blanks to modify Telnet/Console parameter. Click 'Delete' button to delete Telnet/Console parameter.
 Click 'Finish' button to set the configuration value. Click 'Cancel' button if need not add or modify Telnet/Console parameter.

- General Parameters:**

MAX User:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Telnet Port:	<input type="text" value="23"/>
Console Port:	<input type="text" value="COM1"/>
- User Profile:**

ID	User Name	Privilege	Max Screen Line	Show Mode	Keyboard Type	Client Address
C 1	user1	LEVEL3	24	Menu	VT100	Unlimited
C 2	user2	Unlimited	24	Command	VT100	192.168.2.100
- Legal Address Pool:**

ID	IP Address
C 1	192.168.2.100

Figure 8-1 Basic Configuration Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 8-1 Basic Configuration Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
General Parameters	
MAX User	Enter the maximum number of users allowed. The ZyAIR supports a maximum of 5 administrators.
Telnet Port	Enter the console listening port, 23 is the factory default.
Console Port	Enter the console port of your computer (either COM1 or COM2). If you forget your password (or the ZyAIR IP address), you will need to reset the ZyAIR or upload the default configuration file via console. See the <i>Telnet</i> and <i>Console</i> chapters in this <i>User's Guide</i> for information on resetting.
User Profile	
ID	Select the ID radio button to allow you to add, delete or modify a user profile.
User Name	This shows the username defined by the user in <i>Figure 8-2</i> .
Privilege Level	<p>This shows the level of administrator access in the user profile and relates to telnet commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: User Mode – enables you to view system information and ping a computer from the ZyAIR. • 2: Root Mode – enables you to change to supervisor mode, see chapter <i>Supervisor Mode</i> in <i>Part VI</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i>. • 3: Configure Mode – enables you to change the configuration in supervisor mode, see chapter <i>Supervisor Mode</i> in <i>Part VI</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i>. • Unlimited: unlimited privileges – enables all modes.
Max Screen Line	This shows the maximum number of characters allowable (greater than 13 but less than or equal to 24).
Show Mode	This is set as Menu or Command Mode and affects the number of menus shown to the user; see the <i>Console</i> and <i>Telnet</i> chapters in this <i>User's Guide</i> .
Keyboard Type	Indicates the type of keyboard interface used (VT100 , ANSI , Linux or X Window).
Client Address	The IP address of the client interface.
Add	Click Add button to add user profile parameters to the selected ID profile.
Delete	Click Delete button to remove user profile parameters from the selected ID profile.
Modify	Click Modify button to change user profile parameters in an existing selected ID profile.

Table 8-1 Basic Configuration Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
	Legal Address Pool: If you enter a trusted host, your ZyAIR will only respond to Telnet messages from these addresses.
ID	Select the ID radio button to allow you to Add, Delete or Modify a trusted host within the Legal Address Pool .
IP Address	This displays the IP address of the trusted host in dotted decimal notation, (default is set as shown in <i>Figure 8-1</i>).
Add	Click Add button to add Legal Address Pool parameters to the selected ID profile.
Delete	Click Delete button to remove Legal Address Pool parameters from the selected ID profile.
Modify	Click Modify button to change Legal Address Pool parameters in an existing selected ID profile.
FINISH	Click FINISH button to save the changes back to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Click **Add** in the **User Profile** section of the **BASIC CONFIG** screen to get to the next Configuration User Profile screen.

Figure 8-2 Basic Configuration User Profile

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 8-2 Basic Configuration User profile

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
User Profile of Configuration	
User Name	Type a user name to identify the profile in less than 20 ASCII characters. This user name gives access to SMT main menu through Telnet or Console.
User Password	Type a password in less than 20 ASCII characters. This password gives access to SMT main menu through Telnet or Console.
Password Confirm	Retype the new user profile password for confirmation.

Table 8-2 Basic Configuration User profile

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Privilege Level:	<p>Select the privilege level. This shows the level of administrator access in the User Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: User Mode – enables you to view system information and ping a computer from the ZyAIR. • 2: Root Mode – enables you to change to supervisor mode, see chapter <i>Supervisor Mode</i> in <i>Part VI</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i>. • 3: Configure Mode – enables you to change the configuration in supervisor mode, see chapter <i>Supervisor Mode</i> in <i>Part VI</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i>. • Unlimited: unlimited privileges – enables all modes.
Show Mode	Set as Menu or Command Mode. This affects the number of menus shown to the user; see <i>Console</i> and <i>Telnet</i> chapters in this <i>User's Guide</i> .
Max Screen Line	Enter the maximum no of characters allowable (greater than 13 but less than or equal to 24).
Keyboard Type	Select the type of keyboard interface (VT100, ANSI, Linux or X Window).
Client Address Index	Enter '0' to allow access to the user address pool, enter '-1' for unlimited access (any user could telnet to this access point and ignore the IP address of the client PC).
FINISH	Click FINISH to save the changes back to your ZyAIR.
Back	Click Back to go to the previous screen..
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Chapter 9

ISP Parameters

This chapter provides information on the ISP screen.

9.1 ISP Parameters Overview

An ISP profile contains the ISP name, ISP telephone number, username and password for Internet access. The following screen allows you to modify or delete existing ISP profiles.

In **BASIC CONFIG** click **ISP** to go to the **ISP Parameters** screen.

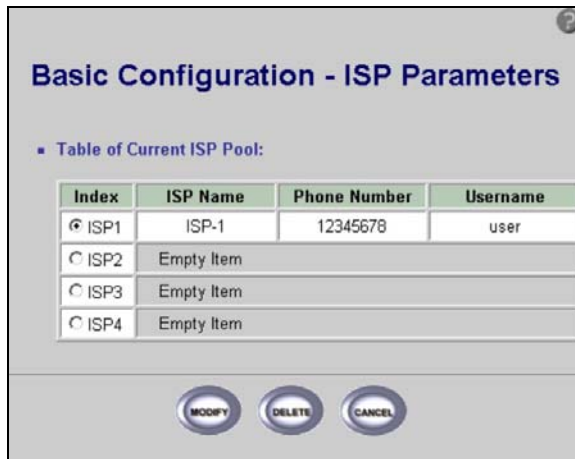


Figure 9-1 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 9-1 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current ISP Pool	
Index	Select the Index radio button to allow you to add, delete or modify your current ISP pool.
ISP Name	This displays your ISP's name.

Table 9-1 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Phone Number	This field displays the phone number given by your ISP.
Username	This displays the user name given to you by your ISP.
MODIFY	Click MODIFY to change the selected ISP parameters.
DELETE	Click DELETE to remove the selected ISP parameters.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the ISP Parameters screen afresh.

The following table is used to edit the ISP Parameters in the basic configuration.

Basic Configuration - ISP Parameters Edit

■ ISP Parameters:

ISP Name:

ISP Phone:

Username:

Password:

Password Confirm:

OK Back CANCEL

Figure 9-2 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters Edit

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 9-2 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters Edit

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameters	
ISP Name	Type a name for each new address in the ISP Pool.
ISP Phone	Type the phone number given by your ISP.
Username	Type the username given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the user name above.

Table 9-2 Basic Configuration ISP Parameters Edit

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Password Confirm	Retype the password associated with the user name above to confirm.
OK	Click OK to save changes that have been made to the ZyAIR and return to the ISP Parameters screen.
Back	Click Back to begin configuring this ISP Parameters Edit screen afresh.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring this ISP Parameters Edit screen afresh.

Chapter 10

DHCP Parameters

This chapter provides information on the DHCP screen.

10.1 DHCP Overview

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol automatically assigns IP addresses to clients when they log on. DHCP centralizes IP address management on central computers that run the DHCP server program. DHCP leases addresses, for a period of time, which means that past addresses are “recycled” and made available for future reassignment to other systems.

10.2 General DHCP Server Parameters

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the ZyAIR as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the ZyAIR provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If set to **Disable**, DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured.

10.3 IP Pool Setup

The ZyAIR can allocate fixed IP addresses in the fixed DHCP pool. This configuration leaves nine IP addresses (excluding the ZyAIR itself) for other server computers, for instance, servers for mail, FTP, TFTP, web, etc., that you may have. These parameters should work for the majority of installations.

10.4 Fixed Host Entry

The fixed host entry defines a fixed Ethernet-to-IP address mapping to limit the client station with the Ethernet address from getting the IP address.

10.5 Configuring DHCP Parameters

The following screens allows you to enable or disable DHCP client settings, configure the server parameters and view a pool of fixed host entries.

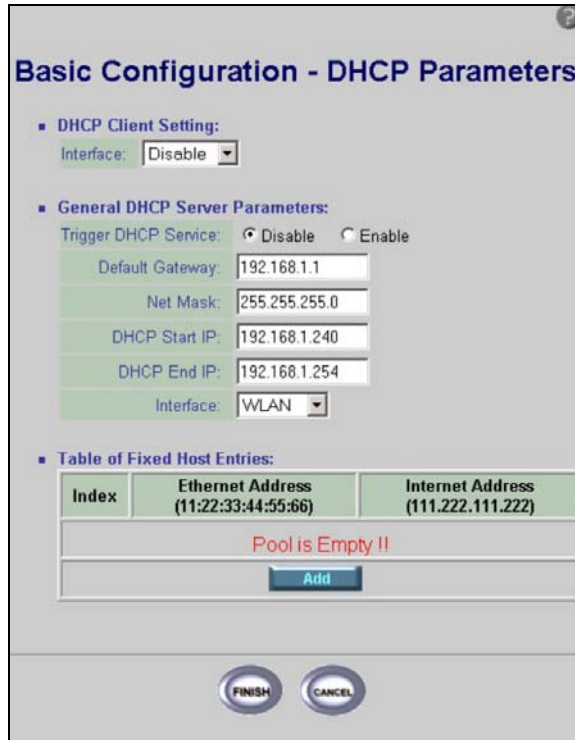


Figure 10-1 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 10-1 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Client Setting	
Interface	<p>The ZyAIR acts as a DHCP client. It receives an IP address, subnet mask and default gateway IP address from a DHCP server.</p> <p>Select Disable, Wireless or Ethernet.</p> <p>If you Disable this, then you must assign the ZyAIR a static IP address. When not disabled, select the interface (Wireless or Ethernet) on which it can receive IP address information from a DHCP server.</p>
General DHCP Server Parameters	

Table 10-1 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Trigger DHCP Service	Select Enable to have your ZyAIR act as a DHCP server and give IP addresses to the clients. The default is set to Disable . When DHCP service is enabled, the following items need to be set.
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
Net Mask	Type the subnet mask that the ZyAIR assigns to its clients computer. Consists of four sets of digits that help divide a network into sub-networks and simplify routing and data transmission.
DHCP Start IP	Start defines the range of IP addresses that will be assigned by the ZyAIR to the client computer. Type the start IP address for your DHCP server. 192.168.1.240 is the factory default. The IP address range is 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253.
DHCP End IP	Start defines the range of IP addresses that will be assigned by the ZyAIR to the client computer. Type the end IP address for your DHCP server. 192.168.1.254 is the factory default. The IP address range is 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253.
Interface	Select WLAN or Ethernet.
Table of Fixed Host Entries (Read Only)	
Index	This is a number given to each new host entry to the pool.
Ethernet Address	This field specifies the Ethernet address or MAC address of the fixed host entry in the address pool.
Internet Address	This field specifies the Internet address of the fixed host entry in the address pool.
Pool is Empty!	You must click to Add to add entries to the table of fixed host entries; otherwise the table will be empty.
Add	Click Add for new entries to the pool.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the DHCP Parameters screen afresh.

10.6 DHCP Host Entry

You see this screen when you select **Add** in the previous **DHCP Parameters** screen. This screen allows you to enter the Ethernet and Internet address for your fixed host entries.

Basic Configuration - DHCP Parameters

■ DHCP Client Setting:

Interface:

Trigger DHCP Service	Disable
Default Gateway	192.168.1.1
Net Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Start IP	192.168.1.240
DHCP End IP	192.168.1.254
Interface	WLAN

■ Table of Fixed Host Entries:

Index	Ethernet Address (11:22:33:44:55:66)	Internet Address (111.222.111.222)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Figure 10-2 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters Edit

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 10-2 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters Edit

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Client Setting (Read Only)	
Interface	The ZyAIR acts as a DHCP client. It receives an IP address, subnet mask and default gateway IP address from a DHCP server. Select Disable , Wireless or Ethernet . If you Disable this, then you must assign the ZyAIR a static IP address. When not disabled, select the interface (Wireless or Ethernet) on which it can receive IP address information from a DHCP server.
Trigger DHCP Service	This displays whether or not your ZyAIR acts as a DHCP server and gives IP addresses to the clients. The default is set to Disable .

Table 10-2 Basic Configuration DHCP Parameters Edit

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Default Gateway	This displays the IP address of the default gateway.
Net Mask	This displays the net mask assigned to you by the ISP.
DHCP Start IP	This shows the start IP address in a range of addresses for your DHCP server
DHCP End IP	This shows the end IP address in a range of addresses for your DHCP server
Interface	This displays the interface of the current client, WLAN or Ethernet.
Table of Fixed Host Entries	
Index	This is a number given to each new host entry to the pool.
Ethernet Address	Enter an Ethernet address This field specifies the Ethernet address or MAC address of the fixed host entry in the address pool.
Internet Address	This field specifies the Internet address of the fixed host entry in the address pool.
Ok	Click Ok to save your changes back to your ZyAIR and return to the DHCP Parameters screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring the DHCP Parameters screen afresh.

Chapter 11

Server Mapping

This chapter provides information on the Server Mapping screen.

11.1 TCP

Transmission Control Protocol is a connection-oriented transport service that ensures the reliability of message delivery. It verifies that messages and data were received.

11.2 UDP

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a connectionless transport service that dispenses with the reliability services provided by TCP. UDP gives applications a direct interface with the Internet Protocol (IP) and the ability to address a particular application process running on a host via a port number without setting up a connection session.

11.3 Server Mapping

The ZyAIR can forward traffic to a server with a private IP address (Virtual Server) behind the ZyAIR. In this way it is visible to the outside world.

The **Protocol** (TCP or UDP) and Port number define the service. For example, TCP port 80 is for web (HTTP) service.

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A service request that does not have a server explicitly designated for it is forwarded to the default server. If the default server is not defined, the service request is simply discarded.

Many residential broadband ISP accounts do not allow you to run any server processes (such as a Web or FTP server) from your location. Your ISP may periodically check for servers and may suspend your account if it discovers any active services at your location. If you are unsure, refer to your ISP.

The most often used port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to RFC 1700 for further information about port numbers.

Table 11-1 Services and Port Numbers

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
ECHO	7

Table 11-1 Services and Port Numbers

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer protocol or WWW, Web)	80
POP3 (Post Office Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161
SNMP trap	162
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

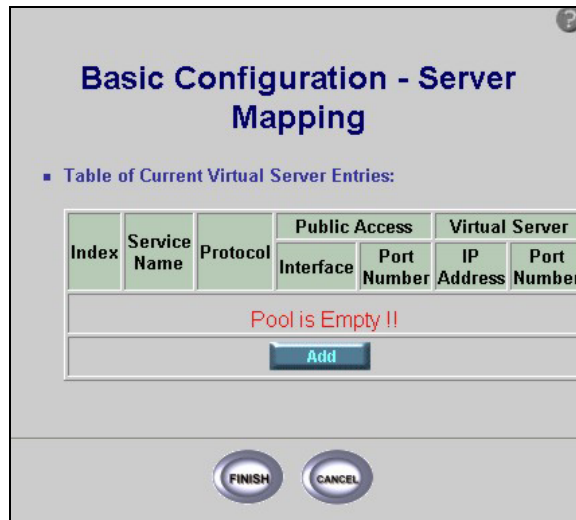


Figure 11-1 Basic Configuration Server Mapping

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 11-2 Basic Configuration Server Mapping

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Virtual Server Entries	
Index	This is the rule index number.
Service Name	This shows a name that is assigned to the current virtual server.
Protocol	TCP or UDP will be displayed, see sections <i>11.1</i> and <i>11.2</i> .
Public Access	
Interface	This field displays the interface you want to map from public access, Ethernet or Wireless.
Port Number	See <i>Part VII</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for information on port numbers.
Virtual Server	
IP Address	This displays the IP address of your virtual server in dotted decimal notation.
Port Number	This is the number of the port you want to use; see <i>Part VII</i> of this <i>User's Guide</i> for information on port numbers.
Pool is Empty!	You must select Add to add entries to the table of virtual servers; otherwise the table will be empty.
Add	Click Add for new entries to the pool of servers.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save any changes back to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

The following table is used to update the **Server Mapping** parameters in the basic configuration.

Basic Configuration - Server Mapping

■ Table of Current Virtual Server Entries:

Index	Service Name	Protocol	Public Access		Virtual Server	
			Interface	Port Number	IP Address	Port Number
1		TCP	Wireless	0		0

Ok Cancel

FINISH CANCEL

Figure 11-2 Basic Configuration Server Mapping Add

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 11-3 Basic Configuration Server Mapping Add

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Virtual Server Entries	
Index	This is the rule index number assigned to each new virtual server entry.
Service Name	Enter a unique name for identification purposes. You may enter up to 16 octets, ASCII characters.
Protocol	Select TCP or UDP, see sections 11.1 and 11.2.
Public Access	
Interface	Select the interface you want to map from public access, Ethernet or Wireless.
Port Number	Enter the number of the port you want to map.
Virtual Server	
IP Address	Enter the IP address of your virtual server in dotted decimal notation.
Port Number	Enter the number of the port you want to use.
OK	Click OK to add the virtual server entry to your list of virtual server entries.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring the Server Mapping edits screen afresh.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save the changes to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the Server Mapping screen afresh.

Chapter 12

Wireless

This chapter provides information on the ZyAIR Wireless function.

12.1 Wireless Overview

This section introduces the wireless and some basic terminology.

12.1.1 IBSS

An Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS), also called an Ad-hoc network, is the simplest WLAN configuration. An IBSS is defined as two or more computers with wireless adapters within range of each other that form an independent (wireless) network without the need of an access point (AP).



Figure 12-1 IBSS (Ad-hoc) Wireless LAN

12.1.2 BSS

A Basic Service Set (BSS) exists when all communications between wireless stations or between a wireless station and a wired network client go through one access point.

Intra-BSS traffic is traffic between wireless stations in the BSS. When Intra-BSS is enabled, wireless station A and B can access the wired network and communicate with each other. When Intra-BSS is disabled, wireless station A and B can still access the wired network but cannot communicate with each other.

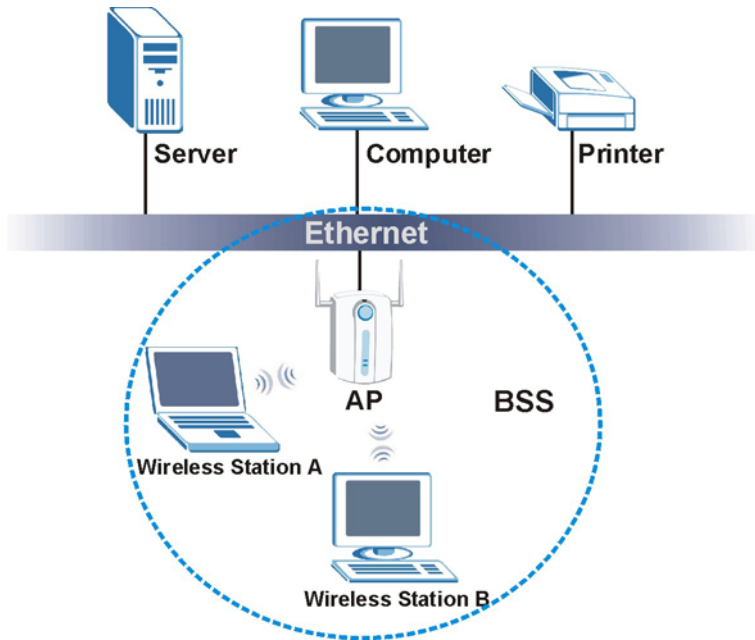


Figure 12-2 Basic Service set

12.1.3 ESS

An Extended Service Set (ESS) consists of a series of overlapping BSS's, each containing an access point, with each access point connected together by a wired network. This wired connection between access points is called a Distribution System (DS). An ESSID (ESS Identification) uniquely identifies each ESS. All access points and their associated wireless stations within the same ESS must have the same ESSID in order to communicate.

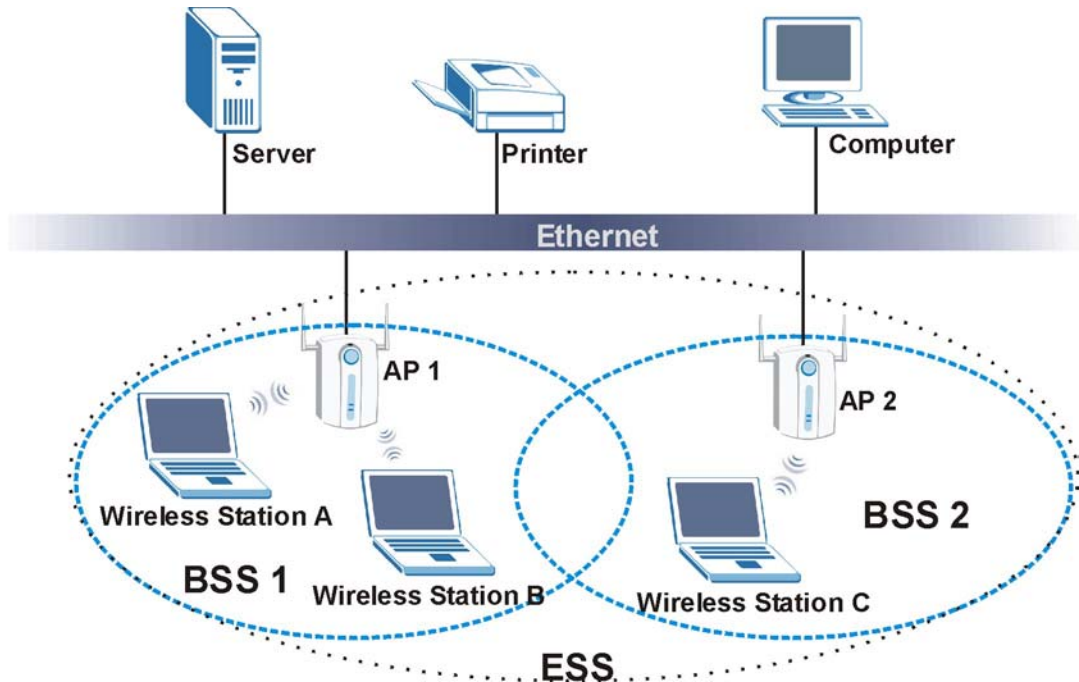


Figure 12-3 Extended Service Set

12.1.4 RTS/CTS

See *Part I* for information on RTS/CTS.

12.1.5 Fragmentation Threshold

See *Part I* for information on Fragmentation Threshold.

12.2 Configuring Wireless

If you are configuring the ZyAIR from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the ZyAIR's ESSID or WEP settings, you will lose your wireless connection when you press FINISH. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the ZyAIR's new settings

Please refer to *Part I* for more background information on this chapter.

12.3 WEP Overview

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) as specified in the IEEE 802.11 standard provides methods for both data encryption and wireless station authentication.

12.3.1 Data Encryption

WEP provides a mechanism for encrypting data using encryption keys. Both the access point and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key to encrypt and decrypt data. Your ZyAIR allows you to configure up to four 64-bit or 128-bit WEP keys, but only one key can be enabled at any one time.

The following screen allows you to configure all wireless LAN parameters including Channels, ESS ID and WEP security. Click **BASIC CONFIG** and go to **Wireless LAN**.

Basic Configuration - Wireless LAN

■ Wireless LAN Configuration:

Channel:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Domain:	<input type="text" value="Europe: 1~13"/>
RTS Threshold:	<input type="text" value="250"/>		
Frag Threshold:	<input type="text" value="1600"/>		
ESSID:	<input type="text" value="wireless"/>		
Hide ESSID:	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Deny 'any':	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Station Name:	<input type="text" value="ap"/>		
WEP Key:	<input type="text" value="wepkey"/>		
WEP:	<input type="radio"/> 64Bit	<input type="radio"/> 128Bit	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable
Default Key:	<input type="text" value="1"/>		
64Bit Key1:	<input type="text" value="0101010101"/>		
64Bit Key2:	<input type="text" value="0202020202"/>		
64Bit Key3:	<input type="text" value="0303030303"/>		
64Bit Key4:	<input type="text" value="0404040404"/>		
128Bit Key1:	<input type="text" value="01010101010101010101010101"/>		
128Bit Key2:	<input type="text" value="02020202020202020202020202"/>		
128Bit Key3:	<input type="text" value="03030303030303030303030303"/>		
128Bit Key4:	<input type="text" value="04040404040404040404040404"/>		

Figure 12-4 Basic Configuration Wireless LAN

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 12-1 Basic Configuration Wireless LAN

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Channel	The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b wireless devices is called a channel.
Domain	Select the user domain based on your geographical location.
RTS Threshold	Enter a value between 0 and 250.
Fragmentation Threshold	Enter a value between 256 and 2346. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. The default is set as shown.
ESSID	<p>(Extended Service Set Identity) The ESSID identifies the Service Set with which a wireless station is associated. Wireless stations associating to the access point (AP) must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name in hexadecimal characters 1 ~ 9, A ~ F.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">If you are configuring the ZyAIR from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the ZyAIR's ESSID or WEP settings, you will lose your wireless connection when you click FINISH. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the ZyAIR's new settings.</p> <hr/>
Hide ESSID	Select this check box to hide the ESSID in the outgoing beacon frame so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through passive scanning using a site survey tool.
Deny 'any'	You can set the ZyAIR to block access for wireless LAN clients that have the ESSID set to "any".
Station Name	Type a name to identify the ZyAIR in hexadecimal characters 1 ~ 9, A ~ F.
WEP Key	<p>Specify a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external accounting server and the access points.</p> <p>The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external accounting server and ZyAIR.</p>
WEP	<p>Select Disable to allow wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption (Default).</p> <p>Select 64-bit WEP or 128-bit WEP to enable data encryption. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network.</p>

Table 12-1 Basic Configuration Wireless LAN

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Default Key	<p>The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the ZyAIR and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission.</p> <p>If you chose 64-bit WEP, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>If you chose 128-bit WEP, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.</p>
KeyGen	If you choose to enable WEP, then WEP keys for 64-bit or 128-bit will be generated when you click this button.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save the changes to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

The wireless stations and ZyAIR must use the same ESSID, channel ID and WEP encryption key (if WEP is enabled) for wireless communication.

Chapter 13

IEEE 802.1x, RADIUS

This chapter provides information on how to use 802.1x and RADIUS for your ZyAIR.

13.1 IEEE 802.1x Overview

The IEEE 802.1x standard outlines enhanced security methods for both the authentication of wireless stations and encryption key management. Authentication can be done using the local user database internal to the ZyAIR or an external RADIUS server for an unlimited number of users.

13.2 Introduction to RADIUS

RADIUS is based on a client-server model that supports authentication and accounting, where the access point is the client and the server is the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server handles the following tasks among others:

- **Authentication**
Determines the identity of the users.
- **Accounting**
Keeps track of the client's network activity.

RADIUS user is a simple package exchange in which your ZyAIR acts as a message relay between the wireless station and the network RADIUS server.

Types of RADIUS Messages

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user authentication:

- **Access-Request**
Sent by an access point-requesting authentication.
- **Access-Reject**
Sent by a RADIUS server rejecting access.
- **Access-Accept**
Sent by a RADIUS server allowing access.

- **Access-Challenge**

Sent by a RADIUS server requesting more information in order to allow access. The access point sends a proper response from the user and then sends another Access-Request message.

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user accounting:

- **Accounting-Request**

Sent by the access point requesting accounting.

- **Accounting-Response**

Sent by the RADIUS server to indicate that it has started or stopped accounting.

In order to ensure network security, the access point and the RADIUS server use a shared secret key, which is a password, they both know. The key is not sent over the network. In addition to the shared key, password information exchanged is also encrypted to protect the wired network from unauthorized access.

13.2.1 EAP Authentication Overview

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) is an authentication protocol that runs on top of the IEEE802.1x transport mechanism in order to support multiple types of user authentication. By using EAP to interact with an EAP-compatible RADIUS server, the access point helps a wireless station and a RADIUS server perform authentication.

The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server or the AP. The ZyAIR supports EAP-TLS, and EAP-MD5 with RADIUS. Refer to the *Types of EAP Authentication* appendix for descriptions on the four common types.

Your ZyAIR supports EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5) with the local user database and RADIUS.

The following figure shows an overview of authentication when you specify a RADIUS server on your access point.

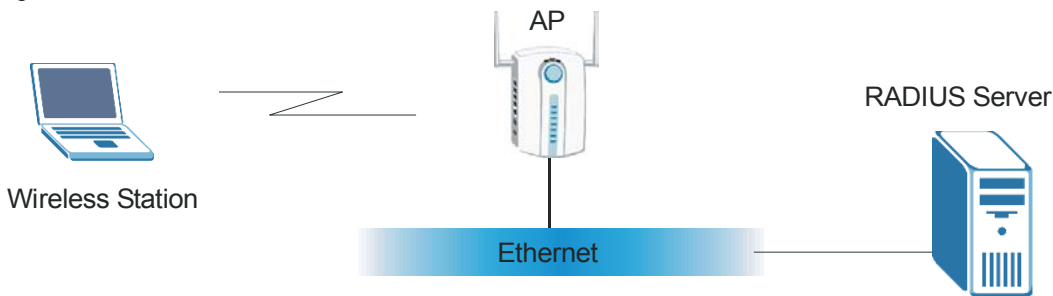


Figure 13-1 EAP Authentication

The details below provide a general description of how IEEE 802.1x EAP authentication works. For an example list of EAP-MD5 authentication steps, see the IEEE 802.1x appendix.

- The wireless station sends a “start” message to the ZyAIR.
- The ZyAIR sends a “request identity” message to the wireless station for identity information.
- The wireless station replies with identity information, including username and password.
- The RADIUS server checks the user information against its user profile database and determines whether or not to authenticate the wireless station.

13.3 Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

The ZyAIR maps a unique key that is generated with the RADIUS server. This key expires when the wireless connection times out, disconnects or reauthentication times out. A new WEP key is generated each time reauthentication is performed.

If this feature is enabled, it is not necessary to configure a default encryption key in the Wireless screen. You may still configure and store keys here, but they will not be used while Dynamic WEP is enabled.

To use Dynamic WEP, enable and configure the RADIUS server (see *section 13.2*) and enable Dynamic WEP Key Exchange in the 802.1x screen. The wireless station's EAP type is configured to EAP-TLS

EAP-MD5 cannot be used with Dynamic WEP Key Exchange.

13.4 Configuring IEEE 802.1x

Click **BASIC CONFIG** and go to **Wireless LAN - 802.1x** to navigate to the following screen.

Figure 13-2 Basic Configuration 802.1x

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 13-1 Basic Configuration 802.1x

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
802.1x Access Control	
802.1x services	<p>Select Enable to allow for authentication services on the ZyAIR if you have two or more ZyAIR's on the same subnet.</p> <p>All access points on the same subnet and wireless stations must have the same ESSID to allow for authentication.</p> <p>This is set to Disable by default when you do not want authentication services.</p>

Table 13-1 Basic Configuration 802.1x

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Accessible 802.1x Users on	Select either Local or Remote Radius , see the <i>section 13.2.1</i> for more information.
Radius Parameters	
Radius Server IP	Enter the IP address of the external authentication server in dotted decimal notation.
Share Key	Enter a password (up to 64 ASCII characters) as the key to be shared between the external authentication server and the ZyAIR. The key must be the same on the external authentication server and your ZyAIR. The key is not sent over the network.
Radius authentication port	Enter the port number of the external authentication server. The default port number is 1812 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.
Radius accounting Port	Enter the port number of the external accounting server. The default port number is 1813 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.
Local User Database	
No	The local user is given a number in the database. Maximum amount of allowable users is 20.
Username	Enter the username (up to 24 ASCII characters) for this user profile.
Add	Input new parameters and click Add to add access control parameters.
Delete	Click Delete to remove access control parameters.
Modify	Click Modify to change access control parameters.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the 802.1x screen afresh.

13.4.1 Local 802.1X User Add

Click **Add** in the previous screen to go to the next screen. The maximum allowable number of local users is 20.

**Basic Configuration - Local 802.1X
user: Add**

Add an accessible 802.1X user:

- **User's Profile:**
 - Username:
 - Password:
 - Confirm Password:

FINISH **Back** **CANCEL**

Figure 13-3 Basic Configuration Local 802.1X User Add

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 13-2 Basic Configuration Local 802.1X User Add

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Add an accessible 802.1X user:	
User's Profile	
Username	Enter the user name (up to 24 ASCII characters) for this user profile.
Password	Type a password (up to 8 ASCII characters) for this user profile. Note that as you type a password, the screen displays a (*) for each character you type.
Confirm Password	Retype the password for confirmation.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
Back	Click Back to change to return to the 802.1X screen.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Chapter 14

MAC Filter

This chapter provides information on the MAC Filter of your ZyAIR.

14.1 MAC Filter Overview

The MAC filter screen allows you to configure the ZyAIR to block access to devices or block the devices from accessing the ZyAIR. Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02. You need to know the MAC address of the devices to configure this screen.

To change your ZyAIR's MAC filter settings, click **BASIC CONFIG**, **Wireless LAN** and then **MAC Filter**. The screen appears as shown.



Figure 14-1 Basic Configuration MAC Filter

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 14-1 Basic Configuration MAC Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
MAC Filter Allowed List	
MAC Filter Service	Select Enable to allow MAC address filtering.
Table of Current MAC Entries	This is a list of the MAC entries that are currently available.
No	This is the index number of a MAC address entry. The maximum allowable number of local users is 20.
MAC Address	MAC addresses (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the wireless station that are allowed or denied access to the ZyAIR in these address fields.
Pool is Empty!	You must click Add to add to the table of MAC address entries; otherwise the table will be empty.
Add	Click Add to add more MAC address parameters.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the MAC Filter screen afresh.

14.1.1 MAC Address Pool

Click **Add** to display to the following screen and add a MAC address entry or modify an existing one.



Figure 14-2 Basic Configuration MAC Filter Add

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 14-2 Basic Configuration MAC Filter Add

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
MAC Filter Allowed List	
MAC Filter Service	Select Enable to turn on MAC address filtering, which allows the ZyAIR access the table of MAC address entries. Select Disable for no filtering.
Table of Current MAC Entries	This is a list of MAC addresses that are allowed to access the ZyAIR.
No	This is the index number of a MAC address entry.
MAC Address	Enter the MAC addresses (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the wireless station that are allowed access to the ZyAIR in these address fields.
Ok	Click Ok to change the configuration of your MAC filter and save the changes to your ZyAIR.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Chapter 15

Configuration Overview, Save, Restart

This chapter provides information on the Configuration Overview screen and Save and Restart.

15.1 Configuration Overview

Use this screen to review all the settings in your basic configuration. This page presents the current configuration settings. These can be modified if desired by selecting the required hyperlink.

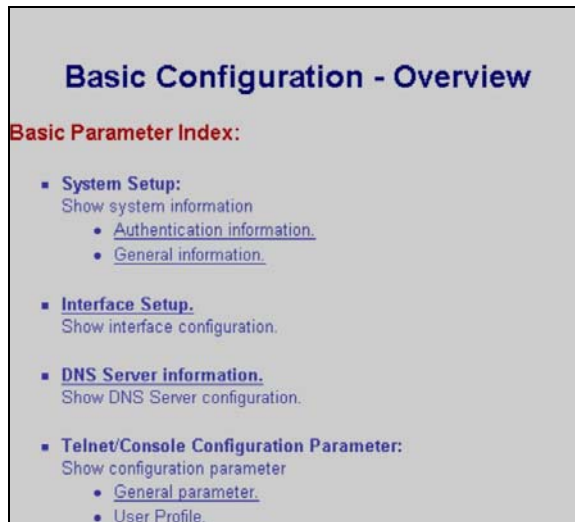


Figure 15-1 Basic Configuration Overview

15.2 Basic Configuration Save and Restart

Click **Save & Restart** in BASIC CONFIG to move to the following screen.

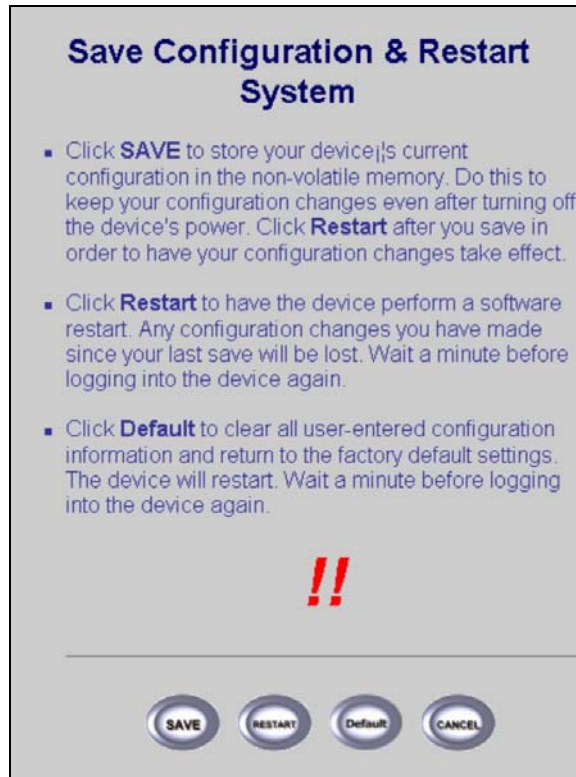


Figure 15-2 Basic Configuration Save & Restart

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 15-1 Basic Configuration Save & Restart

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SAVE	Click SAVE to store your device's current configuration in the non-volatile memory. Do this to keep your configuration changes even after turning off the device's power. Click Restart after you save in order to have your configuration changes take effect.
RESTART	Click RESTART to have the device perform a software restart. Any configuration changes you have made since your last save will be lost. Wait a minute before logging into the device again.
Default	Click Default to clear all user-entered configuration information and return to the factory default settings. The device will restart. Wait a minute before logging into the device again.

Table 15-1 Basic Configuration Save & Restart

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to go to the previous screen.

Part III:

ADVANCED CONFIGURATION

This part discusses STATIC ROUTE, BRIDGING, SNMP COMMUNITY, SNMP TRAP, CONFIGURATION, SAVE & RESTART setup screens.

Chapter 16

Advanced Configuration

The advanced configuration tutorial screen shows all of the configuration screens in this part.

16.1 Advanced Configuration Overview

The **Advanced Configuration** allows you to set static route parameters, bridging parameters, SNMP and review your saved settings.

See the tutorial screen for information regarding the ZyAIR's advanced configuration features.

Tutorial - Advance Configuration

Function Overview

Following list is the configuration and short discription for the Wireless Bridge application. If you want to see more information. Click the link of specific feature on the left window.

Static Route Parameters:

- **Static Route Parameters:**
Add, delete or modify the rule of static route. Input parameter including network address, subnet mask and gateway address.

Transparent Bridging Parameters:

- **Generic parameters:**
Enable this function will force all interface use these parameter. Input parameter including IP address and subnet mask.
- **Static bridge Parameters:**
 - You can add, delete or modify the static MAC entry.
 - Configure items include MAC address and forwarding/filter function.

SNMP Parameters:

- **SNMP Community Parameters:**
Community information, including Validaty, Access Right and Community.
- **SNMP Trap Host Parameters:**
Trap host information, including Version, IP Address and Community.

Advance Configuration Review:

This function show the advance configuration of the Wireless Bridge. To change any values, click the **[Change the Config]** link and make your changes.

Save and Restart:

Save and Restart commits and configuration changes to the Wireless Bridge configuration settings, Once you are sure that all of the settings are correct, click on the **[Save]** link to commit the changes.

After the configuration settings have been saved, click on the **[Restart]** link to Reboot the Wireless Bridge to make the new settings active.

Figure 16-1 Advanced Configuration Tutorial

Chapter 17

Static Route

This chapter shows you how to configure static routes for your ZyAIR.

17.1 Static Route Overview

Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected, and the ZyAIR has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the ZyAIR knows about network N2 in the following figure through remote node Router 1. However, the ZyAIR is unable to route a packet to network N3 because it doesn't know that there is a route through the same remote node Router 1 (via gateway Router 2). The static routes are for you to tell the ZyAIR about the networks beyond the remote nodes.

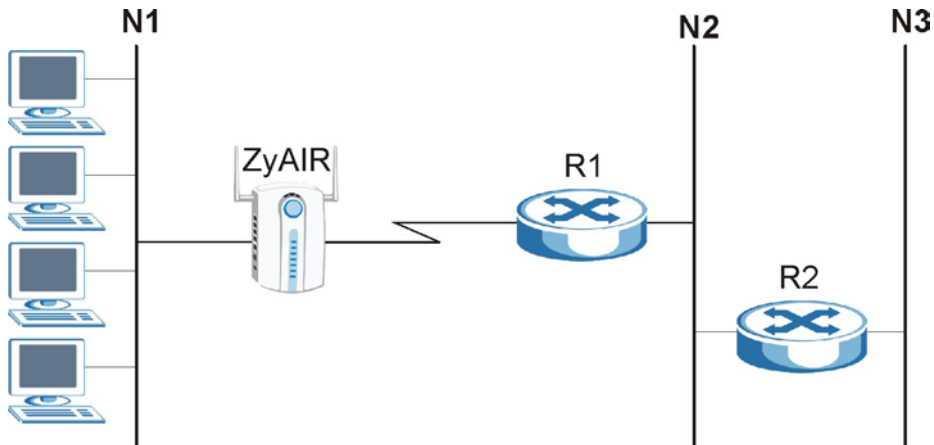


Figure 17-1 Example of Static Routing Topology

17.2 Configuring IP Static Route

Click **ADVANCED CONFIG** and then **STATIC ROUTE** to edit the static route parameters. You can modify or delete existing entries and add new entries appending the table.

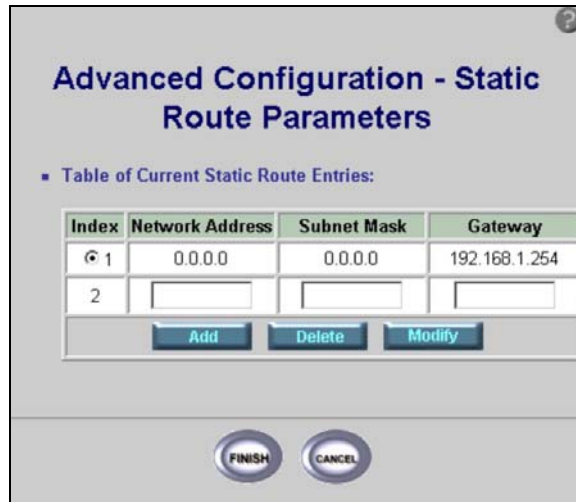


Figure 17-2 Advanced Configuration Static Route Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 17-1 Advanced Configuration Static Route Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Static Route Entries	
Index	This field displays an individual static route index number.
Network Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination.
Subnet Mask	This parameter specifies the subnet mask of the final destination.
Gateway	This field displays the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your ZyAIR that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your ZyAIR.
Add	To add a static route to your table, type Network Address , Subnet Mask and Gateway parameters into the empty spaces of the last index entry without a radio button. Click add and then click FINISH to save these as a static route entry. A radio button should appear beside the latest entry.
Delete	To remove a static route on the ZyAIR, select the radio button next to the static route index number you want to remove, then click Delete .

Table 17-1 Advanced Configuration Static Route Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Modify	To change a static route on the ZyAIR, select the radio button next to the static route index number you want to configure, and then click Modify to go to a Static Route edit screen.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save the static routes to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

17.3 Configuring Route Entry

Select a static route index number and click **Modify**. The screen shown next appears. Fill in the required information for the selected static route.

Advanced Configuration - Static Route Parameters

■ Table of Current Static Route Entries:

Index	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway
1	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.254	192.168.1.254
2	192.168.1.11	255.255.255.	192.168.1.25

Ok Cancel

FINISH CANCEL

Figure 17-3 Static Route Parameters Modify

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 17-2 Static Route Parameters Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Static Route Entries	
Index	This field displays an individual static route index number.

Table 17-2 Static Route Parameters Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Network Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Type a new address into the static route that you would like to modify.
Subnet Mask	This parameter specifies the subnet mask of the final destination. Type a new subnet mask into the field that you would like to modify.
Gateway	This field displays the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your ZyAIR that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your ZyAIR. Type a new address into the gateway that you would like to modify.
Ok	Click Ok to update the changes that you have made and return to the first static route parameters screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the first static route parameters screen without saving changes.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save any changes back to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Chapter 18

Bridging Parameters

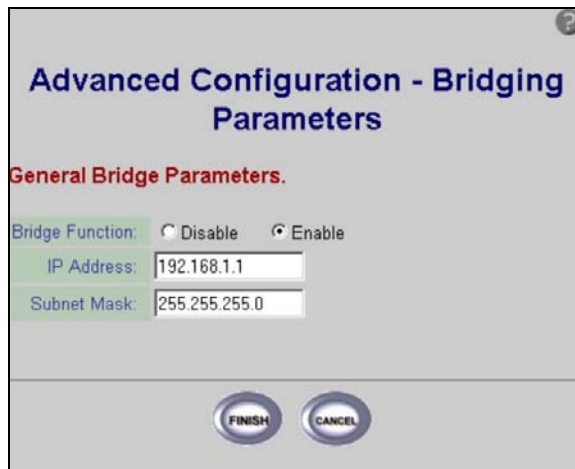
This chapter shows you how to configure Bridging Parameters for your ZyAIR.

19.1 Bridging Overview

Bridging provides forwarding services between two or more networks. Frames from one network are forwarded across a bridge to another network, although filtering can be employed to selectively forward frames. See the section on *Interface Parameters* in *Basic Configuration of Part I* in this *User's Guide* for more information.

18.2 Configuring Bridging Parameters

Click **ADVANCED CONFIG** and **BRIDGING** to go to the general bridge parameters configuration screen. This screen allows you to disable or enable the bridge function of your ZyAIR and allows you to enter your IP address and subnet mask.



Advanced Configuration - Bridging Parameters

General Bridge Parameters.

Bridge Function: Disable Enable

IP Address: 192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

FINISH CANCEL

Figure 18-1 Advanced Configuration Bridging Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 18-1 Advanced Configuration Bridging Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
General Bridge Parameters	
Bridge Function	Select the radio button to Disable or Enable the bridge function of your ZyAIR, depending on whether you want to set it as a router or a bridge. See <i>Part IV</i> for more information on setting this up.
IP Address	This parameter specifies the IP bridge address of the gateway. 192.168.1.1 is the factory default, the default IP address of the ZyAIR.
Subnet Mask	This parameter specifies the subnet mask of the final destination. 255.255.255.0 is the factory default, the subnet mask of the ZyAIR.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save the parameters back to your ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the Bridging Parameters screen afresh.

Chapter 19

SNMP

This chapter shows you how to configure SNMP Community Parameters and SNMP Trap for your ZyAIR.

19.1 SNMP Overview

Simple Network Management Protocol is a popular management protocol defined by the Internet community for TCP/IP networks. It is a communication protocol for collecting information from devices on the network.

19.2 Configuring SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your ZyAIR supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the ZyAIR through the network. The ZyAIR supports SNMP version one (SNMPv1) and version 2c (SNMPv2c). The next figure illustrates an SNMP management operation. SNMP is only available if TCP/IP is configured.

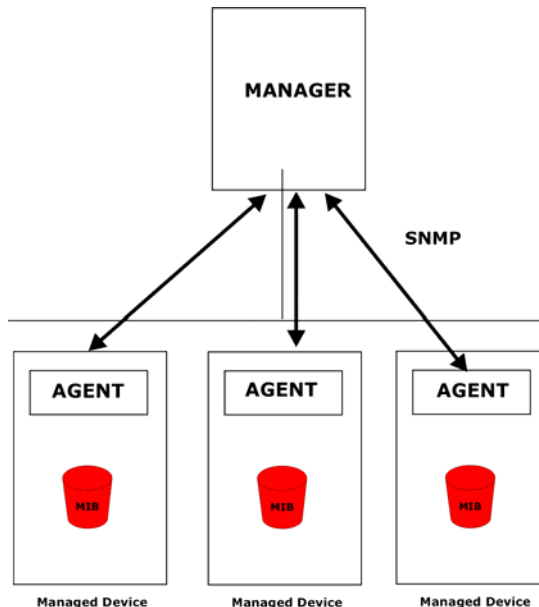


Figure 19-1 SNMP Management Model

An SNMP managed network consists of two main types of component: agents and a manager.

An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed device (the ZyAIR). An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a form compatible with SNMP. The manager is the console through which network administrators perform network management functions. It executes applications that control and monitor managed devices.

The managed devices contain object variables/managed objects that define each piece of information to be collected about a device. Examples of variables include the number of packets received, node port status etc. A Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of managed objects. SNMP allows a manager and agents to communicate for the purpose of accessing these objects.

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol based on the manager/agent model. The manager issues a request and the agent returns responses using the following protocol operations:

- **Get** - Allows the manager to retrieve an object variable from the agent.
- **GetNext** - Allows the manager to retrieve the next object variable from a table or list within an agent. In SNMPv1, when a manager wants to retrieve all elements of a table from an agent, it initiates a **Get** operation, followed by a series of **GetNext** operations.
- **Set** - Allows the manager to set values for object variables within an agent.
- **Trap** - Used by the agent to inform the manager of some events.

19.3 Supported MIBs

A Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of managed objects. The managed devices contain object variables/managed objects that define each piece of information to be collected about a device. Examples of variables include such as the number of packets received, node port status and so on. The ZyAIR supports MIB I and MIB II, that are defined in RFC-1213 and RFC-1215. The focus of the MIBs is to let administrators collect statistical data and monitor status and performance.

19.4 SNMP Community Parameters Configuration

Click **ADVANCED CONFIG, SNMP COMMUNITY** to go to the **SNMP Community Parameters** screen. You can select an **Index** radio button and modify the SNMP parameters accordingly.

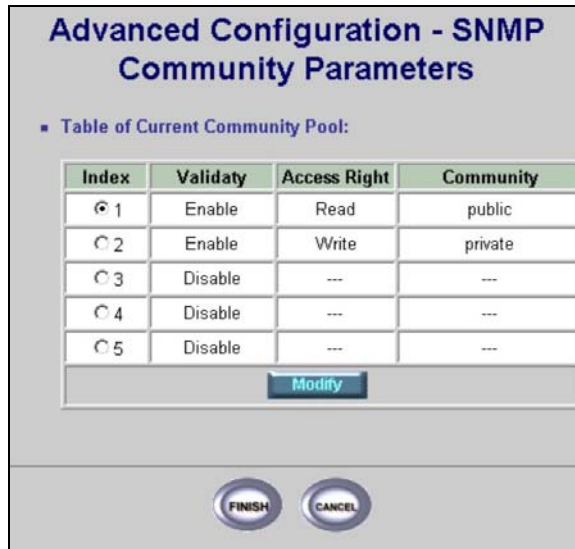


Figure 19-2 Advanced Configuration SNMP Community

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 19-1 Advanced Configuration SNMP Community

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Community Pool	
Index	This field displays an individual community index number.
Validity	This can be set to Disable or Enable . Disable does not permit access to the SNMP Community.
Access Right	This field displays the host access as Deny , Read , Write or Create .
Community	This displays the trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.
Modify	Click Modify to make changes to your current community pool.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

19.4 SNMP Community Parameters Modify

Click **Modify** in the SNMP Community Parameters, *Figure 19-3*, to modify the SNMP parameters.

Advanced Configuration - SNMP Community Parameters

■ Table of Current Community Pool:

Index	Validity	Access Right	Community
1	Enable	Read	public
2	Enable	Write	private
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

Ok Cancel

FINISH CANCEL

Figure 19-3 Advanced Configuration SNMP Community Modify

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 19-2 Advanced Configuration SNMP Community Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Community Pool	
Index	This field displays the selected individual community index number.
Validity	This can be set to Disable or Enable . Disable does not permit access to the SNMP Community.
Access Right	Host access may be set to Deny , Read , Write or Create .
Community	Type the trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.
Ok	Click Ok to update your changes back to the ZyAIR and return to the first SNMP Community Parameters screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to your SNMP Community Parameters screen without updating the parameters.

Table 19-2 Advanced Configuration SNMP Community Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
FINISH	Click FINISH to begin modifying SNMP Community Parameters afresh.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin modifying SNMP Community Parameters afresh.

19.5 SNMP Trap Overview

The ZyAIR will send traps to the SNMP manager when any one of the following events occurs:

Table 19-3 SNMP Traps

TRAP #	TRAP NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	coldStart (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (power on).
2	warmStart (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (software reboot).

The following table maps the physical port and encapsulation to the interface type.

Table 19-4 Ports and Interface Types

PHYSICAL	PORT/ENCAP	INTERFACE TYPE
LookBack (virtual)	if0	
Wireless	if1	enet-encap
Ethernet	if2	enet-encap
PPPoE	if3	pppoe-encap

19.6 SNMP Trap Parameters Configuration

To view your ZyAIR's SNMP Trap settings, click **ADVANCED CONFIG, SNMP TRAP**. The screen appears as shown.

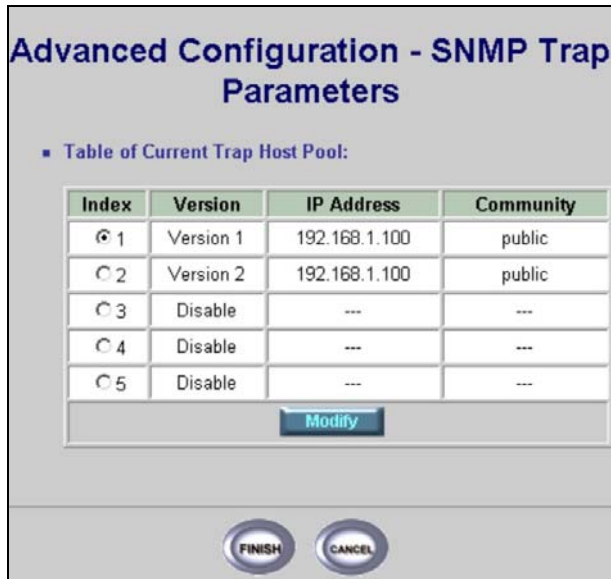


Figure 19-4 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 19-5 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap

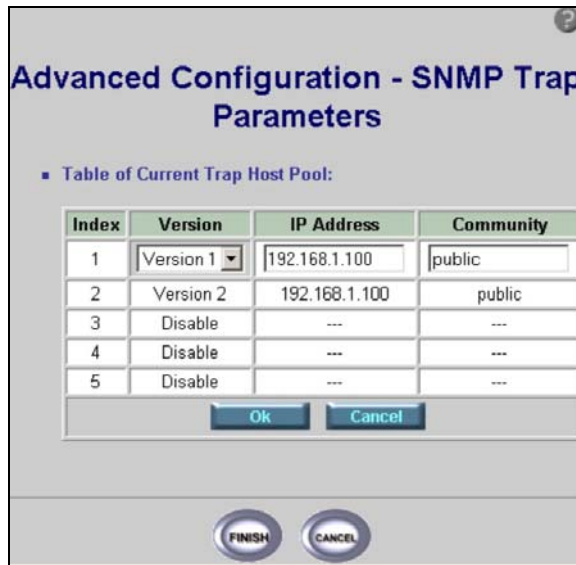
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Trap Host Pool	
Index	This field displays an individual trap index number.
Version	This field displays the trap version. Disable: ZyAIR does not send out an SNMP trap. Version 1: This is the SNMP trap Version 1. Version 2: This is the SNMP trap Version 2.
IP Address	This is the IP address of the station where you will send your SNMP traps.
Community	This is the trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.
Modify	Select an Index beside the community that you would like to modify. Click Modify to make changes to your current community pool.
Finish	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.

Table 19-5 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Cancel	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

19.6 SNMP Trap Modify

To change your ZyAIR's SNMP Trap settings, click **ADVANCED CONFIG**, **SNMP TRAP** and **Modify**. The screen appears as shown.

**Figure 19-5 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap Modify**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 19-6 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table of Current Trap Host Pool	
Index	This field displays an individual trap index number.

Table 19-6 Advanced Configuration SNMP Trap Modify

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Version	Select the version of SNMP traps that you want to send for this entry. Select Disable to not send any traps for this index entry. Version 1: This is the SNMP trap Version 1. Version 2: This is the SNMP trap Version 2.
IP Address	Type the IP address of the station where you will send your SNMP traps.
Community	Type the trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.
Ok	Click Ok save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
Cancel	Click Cancel begin configuring the screen afresh.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the screen afresh.

Chapter 20

Configuration, Save & Restart

This chapter gives an overview of the ADVANCED CONFIG. setup, SAVE & RESTART screens.

20.1 Advanced Configuration Setup Overview

The overview of the ZyAIR advanced configuration allows you to modify any of the configuration screens in **ADVANCED CONFIG. – Advanced Configuration – Overview**.

Advanced Configuration - Overview

Advanced Parameters Index:

- **Static Route Parameters.**
Show static route configuration.
- **Bridging Parameters:**
Show Bridging configuration.
 - [Generic configuration.](#)
 - [Static bridge configuration.](#)
- **SNMP Parameters:**
Show SNMP configuration.
 - [Community configuration.](#)
 - [Trap server configuration.](#)

The Following Parameters Are The Current System Configuration Values:

- **Static Route Entries:**

Index	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway
1	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.1.25

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **Bridging Configuration: Generic configuration**

Bridge Function	Enable
IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **SNMP Community configuration:**

Index	Validity	Access Right	Community
1	Enable ▾	Create ▾	public
2	Enable	Write	private
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)
- **SNMP Trap Configuration:**

Index	Version	IP Address	Community
1	Version 1 ▾	192.168.1.100	public
2	Version 2	192.168.1.100	public
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

 - [\[Change the Configuration\]](#)
 - [\[Go Top\]](#)

Figure 20-1 Advanced Configuration Overview

Configurations can be accessed through *Figure 20-1*, and modified accordingly.



Figure 20-2 Advanced Configuration Save & Restart

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 20-1 Advanced Configuration Save & Restart

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SAVE	Click SAVE to store your device's current configuration in the non-volatile memory. Do this to keep your configuration changes even after turning off the device's power. Click Restart after you save in order to have your configuration changes take effect.
Restart	Click Restart to have the device perform a software restart. Any configuration changes you have made since your last save will be lost. Wait a minute before logging into the device again.
Default	Click Default to clear all user-entered configuration information and return to the factory default settings. The device will restart. Wait a minute before logging into the device again.

Table 20-1 Advanced Configuration Save & Restart

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to go to the previous screen.

Part IV:

CONFIGURATION EXAMPLES

This part shows how to configure the examples expressed in *Part I* of this *User's Guide*

Chapter 21

Configuration Scenarios

This chapter gives information on the different network topologies that may be implemented using the ZyAIR.

21.1 Network Topology: Access Point

This section describes several main types of installations commonly implemented using the AP mode of your ZyAIR. This is by no means intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible configurations, but rather shows examples of some of the more common implementations in *Figure 1* of the *Quick Installation Guide* as an access point application.

The ZyAIR can perform in router or bridge modes. In a wireless topology, all communication between network stations is done through a centralized access point. To show some possibilities of wireless topologies, the following examples are provided:

- **Wireless Access Bridge**
- **Wireless Access Router with PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)**
- **Wireless Access Router with Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)**
- **Wireless Access Router with Static IP Address (Fixed IP)**

The following network topologies use the Web Configurator. Review *Parts I, II, III* of this *User's Guide* thoroughly to familiarize yourself with the configurator screens.

The IP addresses displayed in the figures in this chapter are examples only

21.1.1 Configure the ZyAIR as a Wireless Access Bridge

- Step 1.** Select **ACCESS POINT** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **ADVANCED CONFIG**.
- Step 3.** Select **Bridging Parameters**, and then click **Enable** for **Bridge Function**.
- Step 4.** In the **Bridging Parameters** window, enter the **IP Address**, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default, and **Subnet Mask** (default is 255.255.255.0) that are suitable for your network domain.
- Step 5.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 6.** Set **Basic Configuration - Wireless LAN** parameters on the ZyAIR: **Channel** and **SSID**.

- Step 7.** Set wireless parameters on client stations PC1, PC2 and PC3 as **SSID** (wireless).
- Step 8.** Left side stations are transparent to the right side network.
- Step 9.** The DHCP server assigns IP address to PC1, PC2 and PC3.

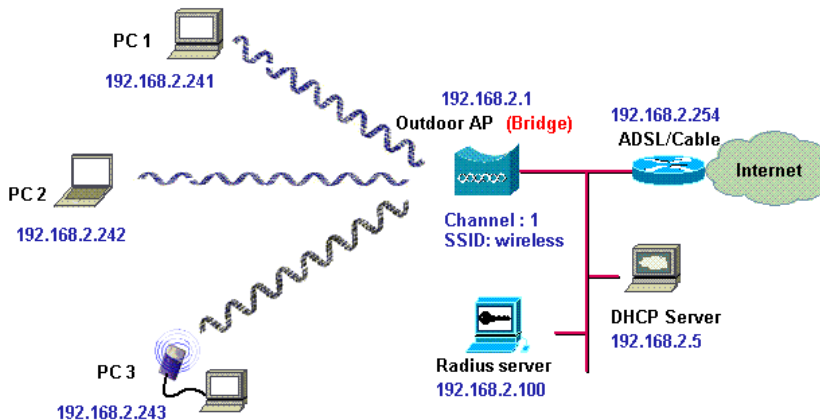


Figure 21-1 Wireless Access Bridge

21.1.2 Configure the ZyAIR as a Wireless Access Router with PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)

- Step 1.** Select **ACCESS POINT** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **ADVANCED CONFIG**.
- Step 3.** Select **Bridging Parameters**.
- Step 4.** Select **Disable** for **Bridge Function**.
- Step 5.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 6.** If you are an PPPoE subscriber, you will need to specify your ISP PPPoE username and password to enable PPPoE broadband access. Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 7.** Select **ISP Parameters**.

-
- Step 8.** Click **MODIFY** to setup the correct ISP parameters: **ISP Name**, **ISP Phone**, **Username** and **Password**. Click **OK**.

Your Internet Provider should give you all the information you need.

- Step 9.** Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 10.** Select **Interface Parameters** and select the required interface.
- Step 11.** Click **MODIFY** to choose the interface you want to change.
- Step 12.** In interface 1, ensure that the wireless interface **Status** is set to **Active**, enter the **IP address** and enter the **Net Mask** that is suitable for your wireless network. Turn **NAT (PAT)** 'off'.
- Step 13.** In interface 2, ensure that the wireless interface **Status** is set to **Active**, and enter the **Ethernet IP address** and **Net Mask** of the Ethernet interface. Turn **NAT (PAT)** 'on'.
- Step 14.** In interface 3, ensure that the PPPoE interface **Status** is set to **Active**, and enter the **Ethernet IP address** and **Net Mask**. Choose the **ISP index** that you have configured in *Step 1*. After that, follow the default setting.
- Step 15.** Click the **OK** button to return to the **Interface Parameters** window.
- Step 16.** Click **FINISH**.

Ensure that interface 3 within Status is set to Disable. Choose NAT (PAT) in each interface to enable NAT (PAT) services. For example, ensure PPPoE interface within NAT (PAT) is set to 'On' and the others are set to 'Off'. This means that every communication through the PPPoE interface is applied to NAT (PAT).

- Step 17.** The ZyAIR supports PPPoE auto dial-up; make sure your default route is set to zero. Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 18.** Select **System Setup**. In the **System Setup** page, enter the **Default Route** as **0.0.0.0**, 192.168.2.254 is the factory default.
- Step 19.** Click the **FINISH**.
- Step 20.** Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 21.** Select **DHCP Parameters** and make sure the DHCP Client Setting is set to **Disable**.
- Step 22.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 23.** Set **Basic Configuration - Wireless LAN** parameters on the ZyAIR: **Channel** and **SSID** (wireless).
- Step 24.** Turn on the DHCP server on the ZyAIR and assign IP addresses to PC1, PC2 and PC3.
- Step 25.** Set wireless parameters on client stations PC1, PC2 and PC3: **SSID** (wireless).

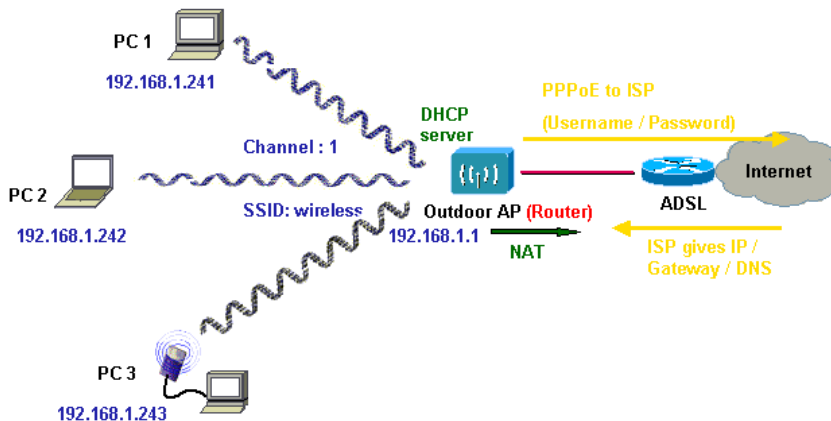


Figure 21-2 Wireless Access Router with PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)

21.1.3 Configure the ZyAIR as a Wireless Access Router with Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)

- Step 1.** Select **ACCESS POINT** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **ADVANCED CONFIG**.
- Step 3.** Select **BRIDGING**.
- Step 4.** Click **Disable** for **Bridge Function**.
- Step 5.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 6.** Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 7.** Select **Interface Parameters**.
- Step 8.** Click a radio button and select **MODIFY** to choose the interface that you want to change.
- Step 9.** In interface 1, ensure that the wireless interface **Status** is **Active** and enter the **IP address** and wireless interface **Net Mask** that is suitable for your wireless network. Turn **NAT (PAT)** **'off'**.
- Step 10.** In interface 2, Ensure that the ethernet interface **Status** is set to **Active**. The other parameters will be obtained automatically by DHCP from your network environment. Turn **NAT (PAT)** **'on'**.
- Step 11.** Click the **OK** button to return to the **Interface Parameters** window.

Step 12. Click **FINISH**.

Ensure that interface 3 within Status is set to Disable. In order to enable NAT (PAT) service; choose the NAT (PAT) in the interface Wireless and Ethernet. For example, make sure Ethernet interface within NAT (PAT) is set to 'On' and Wireless interface in NAT (PAT) is set to 'Off'. This means that every communication through the PPPoE interface is applied to NAT (PAT).

Step 13. Click **BASIC CONFIG**, select **DHCP Parameters** and apply the **DHCP Client Setting** running as interface 2 (Ethernet Interface). Click **FINISH**.

Step 14. Set **Basic Configuration - Wireless LAN** parameters on the ZyAIR: **Channel** and **SSID**.

Step 15. Turn on the DHCP server on the ZyAIR and assign IP addresses to PC1, PC2 and PC3.

Step 16. Set wireless parameters on client stations PC1, PC2 and PC3: **SSID** (wireless).

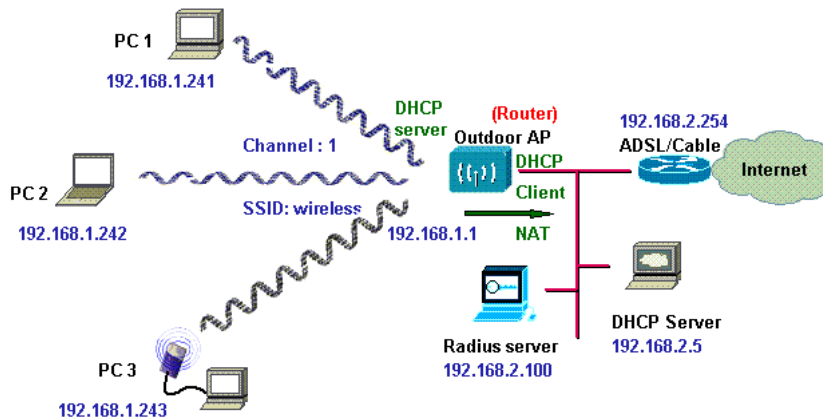


Figure 21-3 Wireless Access Router with Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)

21.1.4 Configure the ZyAIR as a Wireless Access Router with Static IP Address (Fixed IP)

Step 1. Select **ACCESS POINT** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.

Step 2. Click **ADVANCED CONFIG**.

Step 3. Select **BRIDGING**.

- Step 4.** Click **Disable** for **Bridge Function**.
- Step 5.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 6.** Click **BASIC CONFIG**.
- Step 7.** Select **DHCP Parameters** and ensure that the DHCP Client Setting is set to **Disable**.
- Step 8.** Click **FINISH**.
- Step 9.** Click **BASIC CONFIG** and select Interface Parameters.
- Step 10.** Select the radio button and select **MODIFY** to select the interface that you want to change.
- Step 11.** In interface 1, ensure that the wireless interface **Status** is set to **Active**, enter the wireless interface **IP address** and wireless interface **Net Mask** that are suitable for your wireless network. Turn **NAT (PAT)** 'off'.
- Step 12.** In interface 2, ensure that the Ethernet interface **Status** is set to **Active**; enter the Ethernet **IP address** and Ethernet **Net Mask** of the Ethernet interface. Turn **NAT (PAT)** 'on'.
- Step 13.** Click the **OK** button to return to the **Interface Parameters** window.
- Step 14.** Click **FINISH**.

Make sure interface 3 within Status is set to Disable. In order to enable NAT (PAT) service, choose the NAT (PAT) in the interface Wireless and Ethernet. For example, make sure Ethernet interface within NAT (PAT) is set to 'On' and Wireless interface in NAT (PAT) is set to 'Off'. This means that every communication through the PPPoE interface is applied to NAT (PAT).

- Step 15.** Click **BASIC CONFIG**, and then select **System Setup**.
- Step 16.** In **System Setup**, enter the **Default Route** as the IP address of the broadband device connected to the ZyAIR or the IP address of the Gateway in your LAN environment.
- Step 17.** Enter at least one IP address for the **DNS Parameters** (Default DNS server 1 is 192.168.2.254) provided by your ISP in the DNS server parameter. Click **FINISH**.
- Step 18.** Set **Basic Configuration - Wireless LAN** parameters on the ZyAIR: **Channel** and **SSID**.
- Step 19.** Turn on DHCP server on the ZyAIR and assign IP addresses to PC1, PC2 and PC3.
- Step 20.** Set wireless parameters on client stations PC1, PC2 and PC3: **SSID** (wireless).

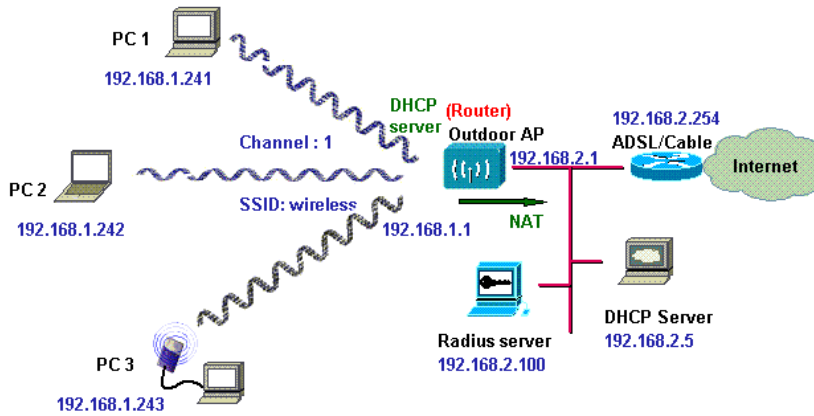


Figure 21-4 Wireless Access Router with Static IP Address (Fixed IP)

21.2 Network Topology: Wireless Bridge

This section describes several main types of installations commonly implemented using the ZyAIR. This is by no means intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible configurations, but rather shows examples of some of the more common implementations. The Wireless Bridge can be configured into two roles:

Central Wireless Router/Bridge and **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** to setup the broadband wireless point-to-multipoint systems, see *Figure 2* of the *Quick Installation Guide* for bridging application.

Both the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** and the **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** can function in router or bridge modes. In a Point-to-Multipoint topology, all communication between network systems is done through a centralized agent. In the Outdoor Wireless Router/Bridge product, the centralized agent is a **Central Wireless Router** or **Central Wireless Bridge** and the individual network nodes may be **Remote Wireless Router** or **Remote Wireless Bridge**.

To show some possibilities of Point-to-Multipoint topologies, the following examples are provided:

- **Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Bridge**
- **Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Bridge**
- **Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Router**
- **Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Router**

21.2.1 Configure the ZyAIR

The ZyAIR can be configured into two operation roles:

Central Wireless Router/Bridge and **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge**.

Central Wireless Router/Bridge can be configured in four operation modes

- **Central Wireless Bridge**
- **Central Wireless Router with PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)**
- **Central Wireless Router with Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client)**
- **Central Wireless Router with Static IP Address (Fixed IP)**

Remote Wireless Router/Bridge can perform in two operation modes:

- **Remote Wireless Bridge**
- **Remote Wireless Router**

The ZyAIR is shipped with default configuration is as a bridge between an Ethernet and wireless network. Users simply need to attach the ZyAIR to your wired LAN. If users would like to configure the ZyAIR, please refer to the following procedures.

The IP addresses displayed shown in the figures in this chapter are examples only

21.2.2 Configure the ZyAIR as a Central Wireless Bridge

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG**, select **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** and click **NEXT**.
- Step 3.** Select **Central Wireless Bridge** operation mode and click **NEXT**.
- Step 4.** Configure **TCP/IP Parameters**.
- Step 5.** Enter the **Bridge IP Address** and **Bridge Subnet Mask** that are suitable for your network domain. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 6.** Configure **IEEE 802.11b WLAN Parameters**.
- Step 7.** Enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your wireless network. Click the radio button to **disable WEP** or enable **64/128 bit WEP services**, if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**.
- Step 8.** Click **NEXT**.
- Step 9.** Review the configured settings of the ZyAIR.
- Step 10.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 11.** Click the **RESTART** button to make the configuration changes.

21.2.3 Configure the ZyAIR as a Central Wireless Router with PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG**, select **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** and click **NEXT**.
- Step 3.** Select **Central Wireless Router** to set this ZyAIR to operate in router mode, you also need to select the Ethernet connection type in **PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)**, and then click **NEXT**.
- Step 4.** Configure **TCP/IP Parameters**.
- Step 5.** Enter the **Wireless interface IP address**, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default and **Wireless interface Net Mask** (default is 255.255.255.0) that are suitable for your wireless network.
- Step 6.** Specify the **Ethernet IP address**, 192.168.2.1 is the factory default and **Ethernet Net Mask** (default is 255.255.255.0) of the Ethernet interface. If you are a PPPoE subscriber, you may specify your personal ISP provided **PPPoE Username** and **PPPoE Password** to enable broadband access.
- Step 7.** You may have to configure two network settings in the Gateway and DNS tabs of each wireless client's computer to surf the Internet, or you can enable **DHCP** server services for all wireless clients (default DHCP server setting of the ZyAIR is set to **disable** in the wireless network). In **General DHCP Server Parameters**, enter the **Assign Default Gateway**, **Assign Net Mask**, **Assign Name Server**, **DHCP Start IP**, **DHCP End IP** and choose **Apply Interface** as **HWLAN** to make your DHCP server services available for the wireless network.
- Step 8.** Click **NEXT**.
- Step 9.** Configure **IEEE 802.11b WLAN parameters**.
- Step 10.** Enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your wireless network and click the radio button. To disable WEP or enable 64/128 bit **WEP services**, if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**.
- Step 11.** Click **NEXT**.
- Step 12.** Review the configured setting of the ZyAIR.
- Step 13.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 14.** Click the **RESTART** button to take effect the configuration changes.

21.2.4 Configure the ZyAIR as a Central Wireless Router with Dynamic IP Address (DHCP Client).

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG**, select **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** and click **NEXT**.

- Step 3.** Select **Central Wireless Router** to set the ZyAIR to operate in router mode. You also need to select the Ethernet connection type in **Dynamic IP address (DHCP Client)**, and then click **NEXT**.
- Step 4.** Configure **TCP/IP Parameters**.
- Step 5.** Enter the **Wireless interface IP address** and **Wireless interface Net Mask** that are suitable for your wireless network.
- Step 6.** You may have to configure two network settings in the Gateway and DNS tabs of each wireless client's computer to surf the Internet, or you can enable **DHCP** server services for all wireless clients.
- Step 7.** In **General DHCP server parameters**, enter the **Assign Default Gateway**, **Assign Net Mask**, **Assign Name Server**, **DHCP Start IP**, **DHCP End IP** and choose Apply Interface on HWLAN to make **DHCP** server services available for wireless network. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 8.** Configure **IEEE 802.11b WLAN parameters**.
- Step 9.** Enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your radio network and then click the radio button to disable WEP or enable 64/128 bit **WEP services**, if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 10.** Review the configured settings of the ZyAIR.
- Step 11.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 12.** Click the **RESTART** button to take effect the configuration changes.

21.2.5 Configure the ZyAIR as a Central Wireless Router with Static IP Address (Fixed IP)

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG** and select **Central Wireless Router/Bridge**.
- Step 3.** Select the Ethernet connection type in **Static IP address (Fixed IP)** and then click **NEXT**.
- Step 4.** Configure **TCP/IP parameters**.
- Step 5.** Enter the **Wireless interface IP** and **Wireless interface Net Mask** that are suitable for your wireless network, and specify the **Ethernet IP address** and **Ethernet Net Mask** of the Ethernet interface. Enter the **Default Gateway** as the IP address of the broadband device connected to the ZyAIR or the IP address of the Gateway in your Ethernet environment and the IP address of the DNS servers provided by your ISP in the **DNS server** field.

- Step 6.** You may have to configure two network settings in the Gateway and DNS tabs of each wireless client's computer to surf the Internet, or you can enable **DHCP server services** for all wireless clients.
- Step 7.** In general **DHCP server parameters**, input **Assign Default Gateway**, **Assign Net Mask**, **Assign Name Server**, **DHCP Start IP**, **DHCP End IP** and choose **Apply Interface** on HWLAN to make DHCP server services available for your wireless network. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 8.** Configure **IEEE 802.11b WLAN parameters**.
- Step 9.** Enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your radio network and then you can click radio button to disable WEP or enable 64/128 bit **WEP services** (default is disable), if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 10.** Review the configured settings of the ZyAIR.
- Step 11.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 12.** Click the **RESTART** button to take effect the configuration changes.

21.2.6 Configure the ZyAIR as a Remote Wireless Bridge

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG**, select **Remote Wireless Bridge** and click **NEXT**.
- Step 3.** Enter the **Wireless interface IP** and **Wireless interface Net Mask** that are suitable for your wireless network, enter the **Ethernet IP** address and **Ethernet Net Mask** of the Ethernet interface. Enter the **Default Gateway** as the Wireless IP address of the ZyAIR and the IP address of the DNS servers provided by your ISP in the **DNS server** parameter.
- Step 4.** You may have to configure two network settings in the Gateway and DNS tabs of your wireless client's computer to surf the Internet, or you can enable **DHCP server services** for all wireless clients.
- Step 5.** In **General DHCP server parameters**, input **Assign Default Gateway**, **Assign Net Mask**, **Assign Name Server**, **DHCP Start IP**, **DHCP End IP** and choose **Apply Interface** on HWLAN to make DHCP server services available for your wireless network. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 6.** Configure **IEEE 802.11b WLAN parameters**.
- Step 7.** Ensure the **SSID** parameter is the same as the configuration of the root ZyAIR.
- Step 8.** In this page, enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your wireless network.
- Step 9.** Click the radio button to **disable** WEP or **enable** 64/128 bit **WEP services**, if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**. Click **NEXT**.

- Step 10.** Review the configured setting of the ZyAIR.
- Step 11.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 12.** Click the **RESTART** button to take effect the configuration changes.

You may configure correct network settings as in the following sample

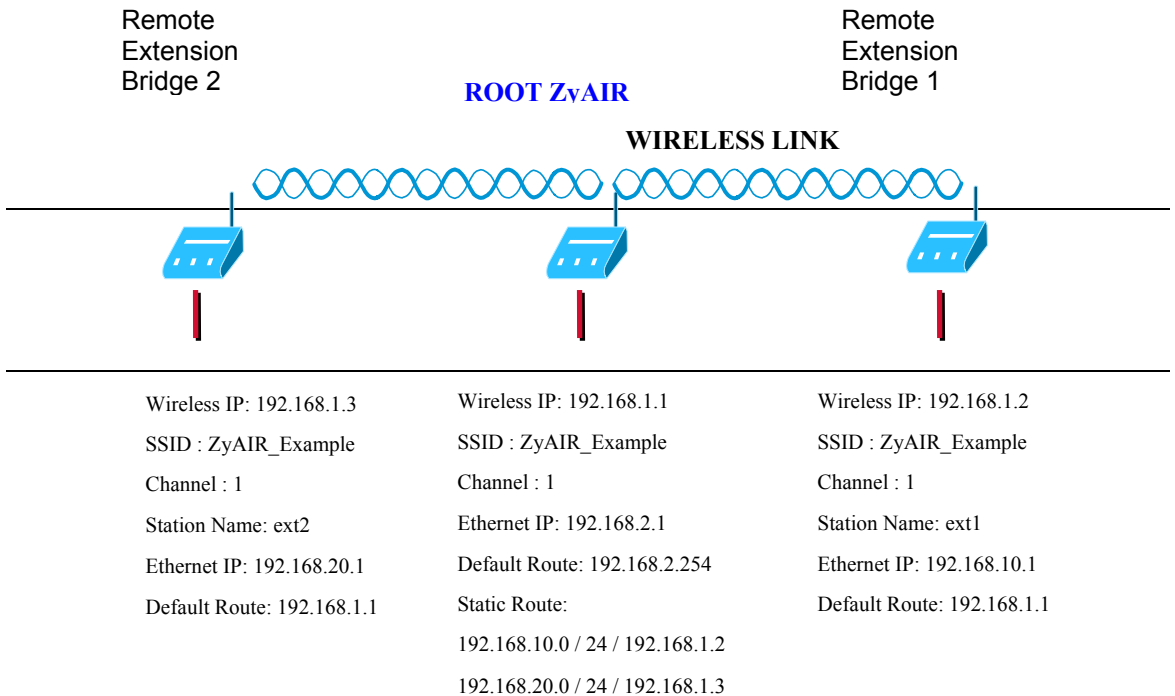


Figure 21-5 Configure the ZyAIR as a Remote Wireless Bridge

21.2.7 Configure the ZyAIR as a Remote Wireless Router

- Step 1.** Select **BRIDGE** as the operating mode, click **NEXT**.
- Step 2.** Click **QUICK CONFIG**, select **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** and click **NEXT**.
- Step 3.** Configure the operation mode as a **Remote Wireless Router**.
- Step 4.** Configure **TCP/IP parameters**.
- Step 5.** Enter the **Wireless interface IP**, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default and **Wireless interface Net Mask** (default is 255.255.255.0) that are suitable for your wireless network, and enter the **Default Gateway** (Default is 192.168.2.254) as the wireless IP address of the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge**. Enter the IP address of the DNS servers provided by your ISP in the **DNS server** (Default is 192.168.2.254) field.

Design your network infrastructure and assigned the correct IP address for the Central Wireless Router/Bridge and the Remote Wireless Router/Bridge.

- Step 6.** Configure **TCP/IP parameters** on Ethernet.
- Step 7.** Specify the **Ethernet IP address**, 192.168.2.1 is the factory default and **Ethernet Net Mask** (default is 255.255.255.0) of the Ethernet interface that is suitable for your Ethernet network. Click **NEXT**.
- Step 8.** Configure **Wireless parameters**. Enter the **Channel**, **rts Threshold**, **frag Threshold**, **SSID** and **Station Name** that are suitable for your wireless network and then you can click the radio button to **disable** WEP or **enable** 64/128 bit **WEP services**, if WEP is enabled, you must input a corresponding **Default Key** index and **WEP Key**. Click **NEXT**.

Make sure the SSID parameter is same as the configuration of the Central Wireless Router/Bridge.

- Step 9.** Review the configured setting of the ZyAIR.
- Step 10.** Click the **SAVE** button to store the changes back to your ZyAIR.
- Step 11.** Click the **RESTART** button to take effect the configuration changes.
- Step 12.** Click **BASIC CONFIG** and select **Interface Parameters**. Click the radio button of the interface that you want to change and click to **MODIFY**. In order to enable **NAT (PAT)** services choose the **NAT (PAT)** in the interface Wireless and Ethernet. For example, make sure that the Ethernet interface within **NAT (PAT)** is turned '**off**' and that the Wireless interface within **NAT (PAT)** is turned '**on**'.

21.2.8 Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Bridge

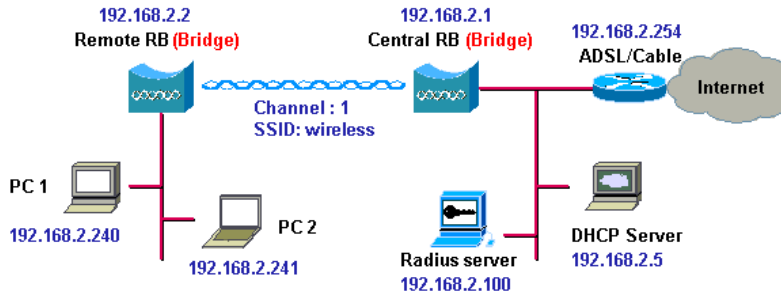


Figure 21-6 Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Bridge

- Step 1.** Set the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Central Wireless Bridge** see *section 21.2.2* (bridge IP address as 192.168.1.1).
- Step 2.** Set the **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Remote Wireless Bridge** see *section 21.2.6* (bridge IP address as 192.168.1.2)
- Step 3.** Set wireless parameters on **Remote Wireless Bridge: Channel and SSID**, these parameters must be the same as the **Central Wireless Bridge**.
- Step 4.** The left side subnet is transparent to the right side.
- Step 5.** Have a DHCP server assign IP addresses to PC1 and PC2.

21.2.9 Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Bridge

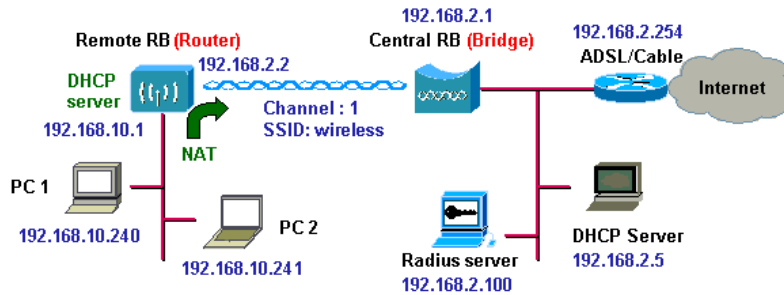


Figure 21-7 Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Bridge

- Step 1.** Set the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Central Wireless Bridge**; see *section 21.2.2* (bridge IP address is 192.168.1.1).
- Step 2.** Set wireless parameters on **Central Wireless Bridge**: **Channel** and **SSID**.
- Step 3.** Set the **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Remote Wireless Router**; see *section 21.2.7* (wireless interface IP is 192.168.1.2).
- Step 4.** Set wireless parameters on **Remote Wireless Router**: **Channel** and **SSID**, these parameters must be the same as the **Central Wireless Bridge**.
- Step 5.** Set the DHCP server service on the **Remote Wireless Router** and apply it on Ethernet Interface.
- Step 6.** The remote ZyAIR assigns IP addresses to PC1 and PC2.

21.2.10 Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Router

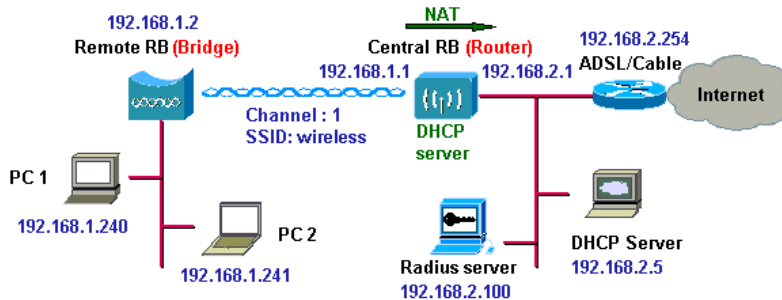


Figure 21-8 Remote Wireless Bridge-to-Central Wireless Router

- Step 1.** Set the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Central Wireless Router**; see *section 21.2.3* (Wireless Interface IP is 192.168.1.1, Ethernet Interface IP is 192.168.2.1, Turn **'off'** **NAT (PAT)** on the Wireless Interface and turn **'on'** **NAT (PAT)** on the Ethernet interface, default route is 192.168.2.254).
- Step 2.** Set wireless parameters on the **Central Wireless Router**: **Channel** and **SSID**.
- Step 3.** Set the DHCP server service on the **Central Wireless Router** and apply it on Wireless Interface.
- Step 4.** Set the **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Remote Wireless Bridge**; see *section 21.2.6* (Bridge Interface IP is 192.168.1.2).
- Step 5.** Set Wireless parameters on **Remote Wireless Bridge**: **Channel (1)** and **SSID (wireless)**, these parameters must be the same as the Central ZyAIR.
- Step 6.** The **Central Wireless Router** assigns IP addresses to PC1 and PC2
- Step 7.** You can also turn **'off'** **NAT (PAT)** on the **Central Wireless Router** and the two subnets are transparent.

21.2.11 Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Router

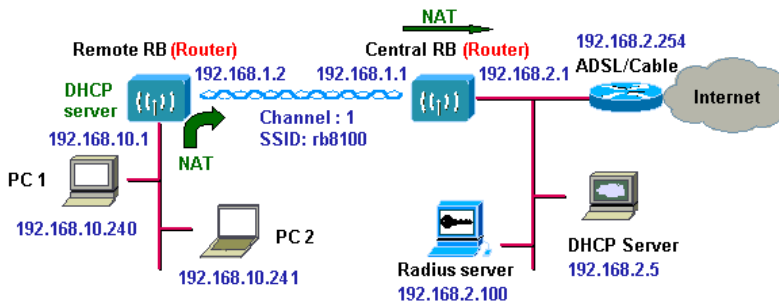


Figure 21-9 Remote Wireless Router-to-Central Wireless Router

- Step 1.** Set the **Central Wireless Router/Bridge** to run as a **Central Wireless Router**; see *section 21.2.3* (wireless Interface IP is 192.168.1.1, Ethernet Interface IP is 192.168.2.1, 192.168.2.254 is the factory default).
- Step 2.** Set wireless parameters on **Central Wireless Router**: **Channel** and **SSID**.
- Step 3.** Set the **Remote Wireless Router/Bridge** as a **Remote Wireless Router**; see *section 21.2.7* (Wireless Interface IP is 192.168.1.2, Ethernet Interface IP is 192.168.10.1, 192.168.1.1 is the factory default).
- Step 4.** Set wireless parameters on **Remote Wireless Router**: **Channel** and **SSID**, these parameters must be the same as the **Central Wireless Router**.
- Step 5.** Set the DHCP server service on the **Remote Wireless Router** and apply it to the Ethernet Interface.
- Step 6.** The **Remote Wireless Router** assigns IP address to PC1 and PC2.

You can turn 'off' NAT (PAT) on the **Central Wireless Router** and turn 'on' NAT (PAT) on the **Remote Wireless Router**. Any outgoing packets will be translated to address 192.168.1.2.

- **Central Wireless Router:** turn 'off' NAT (PAT) on Wireless Interface and turn 'off' NAT (PAT) on Ethernet interface.
- **Remote Wireless Router:** turn 'on' NAT (PAT) on Wireless Interface and turn 'off' NAT (PAT) on Ethernet interface.

You can also turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** behavior on **Central Wireless Router** and turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** behavior on **Remote Wireless Router**.

- **Central Wireless Router:** turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** on Wireless Interface and turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** on Ethernet interface.
- **Remote Wireless Router:** turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** on Wireless Interface and turn **'on' NAT (PAT)** on Ethernet interface.

Part V:

UTILITY

This part provides information and configuration instructions for UTILITY SYSTEM INFO, SOFTWARE UPGRADE and WIRELESS LINK INFORMATION.

Chapter 22

Utility

This chapter introduces the Tutorial Screen, General System Information, Software Upgrade and Wireless Link Info screens.

22.1 Utility Overview

Click **UTILITY** to show a list of the web configurator screens, that allow you to view general system information, upgrade software and view the wireless link information when the ZyAIR has been saved as a **Remote Wireless Bridge**.

22.2 Utility Tutorial Screen

See the screen for information regarding the ZyAIR's utility features (see *Figure 22-1*).

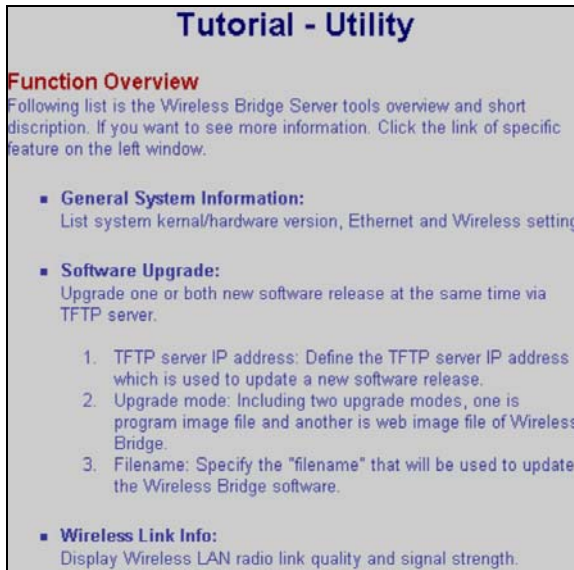


Figure 22-1 Utility Tutorial Screen

22.3 General System Information

The following screen shows some general system information. Please refer to the *Appendix* for a more comprehensive listing of specifications.

Utility - General System Information

Product Model:	ZyAIR B-5000
Software Version:	HWLAN 1.5.8.200
CPU:	AMD ELAN SC400 66MHz
RAM:	4MB
Flash:	2MB
Chipset:	INTERSIL PRISM WLAN
Firmware Version:	1.2.1
Host Name:	HWLAN
Domain Name:	domain.com
Primary_DNS:	192.168.1.254
Default Route:	192.168.1.254
Operation Mode:	Wireless Access Bridge
SSID:	wireless
Channel:	1
WEP:	Disable

Figure 22-2 Utility General System Information

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 22-1 Utility General System Information

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Product Model	This is your ZyAIR B-5000 Outdoor Access Point & Bridge.
Software Version	This displays the most recent software upgrade number.
CPU	This displays the type and speed of the Central Processing Unit.
RAM	This displays the Random Access Memory of the ZyAIR.
Flash	This displays the nonvolatile storage that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed so that data can be stored, booted and rewritten as necessary.
Chipset	This displays the chip model.
Firmware Version	This displays the most recent firmware upgrade number.
Host Name	This is the host name for the Bridge and AP, High speed WLAN in this case.
Domain Name	This is the domain name for the Bridge and AP, domain.com.

Table 22-1 Utility General System Information

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Primary_DNS	This is the IP address of the DNS Servers of your Local ISP.
Default Route	This is the IP address of the remote network or gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your ZyAIR that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your ZyAIR; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Operation Mode	This field shows the operation mode.
SSID	This is the Wireless LAN service set identifier of the ZyAIR (case sensitive).
Channel	This displays the operating radio frequency channel for the ZyAIR.
WEP	You can Enable or Disable WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) key to encrypt data.

22.4 Uploading Software

Click **UTILITY** and select **SOFTWARE UPGRADE** to upgrade the ZyAIR's firmware.

22.4.1 TFTP

Trivial File Transfer Protocol is an Internet file transfer protocol similar to FTP (File Transfer Protocol), but it is scaled back in functionality so that it requires fewer resources to run. TFTP uses the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) rather than TCP (Transmission Control Protocol as used in FTP).

22.4.2 Uploading a software file

- Step 1.** Download the default configuration file from the ZyAIR TFTP server, unzip it and save it in a folder.
- Step 2.** Select **UTILITY** in the ZyAIR Web Configurator and click **SOFTWARE UPGRADE**. Enter the IP Address of your computer on which your TFTP is installed.
- Step 3.** Check the boxes for each upgrade file (they will all upgrade if you proceed by default).
- Step 4.** Click **OK**, to begin the file upgrade.

Step 5. A **Software Upgrade Proceeding** screen will appear. The ZyAIR automatically reboots after a software upgrade.



Figure 22-3 Utility Software Upgrade

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 22-2 Utility Software Upgrade

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Upgrade Mode & TFTP Parameters	
TFTP Server IPAddress	This is the IP address of the TFTP Server. You must therefore setup a TFTP file with an IP address and at least one new image to upgrade, which has been previously saved.
Select	Select the check boxes to select the upgrade file type.

Table 22-2 Utility Software Upgrade

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Upgrade Mode	<p>There are three types of images that can be upgraded, Program, Web and Configuration Images.</p> <p>Program Image: This is the ZyAIR firmware.</p> <p>Web Image: This is the web image file. This file should be uploaded with the Program Image file.</p> <p>Config Image: This is the configuration file on the ZyAIR. Uploading this file replaces the entire SOHO file system, including your ZyAIR configurations, system-related data (including the default password), the error log and the trace log.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance Chapter</i>.</p>
Upgrade Filename	<p>This displays the upgrade filenames.</p> <p>soho.bin: This is a binary file of firmware.</p> <p>pfs.img: This is a web configurator image file.</p> <p>soho.cfg: This is the ZyAIR configuration file.</p>
OK	Click OK to start the upgrade.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring the Software Upgrade screen afresh.

22.5 Wireless Link Info

This screen is accessible for Remote Wireless Bridge in Bridge mode only.

The following screen is accessible only when the ZyAIR has been set as a **Bridge** in operating mode and as a **Remote Wireless Bridge** (see *Quick Setup* chapter). After saving the configuration and restarting the system, the **Wireless Link Info** will be available when you select **UTILITY**.

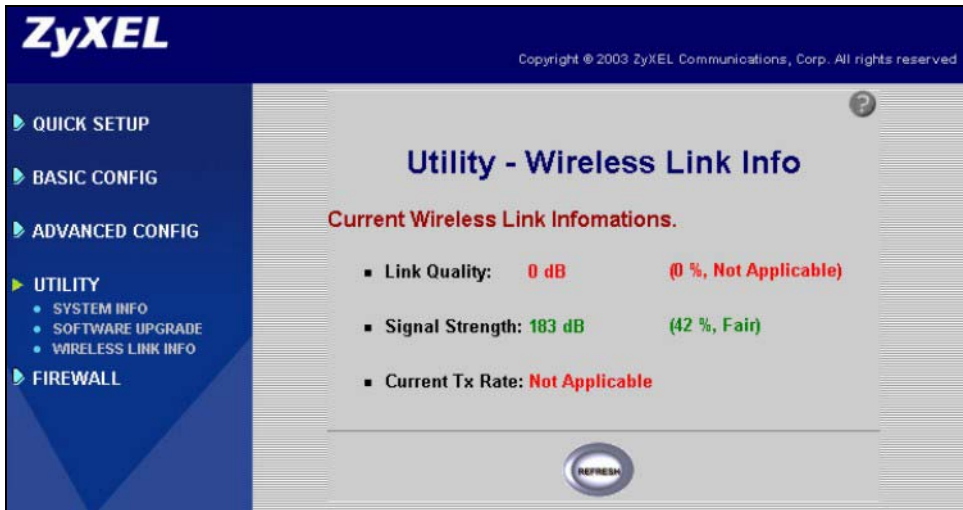


Figure 22-4 Utility Wireless Link Info Screen

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 22-3 Utility Wireless Link Info

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Current Wireless Link Information	
Link Quality	This displays the link quality in decibels.
Signal strength	This displays the signal strength in decibels.
Current Tx Rate	This displays the transmission speed in bytes per second.
REFRESH	Click REFRESH to reload the Wireless Link Info table.

Part VI:

CONFIGURATION VIA TELNET, CONSOLE

This part provides configuration information using Telnet or Console Port.

Chapter 23

Accessing the ZyAIR via Telnet or Console Port

This chapter introduces how to access the ZyAIR using Telnet or Console Port.

23.1 Telnet Overview

You can use a Telnet session to manage the ZyAIR.

23.2 Using Telnet Example

Follow these steps to access the ZyAIR using Telnet in the Windows 2000 operating system.

Step 1. Click **Start** and **Run...**

Step 2. Enter **telnet**, a space and the default IP address of the ZyAIR.

Step 3. Click **OK**

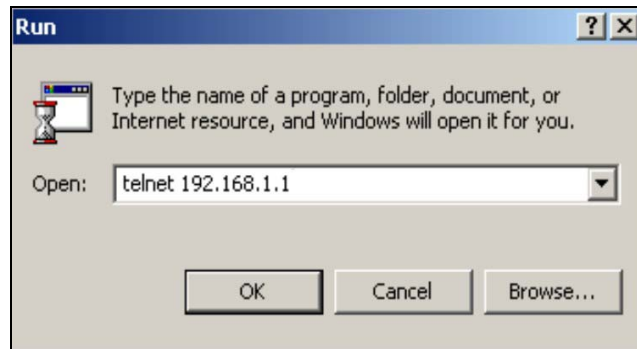


Figure 23-1 Telnet Window

Step 4. In the telnet window, enter the user name and user password as shown (**user1** is the factory default user name and **test** is the factory default user password) and press **[ENTER]** to see the main screen as shown in *Figure 23-3*. See *section 26.3* to change the user name and password.

```
User Name :    user1
User Password : ****
```

Figure 23-2 Login via Telnet

```
ZyAIR-B5000 RS232 Daemon                               Version 1.5.8.200
-----
>> su          Change to supervisor(root) mode
sys_info      Show system information
ping          Ping test
exit          Disable privilage command or disconnect

----- [ Privilege : USER ]

Command : su <password>
Message :

-----

'UP/DOWN' Move, 'RIGHT/LEFT' Select/Unselect, 'Home/End' Top/Bottom [^Q-Help]
```

Figure 23-3 Main Screen via Telnet

23.3 Console Overview

This section shows you how to access the ZyAIR using the console port and a terminal emulation programme such as HyperTerminal. The console operation is set up as follows:

23.3.1 Console Port Connections

- Step 1.** Connect the power cord to the inline power injector and power outlet.
- Step 2.** Connect the "MIL-C-5015 style Ethernet cable" into the special Ethernet port on the bottom of the ZyAIR.
- Step 3.** Connect the "RJ-45 Ethernet connector into the **POWER & DATA OUT** port on the inline power injector.
- Step 4.** Use the "MIL-C-5015 style RS232 console port cable" to connect computer **COM** port and the ZyAIR console port.
- Step 5.** You can now access the ZyAIR via a terminal emulator such as HyperTerminal.

23.4 Accessing the ZyAIR via HyperTerminal Example

You can use HyperTerminal to access the configuration of the ZyAIR in the same way as the Telnet session:

- Step 1.** Click **Start** and then select **Programs, Accessories, Communications, HyperTerminal**.

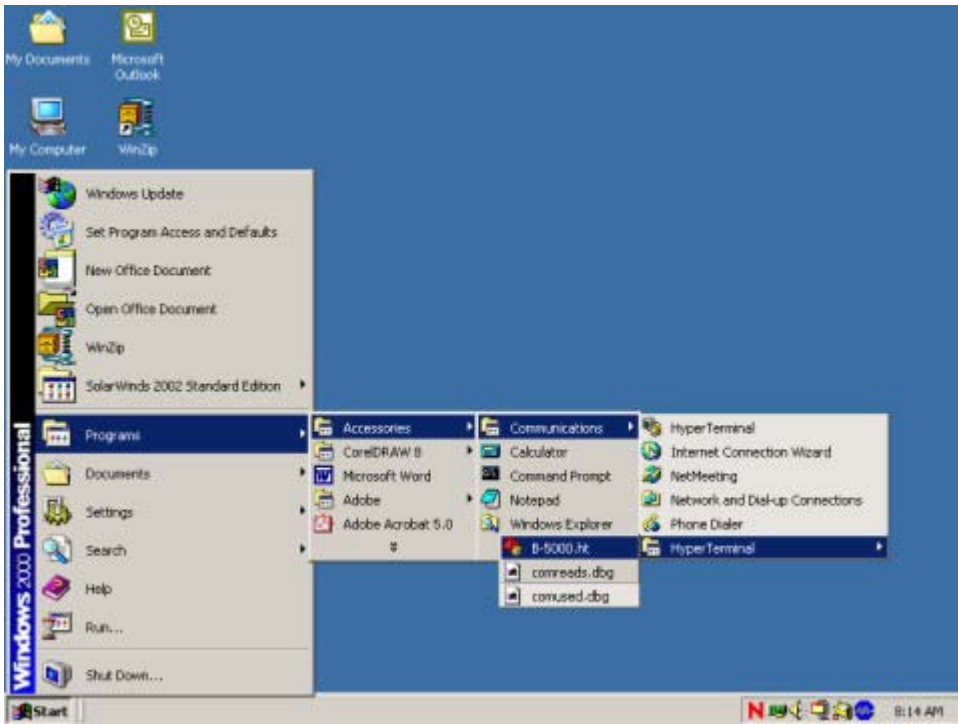


Figure 23-4 HyperTerminal Access

Step 2. After the HyperTerminal window appears, give a new connection a name, for example B-5000.

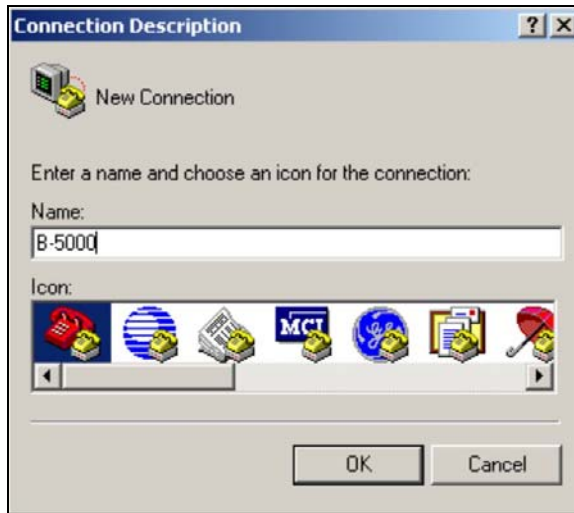


Figure 23-5 Connection Description

Step 3. Select the COM port that is connected to the ZyAIR.



Figure 23-6 COM1 PORT

- Step 4.** Set baud rate as **115200**, data bit as **8**, parity as **None**, stop bits as **1** and flow control as **None**. Then click the **OK** button to bring up the HyperTerminal window (see *Figure 23-7*).

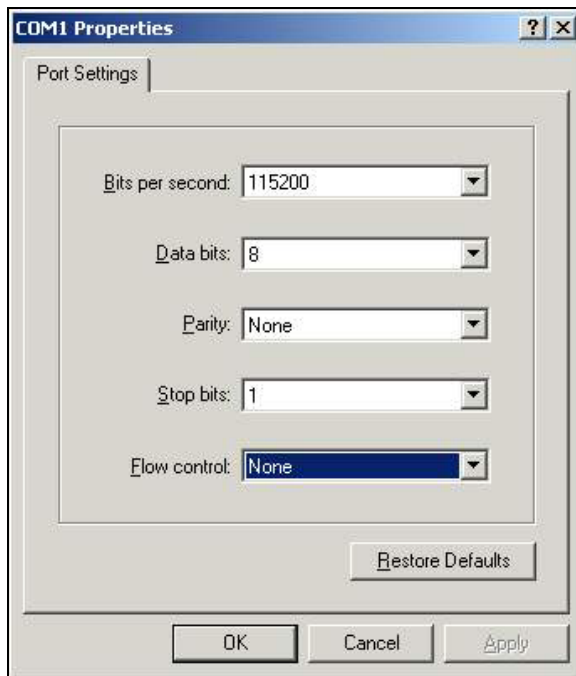


Figure 23-7 COM1 Properties

Step 5. When you first enter HyperTerminal you will see a blank screen.

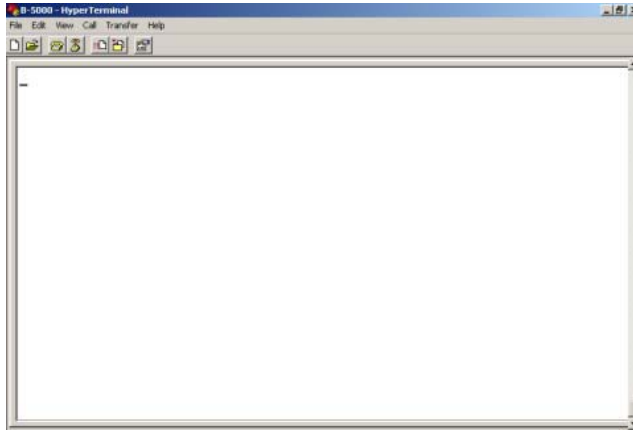


Figure 23-8 HyperTerminal

Step 6. Type [ESC] to go to the status screen. This will reboot the ZyAIR. *Figure 23-9* allows you to enter the current network status, reset to defaults or reboot.

```
RUNTASK period_task...
RUNTASK dhcp_daemon...
RUNTASK telnetd_main...
RUNTASK httpd...
RUNTASK snmp_task...
RUNTASK 802dot1x...
RUNTASK Notify_Trap...
Starting Multitask...
Software Version : HWLAN 1.5.8.200
Current Network Status : Central Wireless Bridge
Bridge IP Address = 192.168.1.1
Ethernet:00090A020069 Wireless:00026F0553D0
Bridge MAC address cloned using wireless interface MAC
Wireless LAN Channel : 1 SSID : wireless
Press 's' or 'S' to show Current Network Status.
Press 'd' or 'D' to reset to default.
Press 'Esc' to reboot.
SNMP: SNMP_TRAP_warmStart OK!
```

Figure 23-9 Starting Console/Telnet Configuration

Step 7. Enter the status screen by typing **S** or **s**.

Current Network Status : PPPoE based Central Wireless Router

Wireless Interface IP = 192.168.2.1

Wireless MAC Address [00-02-6F-05-53-D0]

Wireless LAN Channel : 1 SSID : wireless

Ethernet Interface IP = 192.168.1.1

Ethernet MAC Address [00-09-0A-02-00-69]

PPPoE Interface IP = 192.168.3.1

PPPoE MAC Address [00-09-0A-02-00-69]

Press 's' or 'S' to show Current Network Status.

Press 'd' or 'D' to reset to default.

Press 'Esc' to reboot.

Figure 23-10 System Status

Step 8. To view the HyperTerminal console configuration, type **r** or **R** when you see it on the screen. If you do not do this on time, you can press **[ESC]** to reboot and try again.

```
Loading exml.bin ...
Initializing extended memory ...
Loading usstart.bin ...
flash_to_exm(): Src=[00004000], Dest=[00070000], Size=0x000400
Total moved: 1024bytes
Loading soho.cfg ...
flash_to_exm(): Src=[00020000], Dest=[00200000], Size=0x020000
Total moved: 131072bytes
Loading soho.bin ...
flash_to_exm(): Src=[00040000], Dest=[00220000], Size=0x100000
Total moved: 1048576bytes
Loading pfs.img ...
flash_to_exm(): Src=[00180000], Dest=[00360000], Size=0x040000
Total moved: 262144bytes
Ready to run ...
If you want start Rs232 daemon, press 'r' or 'R' now
we will start rs232 daemon
```

Figure 23-11 Enter HyperTerminal Console Configuration

This will bring you to the SMT main screen, see next chapter for more information.

Chapter 24

SMT Main Screen

In this screen you can change the system configuration via supervisor mode, display system information, ping a computer to test the connection or end the Telnet session.

24.1 SMT Main Screen Overview

You can access the following screen via Telnet or a terminal emulation programme such as HyperTerminal.

```
ZyAIR-B5000 RS232 Daemon                               Version 1.5.8.200
-----
>> su          Change to supervisor(root) mode
sys_info      Show system information
ping          Ping test
exit          Disable privilidge command or disconnect

----- [ Privilege : USER ]
Command : su <password>
Message :
-----

'UP/DOWN' Move, 'RIGHT/LEFT' Select/Unselect, 'Home/End' Top/Bottom [^Q-Help]
```

Figure 24-1 SMT Main Screen via Telnet or HyperTerminal

Table 24-1 SMT Main Screen via Telnet or HyperTerminal

Control	Description
su	Select su by using the keyboard to go to the supervisor(root) mode. You will need a supervisor password. The password is "1234" by factory default.
sys_info	Select sys_info by using the keyboard to view information on the current system status.
ping	Select this by using the keyboard to test the connection between any device and the ZyAIR.
exit	Select this by using the keyboard to disconnect from the telnet session.
Privilege	The SMT main menu has USER privileges, allowing access to system information. If you go to the SU mode, you will have ROOT privileges. This allows you to access the supervisor mode and configure the SU settings. If you select Enable in SU mode, you will have CONF privileges. You can configure the ZyAIR from here.
Command	This is the command used to change the configuration of the selection.
Message	This help message displays information for the associated command above.

24.2 SMT Navigation Controls

The following table shows the keys required to navigate the SMT main menu.

Table 24-2 SMT Navigation Controls

KEY	DESCRIPTION
Use the following keys to navigate with the terminal window.	
Up/Down or I/K key	Use these keys to navigate the cursor up or down and view options.
Right or L or Enter	Use these keys to select an item or enter a sub-menu.
Left or J key	Use these keys to return to the previous menu.
Home or Ctrl A	Move the cursor to the first item of the menu page with these keys.
End or Ctrl A	Move the cursor to the last item of the menu page with these keys.
Ctrl Q or F1	Use these keys to show the help page.

24.3 SU Mode

See the next chapter for details.

24.4 System Information

You can select **sys_info** by using **Right** or **L** or **[Enter]** keys to review the general system information. See *Part V, UTILITY* chapter for more on **General System information**.

```
ZyAIR-B5000 RS232 Daemon                               Version 1.5.8.200
-----
Status Window...

(1) General system information
Model       :   ZyAIR
Software Version : HWLAN 1.5.8.200
Build      :
CPU        :   ELANSC400 at 66MHz
RAM        :   4MB
Flash     :   2MB
Chipset    :   Intersil PRISM2
Firmware Version :
Server IP Address : 192.168.1.1
Hostname   :   HWLAN
Press Any Key to Return Menu Window...
```

Figure 24-2 Sys_info Mode

Table 24-3 Sys_info Mode

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Model	This is your ZyAIR B-5000 Outdoor Access Point & Bridge.
Software Version	This displays the most recent software upgrade number.
Build	This is the compilation number of this version.
CPU	This displays the type and speed of the Central Processing Unit.
RAM	This displays the Random Access Memory of the ZyAIR.
Flash	This displays the nonvolatile storage that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed so that data can be stored, booted and rewritten as necessary.
Chipset	This displays the chip model.
Firmware Version	This displays the most recent firmware upgrade number.
Server IP Address	This field displays the server IP address that the ISP assigns to the ZyAIR.
Host Name	This is the host name for the Bridge and Access Point, high speed WLAN in this case.

24.5 Ping Test

The following screen shows the information required for a ping test.

- Step 1.** Enter the IP address of the ZyAIR
- Step 2.** Enter the number of packets that you want to send.
- Step 3.** Enter the data size.

```

Command : ping <ip> [1~65534|-t] [1~1999]
Message : Please input the following information.
IP address <ip> :
Number of ping request packets to send (TAB Select) : None
Data size [1~1999] :

```

Figure 24-3 Ping Test

Chapter 25

Supervisor Mode

This chapter introduces the SU mode of your ZyAIR.

25.1 Supervisor Mode Overview

Supervisor mode allows you to access the SMT configuration menu and allows you to make configuration changes to the ZyAIR through submenus. Select **su** by using the **Right** or **L** or **[ENTER]** keys and keying in the supervisor password (**1234** is the factory default). Then press **[ENTER]**.

See *section Table 24-2 SMT Navigation Controls* for a list of the command controls.

```
ZyAIR-B5000 RS232 Daemon                               Version 1.5.8.200
-----
setup           Quick setup system configuration
upgrade        Upgrade system to new version
enable         Enable configuration mode
monitor        Monitor system running status
passwd         Change supervisor password
packet_filter  Packet filter rules manager
WLAN           Wireless LAN configuration
configuration   Telnet/RS232 Configuration Setting
show           Showing system configuration
write          Write configuration and restart system
reboot         Restart system and activate new system configuration
su             Change to supervisor(root) mode
sys_info       Show system information
ping           Ping test
>> exit        Disable privilage command or disconnect
----- [ Privilege : ROOT ]
Command : setup [more...]
Message :
-----
'UP/DOWN' Move, 'RIGHT/LEFT' Select/Unselect, 'Home/End' Top/Bottom [^Q-
```

Figure 25-1 Supervisor Mode

All features relating to system status, resetting and rebooting can be found in the su mode. Future connections in the same console session will go directly to screen SMT Main menu. If you cannot remember your system password you will have to disconnect and reconnect to the ZyAIR and open a new console HyperTerminal session. You will then have to reset to default and reboot.

The SMT main menu allows **USER** privileges. The supervisor mode allows **ROOT** privileges. This means that you can

- View quick setup.
- Upgrade the system to new version.
- Enable configuration mode (**CONF** privileges).
- Monitor the system running status.
- Change the supervisor password.
- View the packet filter rules manager.
- View the wireless LAN configuration.
- Check Telnet/RS232 Configuration Settings.
- Show the system configuration.
- Write a configuration and restart system.
- Reboot the ZyAIR.

25.1.1 Enable configuration mode

The **Enable** configuration mode allows you to access more configuration submenus and allows you to make configuration changes as you would in the web configurator. Select **Enable** by using the **Right** or **L** or **[ENTER]** keys. See *section Table 24-2* for a list of the command controls.

Enable configuration mode allows **CONF** or configuration privileges. The following figure shows the menus available in **Enable** mode.

ZyAIR-B5000 RS232 Daemon	Version 3.5
>> setup	Quick setup system configuration
upgrade	Upgrade system to new version
enable	Enable configuration mode
monitor	Monitor system running status
passwd	Change supervisor password
system	Generic system parameter configuration
interface	Interface parameter configuration
packet_filter	Packet filter rules manager
ppp	PPP parameter configuration
isp	Dial-out ISP parameter configuration
ip_share	NAT parameter configuration
dhcp	DHCP parameter configuration
dhcp_clt	DHCP client configuration
dns_proxy	DNS Server parameter configuration
snmp	SNMP parameter configuration
tftp	Default TFTP parameter configuration
route	Routing parameter configuration
bridge	Transparent bridging parameter configuration
WLAN	Wireless LAN configuration
configuration	Telnet/RS232 Configuration Setting
show	Showing system configuration
reset_default	Reset system configuration to default status
write	Write configuration and restart system
reboot	Restart system and activate new system configuration
su	Change to supervisor(root) mode
sys_info	Show system information
ping	Ping test
exit	Disable privilege command or disconnect
----- [Privilege : CONF]	

Figure 25-2 Enable Configuration Mode

Chapter 26

Command Examples

This chapter gives information on the commands that are used in the SMT menus.

26.1 Command Syntax

Use of undocumented commands or misconfiguration can damage the unit and possibly render it unusable.

The command keywords are in `courier new` font.

Enter the command keywords exactly as shown, do not abbreviate.

You must type in information, in the angle brackets `<>`.

Predefined selections are enclosed in angle brackets `<>` separated with the “|” symbol meaning “or”.

For example, `System Bridge <Enable | Disable>`

This means that you must specify whether to enable or disable the operating mode as a bridge or not.

The following are a list of tables that contain the configuration controls for the ZyAIR. These are accessed through the supervisor configuration mode.

26.2 Commands Summary

The tables below list the commands necessary in the configuration of your ZyAIR.

Those selections marked by an * are available only when Enable mode has been activated (see Enable configuration mode in the previous chapter).

Figure 26-1 Ping Test

Upgrade	IP address	<ip>
	Number of ping request packets to send	< 1~65534 -t >
	Data Size	< 1~1999 >

Figure 26-2 SU Setup

Setup	System	Host Name <name>
		*Default_route <ip>
	Lan	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Attrib <Enable Disable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Enable Disable>
	Wan	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Link_type <Disable Ethernet PPP PPPoE>
		Attrib <Enable Disable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Enable Disable>
		Ether_interface <interface>
		ISP <ISP Index> <idle disconnect time> <Dial priority>
	PPP	Peer_address <ip>
		User_profile <name> <pass_set0>
	ISP	*ISP_profile <ISP name> <ISP destination>
		*account_profile <Access account> <Passwd>
	Configuration	<name> <pass_conf> <ip>
	Passwd	<pass_conf>

Figure 26-3 SU Upgrade

Upgrade	Image	<ip> <file>
	Web_image	<ip> <file>
	Bootstrap2	<ip> <file>

Figure 26-4 SU Enable

Enable		<Enable Disable>
---------------	--	--------------------

Figure 26-5 SU Monitor

Monitor	Route	(CR)
	WAN	(CR)
	Config_access	[Generic Profile Pool]
	Filter_rule	<Enable Disable>

Figure 26-6 SU *System

*System	OP_mode	<Router Bridge Host>
	hostname	<name>

Figure 26-7 SU *Interface

*Interface	LAN 1	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Link type <Disable Ethernet>
		Attrib <Disable Enable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Disable Enable>
	LAN 2	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Link type <Disable Ethernet>

Figure 26-7 SU *Interface

		Attrib <Disable Enable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Disable Enable>
	WAN 1	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Link type <Disable Ethernet PPP PPPoE>
		Attrib <Disable Enable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Disable Enable>
		Ether_interface <interface>
		ISP <ISP Index> <dialup timeout> <Dial priority>
	WAN 2	Address <ip> <netmask>
		Link type <Disable Ethernet PPP PPPoE>
		Attrib <Disable Enable> <Global Virtual>
		Bridge <Disable Enable>
		Ether_interface <interface>
		ISP <ISP Index> <Idle disconnect time> <Dial priority>

Figure 26-8 SU Packet Filter

Packet Filter	Module	Attrib <Disable Enable>	
	Add	Protocol	<IP TCP UDP ICMP >
		Source	add source <Any ip> [Any netmask] [port]
		Destination	add destination <Any ip> [Any netmask] [port]
	Delete		Delete <0~14>
	Reset_counter		reset_counter <0~14>

Figure 26-9 SU *PPP

PPP	Users_edit	Modify (5)	Profile <name> <pass_set0>
		Delete	
	Address_pool		Ip_pool <ip> <1~ 127>
	Authenticate		<Userpool RADIUS> <Userpool RADIUS>
	Assign_address		<Address_Pool RADIUS> <Address_Pool RADIUS>

Figure 26-10 SU *ISP

*ISP	1	Isp_profile (ISP name) (destination string)
		Account Profile (name) (pass – set 1)
	2	Isp_profile (ISP name) (destination string)
		Account Profile (name) (pass – set 1)
	3	Isp_profile (ISP name) (destination string)
		Account Profile (name) (pass – set 1)
	4	Isp_profile (ISP name) (destination string)
		Account Profile (name) (pass – set 1)

Figure 26-11 SU *IP_Share

IP_Share	PAT	Add	Protocol <TCPIUDP>
			Port <1~65534>
			Interface <1~2>
			Server <ip> <1~65534>
			Name <name>
		Delete	<1~10>
		Modify (10)	Protocol <TCPIUDP>

Figure 26-11 SU *IP_Share

			Port <1~65534>
			Interface <1~2>
			Server <ip> <1~65534>
			Name <name>
	NAT	Local	Range <1~5> <ip> <1~253>
			Delete <1~5>
		Global	Range <1~5> <ip> <1~253>
			Interface <1~5> <1~5>
			Delete <1~5>
		Fixed	Range <1~128> <ip> <ip>
			Interface <1~128> <1~5>
			Delete <1~128>

Figure 26-12 SU *DHCP

*DHCP	Generic	Service <Disable Enable>
		Interface <1~2>
		Gateway <ip>
		Netmask <netmask>
		Ip range <ip> <number>
		Name server 1 <ip>
		Name server 2 <ip>
		Name server 3 <ip>
	Fixed	Add <mac> <ip>
		Delete

Figure 26-13 SU *DHCP clt

*DHCP Clt	dhcp_clt interface <-1~4>
------------------	---------------------------

Figure 26-14 SU *DNS_proxy

*DNS_proxy	dns_proxy <ip> [ip] [ip]
-------------------	--------------------------

Figure 26-15 SU *SNMP

*SNMP	Community (5)	Edit <Disable Enable> <string> <Read_Only Read_Write Denied>
		Delete
	Trap (5)	Edit <Disable 1 2> <ip> <string>
		Delete

The following mode allows you to change the setting of the upgrade TFTP address and to change the upgrade file name (the default is **soho.bin** in **UTILITY**).

Figure 26-16 SU *TFTP

*TFTP	tftp <ip> <file>
--------------	------------------

Figure 26-17 SU *Route

*Route	Static	add <route_entry> <netmask> <ip>
		delete <1~20>

Figure 26-18 *Bridge

*Bridge	Generic		<Disable Enable> <ip> <netmask>
	Static	Add	Mac-address <mac>
			LAN1_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
			LAN2_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>

Figure 26-18 *Bridge

			WAN1_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
			WAN2_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
		Delete (1~20)	
		Modify (20)	Mac-address <mac>
			LAN1_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
			LAN2_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
			WAN1_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>
			WAN2_port <Filter Forward Dynamic>

Figure 26-19 SU WLAN

WLAN	Channel <1~14>
	WEPLLevel <Disable Enable>
	Rts threshold <0~3000>
	Frag threshold <256^2346>
	SSID <string>
	stationName
	Defaultkeyld <1~4>
	Defaultkeys <1~4> <hex>

Figure 26-20 SU Configuration

Configuration	Max_user <1~5>		
	telnet_port <1~65534>		

Figure 26-20 SU Configuration

	Console_port <com 1 com 2>		
	User_profile	Add	Attrib <13~30><command Menu><VT100 ANSI LINUX X Term>
			Source <-1~10>
			Profile <name> <pass_conf> <Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Unlimited
		Delete (1~5)	Attrib <13~30><command Menu><VT100 ANSI LINUX X Term>
			Source <-1~10>
			Profile <name> <pass_conf> <Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Unlimited>
		Modify	Attrib <13~30><command Menu><VT100 ANSI LINUX X Term>
			Source <-1~10>>
			Profile <name> <pass_conf> <Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Unlimited>
	Legal - address	Modify <1~10> <ip>	
		Delete <1~10>	

Figure 26-21 SU *Show

*Show	Interface
	PPP
	Ip_share
	Dhcp
	Dhcp_clt
	Snmp

Figure 26-21 SU *Show

	Route
	Bridge
	Isp
	Run
	Configuration

26.3 Changing Your Password

We recommend changing your password for security purposes. The web configurator and SMT menu username and passwords should be changed initially. The SMT su mode password can be changed in su mode in the SMT.

The following *Figure 26-22* shows the **Supervisor ID** and **Supervisor Password** found in the web configurator **BASIC CONFIG, Basic Configuration – System Setup**.



■ System Authentication Information:

Supervisor ID:	<input type="text" value="admin"/>
Supervisor Password:	<input type="password" value="!@!@!@"/>
Password Confirm:	<input type="password" value="!@!@!@"/>

Figure 26-22 Login Username, Password Change

The following *Figure 26-23* shows the **User Name** and **User Password** found in the web configurator **BASIC CONFIG, Telnet/Console, Configuration Parameters and Modify**.

■ **User Profile of Configuration:**

User Name:

User Password:

Password Confirm:

Privilege: ▼

Figure 26-23 SMT Username, Password Change

The following table gives information on password defaults and where they can be changed.

Table 26-1 Password Information

DEFAULT USERNAME	DEFAULT PASSWORD	ACCESS	CHANGE LOCATION
admin	1234	Web configurator	Basic Configuration – System Setup
user1	test	SMT Sys_info and Ping	Web Configurator – BASIC CONFIG, Telnet/Console, Configuration Parameters, Modify.
	1234	SMT Configurator	passwd selection in Telnet or Console SMT su mode

Chapter 27

Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance

This chapter tells you how to back up and restore your configuration file as well as upload new firmware and a new configuration file using the SMT.

27.1 Filename Conventions

The configuration file contains the factory default settings in the menus such as password, DHCP Setup, TCP/IP Setup, etc. It arrives from ZyXEL with a “cfg” filename extension. Once you have customized the ZyAIR's settings, they can be saved back to your computer under a filename of your choosing.

The system firmware and has a “bin” filename extension.

If your TFTP client does not allow you to have a destination filename different than the source, you will need to rename them as the ZyAIR only recognizes “soho” and “pfs”. Be sure you keep unaltered copies of both files for later use.

The following table is a summary. Please note that the internal filename refers to the filename on the ZyAIR and the external filename refers to the filename not on the ZyAIR, that is, on your computer, local network or FTP site and so the name (but not the extension) may vary.

Table 27-1 Filename Conventions

FILE TYPE	INTERNAL NAME	EXTERNAL NAME
Configuration File	Soho.cfg	This is the configuration filename on the ZyAIR. Uploading this file replaces the entire SOHO file system, including your ZyAIR configurations, system-related data (including the default password), the error log and the trace log.

FILE TYPE	INTERNAL NAME	EXTERNAL NAME
Firmware	Soho.bin	This is the generic name for the firmware on the ZyAIR.
	Pfs.img	This is the name of the web image file.

27.1.1 TFTP and Telnet over WAN Will Not Work When

TFTP, FTP and Telnet over WAN will not work when:

1. The IP address of the network device connected to the port does not match the client IP. If it does not match, the ZyAIR will disconnect the Telnet session immediately.
2. You have an SMT console session running.

27.2 Backup Configuration

When you upload new software, your configuration is lost.

Perform a configuration backup before you upload the software and configuration restore after you upload the software.

Backup is highly recommended once your ZyAIR is functioning properly. Any serial communications program should work fine; however, you must use 1K Xmodem protocol to perform the download/upload and you don't have to rename the files.

Please note that terms "download" and "upload" are relative to the computer. Download means to transfer from the ZyAIR to the computer, while upload means from your computer to the ZyAIR.

WARNING!

Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR ZyAIR. When the Backup Configuration process is complete, the ZyAIR will automatically restart.

27.2.1 Backup Configuration Example Using HyperTerminal

The ZyAIR supports the up/downloading of configuration files using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To backup the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

Use telnet from your computer to connect to the ZyAIR and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the ZyAIR records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address. Follow these steps to save the ZyAIR's configuration file on your computer.

- Step 1.** Enter HyperTerminal and type **[ESC]** to go to the status screen. This will reboot the ZyAIR.
- Step 2.** When the HyperTerminal screen shows **EDORAM Testing**, enter **X** to go to a console mode.

```
Erase OK!!  
now rebooting...  
NE2000: shutdown [ifno=2 imo=5]  
hwlan_shut  
LOOPBACK device 0 SHUTDOWN!  
ABCDEFGHIJK1234LM  
BIOS DATE 04/22/2002  
BIOS Version 1.01  
EDORAM Testing 2400KB
```

Figure 27-1 File Download

- Step 3.** A cursor appears. Type **GETSC** and press **[ENTER]**. When **Ready to send soho.cfg** appears you will need to transfer the file.

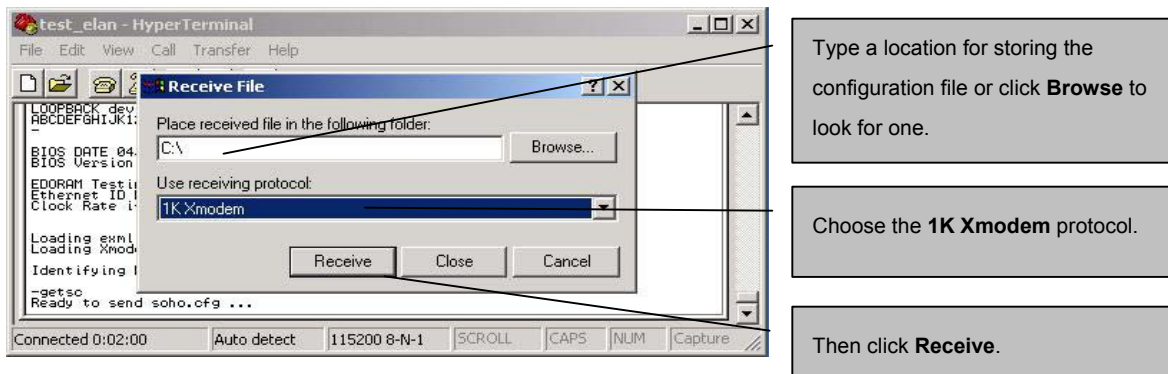


Figure 27-2 Receive File Select Protocol

- Step 4.** Click **Transfer** and **Receive File** in the Hyperterminal window.
- Step 5.** Choose the folder name where you want to save the configuration file using the **Browser**.
- Step 6.** Set the receiving protocol as a **1K Xmodem**. Click **Receive**.
- Step 7.** Type a **Filename** and click **OK**. This name does not have to be soho.cfg, but must have a **.cfg** filename extension.

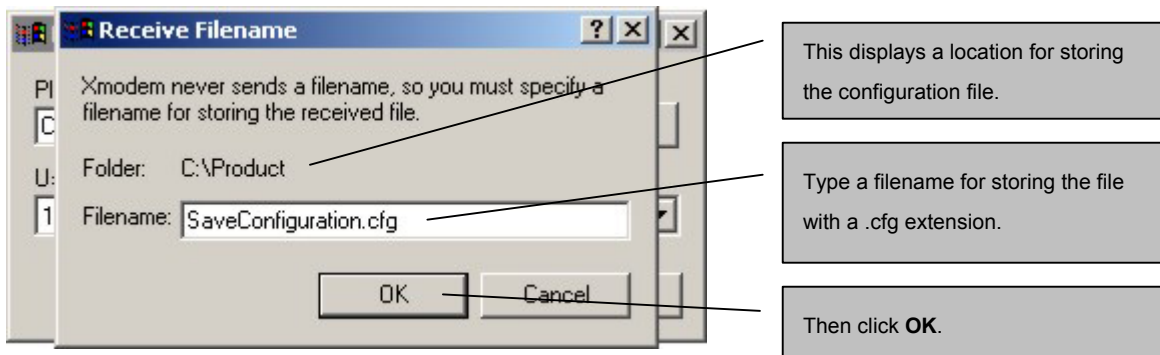


Figure 27-3 Receive Filename

The following message appears. The configuration file has now been saved on your computer.

```
-Getsc  
Ready to send soho.cfg ... Complete!!
```

Figure 27-4 File Backup Complete

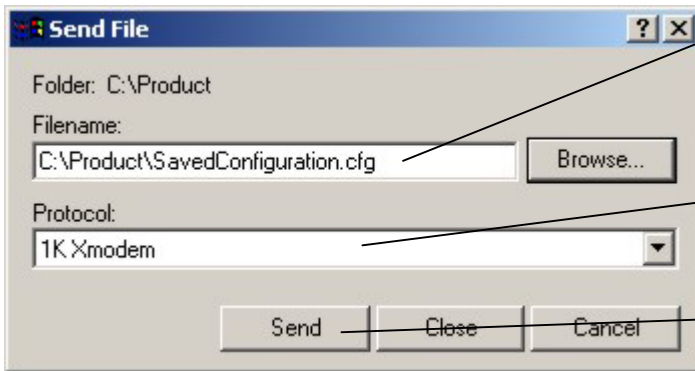
27.3 Restore Configuration Example Using HyperTerminal

This section shows you how to restore a previously saved configuration. Note that this function erases the current configuration before restoring a previous back up configuration; please do not attempt to restore unless you have a backup configuration file stored on disk.

Please note that you must wait for the system to automatically restart after the file transfer is complete.

- Step 1.** Enter HyperTerminal and type **[ESC]** to go to the status screen. This will reboot the ZyAIR.
- Step 2.** When the HyperTerminal screen shows **EDORAM Testing**, enter **X** to go to a console mode.
- Step 3.** A cursor appears. Type **DLSC** and press **[ENTER]**.
- Step 4.** When **CCC.....** appears you will need to restore the file.
- Step 5.** Click **Transfer** and **Send File** in the Hyperterminal window.
- Step 6.** Choose the file name that you want to restore using the **Browser**. The file name has a **.cfg** extension.
- Step 7.** Set the sending protocol as a **1K Xmodem**.
- Step 8.** Click **Send**.
- Step 8.** Click **OK**.

A file upgrade complete message will appear. Your configuration file has been successfully restored.



Type the configuration file's location, or click **Browse** to search for it.

Choose the **1K Xmodem** protocol.

Then click **Send**.

Figure 27-5 File Restore

```
-dlsc  
Download SOHO.CFG ...  
Start Address: 20000 ,Size: 20000  
Erasing flash sector #01(20000) ... done  
Wait 60 seconds to select binary file ...  
CCC  
XMODEM End of Transfer  
SOHO.CFG Upgrade Complete!
```

Figure 27-6 File Restore Confirmation

WARNING!

Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this MAY PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR ZyAIR. When the Restore Configuration process is complete, the ZyAIR will automatically restart.

27.4 Uploading Software

This section shows you how to upload software.

WARNING!

Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR ZyAIR.

27.5 Example 1K Xmodem Firmware Upload Using HyperTerminal

The ZyAIR supports the uploading of firmware files using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To transfer the firmware and the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next. This procedure is a HyperTerminal example. The procedure for other serial communications programs should be similar.

Use telnet from your computer to connect to the ZyAIR and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the ZyAIR records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.

Follow these steps to upload a new firmware file from your computer to the ZyAIR.

- Step 1.** Enter HyperTerminal and type **[ESC]** to go to the status screen. This will reboot the ZyAIR.
- Step 2.** When the HyperTerminal screen shows **EDORAM Testing**, enter **X** to go to a console mode.
- Step 3.** Type **DLS** and press **[ENTER]**.

```
ABCDEFGHIJK1234LM
BIOS DATE 04/22/2002
BIOS Version 1.01
EDORAM Testing 4096KB
Ethernet ID READ SUCCESS
Clock Rate is 66MHz
      À
Loading exml.bin ...
Loading Xmodem.bin ...
Identifying Flash ROM ... "MX29F1610A"
-dlx
Download X.BIN ...
Start Address: 0 ,Size: 20000
Wait 60 seconds to select binary file ...
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
```

Figure 27-7 File Upload

- Step 4.** When “CCC...” appears, select **Transfer** and **Send File** in the HyperTerminal window
- Step 5.** Set Protocol as **1K Xmodem**.
- Step 6.** Type the correct filename **SOHO.BIN** and path.
- Step 7.** Click **Send** to start the firmware upload.

When this is successful proceed to the following image file upload section.

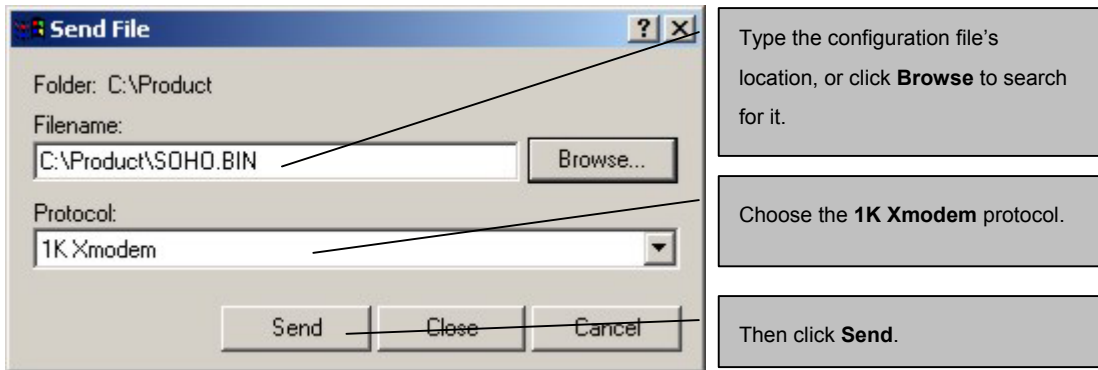


Figure 27-8 Example Firmware Upload

27.6 Example 1K Xmodem Image File Upload Using HyperTerminal

The image file must be uploaded after you upload the software file.

- Step 1.** Type **DLP** and press **[ENTER]**.
- Step 2.** When “CCC...” appears, select **Transfer** and **Send File** in the Hyperterminal window.
- Step 3.** Set Protocol as **1K Xmodem**.
- Step 4.** Type the correct filename **PFS.IMG** and path.
- Step 5.** Click **Send** to start configuration image restore.

When this is successful close the HyperTerminal window to exit.

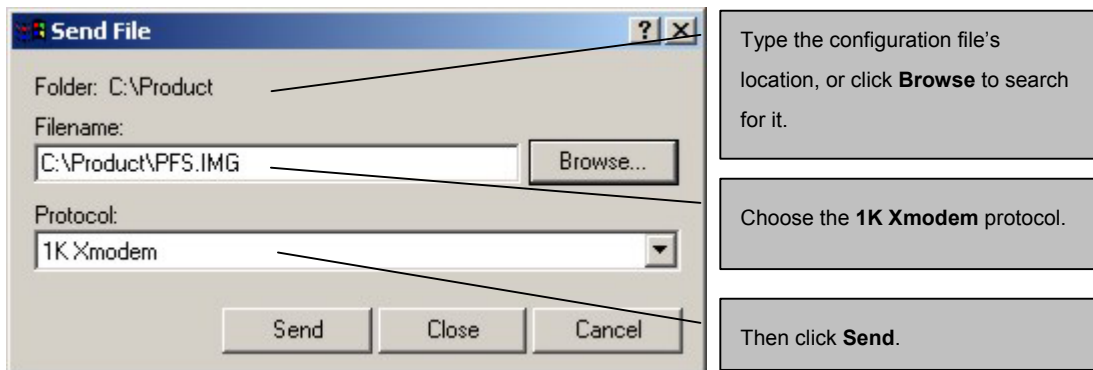


Figure 27-9 Example Image File Upload

27.7 Resetting Your ZyAIR

If you forget your system password you may have to reset your ZyAIR to factory defaults. To reset your ZyAIR to factory defaults, enter a console session and the Terminal emulation console.

- Step 1.** Enter HyperTerminal and type **[ESC]** to go to the status screen. This will reboot the ZyAIR.
- Step 2.** Type **d** or **D** to reset.

Press 's' or 'S' to show Current Network Status.

Press 'd' or 'D' to reset to default.

Press 'Esc' to reboot.

Figure 27-10 Resetting Your ZyAIR

- Step 3.** You will be given a choice to erase configuration to default.
- Step 4.** Type **y** and **[ENTER]** to reset to the default configuration.

Are you sure to clear config to default and reboot (y/n)?

Do not erase config to default...

Figure 27-11 Resetting To Default

Part VII:

FIREWALL

This part introduces firewalls in general and the ZyAIR firewall.

Chapter 28

Firewall

This chapter shows you how to configure your ZyAIR firewall.

28.1 Background Information

Originally, the term *firewall* referred to a construction technique designed to prevent the spread of fire from one room to another. The networking term “firewall” is a system or group of systems that enforces an access-control policy between two networks. It may also be defined as a mechanism used to protect a trusted network from an untrusted network. Of course, firewalls cannot solve every security problem. A firewall is *one* of the mechanisms used to establish a network security perimeter in support of a network security policy. It should never be the *only* mechanism or method employed. For a firewall to guard effectively, you must design and deploy it appropriately. This requires integrating the firewall into a broad information-security policy. In addition, specific policies must be implemented within the firewall itself.

28.2 Firewall Overview

The web configurator has a comprehensive firewall configuration tool. Enter the **FIREWALL** link to navigate to the Tutorial screen *Figure 28-1*. This screen describes the general firewall settings, access control and denial of service function. Note that the denial of service function can be viewed only when the ZyAIR has been saved as a wireless router.

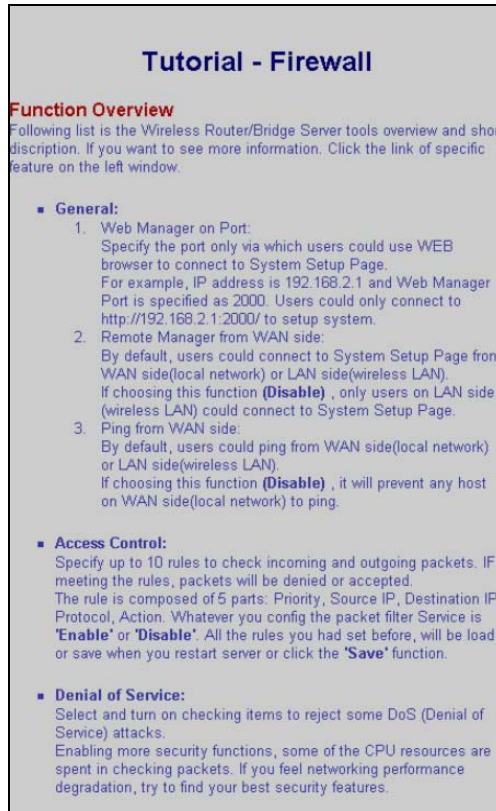


Figure 28-1 Firewall Tutorial Screen

28.3 Introduction to ZyXEL's Firewall

The ZyAIR firewall is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks. The ZyAIR's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The ZyAIR can be used to prevent theft, destruction and modification of data, as well as log events, which may be important to the security of your network. The ZyAIR also has packet-filtering capabilities.

28.4 Denial of Service

Denials of Service (DoS) attacks are aimed at devices and networks with a connection to the Internet. Their goal is not to steal information, but to disable a device or network so users no longer have access to network resources. The ZyAIR is pre-configured to automatically detect and thwart all known DoS attacks.

28.4.1 Basics

Computers share information over the Internet using a common language called TCP/IP. TCP/IP, in turn, is a set of application protocols that perform specific functions. An "extension number", called the "TCP port" or "UDP port" identifies these protocols, such as HTTP (Web), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), POP3 (E-mail), etc. For example, Web traffic by default uses TCP port 80.

When computers communicate on the Internet, they are using the client/server model, where the server "listens" on a specific TCP/UDP port for information requests from remote client computers on the network. For example, a Web server typically listens on port 80. Please note that while a computer may be intended for use over a single port, such as Web on port 80, other ports are also active. If the person configuring or managing the computer is not careful, a hacker could attack it over an unprotected port.

Some of the most common IP ports are:

Table 28-1 Common IP Ports

21	FTP	53	DNS
23	Telnet	80	HTTP
25	SMTP	110	POP3

28.4.2 Types of DoS Attacks

There are four types of DoS attacks:

1. Those that exploit bugs in a TCP/IP implementation.
 2. Those that exploit weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification.
 3. Brute-force attacks that flood a network with useless data.
 4. IP Spoofing.
 5. IP Zero Length
1. **"Ping of Death"** and **"Teardrop"** attacks exploit bugs in the TCP/IP implementations of various computer and host systems.

1-a Ping of Death uses a "ping" utility to create an IP packet that exceeds the maximum 65,536 bytes of data allowed by the IP specification. The oversize packet is then sent to an unsuspecting system. Systems may crash, hang or reboot.

1-b Teardrop attack exploits weaknesses in the reassembly of IP packet fragments. As data is transmitted through a network, IP packets are often broken up into smaller chunks. Each fragment looks like the original IP packet except that it contains an offset field that says, for instance, "This fragment is carrying bytes 200 through 400 of the original (non fragmented) IP packet." The

Teardrop program creates a series of IP fragments with overlapping offset fields. When these fragments are reassembled at the destination, some systems will crash, hang, or reboot.

- 2. Weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification leave it open to "**SYN Flood**" and "**LAND**" attacks. These attacks are executed during the handshake that initiates a communication session between two applications.

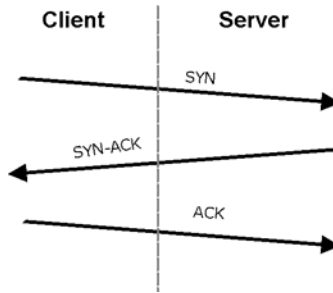


Figure 28-2 Three-Way Handshake

Under normal circumstances, the application that initiates a session sends a SYN (synchronize) packet to the receiving server. The receiver sends back an ACK (acknowledgment) packet and its own SYN, and then the initiator responds with an ACK (acknowledgment). After this handshake, a connection is established.

2-a **SYN Attack** floods a targeted system with a series of SYN packets. Each packet causes the targeted system to issue a SYN-ACK response. While the targeted system waits for the ACK that follows the SYN-ACK, it queues up all outstanding SYN-ACK responses on what is known as a backlog queue. SYN-ACKs are moved off the queue only when an ACK comes back or when an internal timer (which is set at relatively long intervals) terminates the three-way handshake. Once the queue is full, the system will ignore all incoming SYN requests, making the system unavailable for legitimate users.

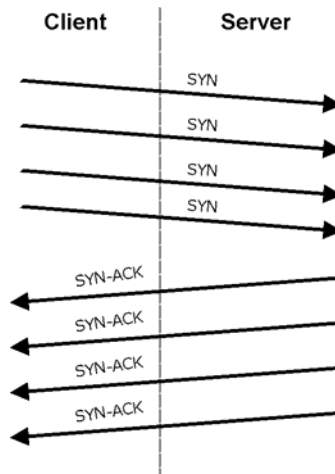


Figure 28-3 SYN Flood

2-b In a **LAND Attack**, hackers flood SYN packets into the network with a spoofed source IP address of the targeted system. This makes it appear as if the host computer sent the packets to itself, making the system unavailable while the target system tries to respond to itself.

3. A **brute-force** attack, such as a "Smurf" attack, targets a feature in the IP specification known as directed or subnet broadcasting, to quickly flood the target network with useless data. A Smurf hacker floods a router with Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request packets (pings). Since the destination IP address of each packet is the broadcast address of the network, the router will broadcast the ICMP echo request packet to all hosts on the network. If there are numerous hosts, this will create a large amount of ICMP echo request and response traffic. If a hacker chooses to spoof the source IP address of the ICMP echo request packet, the resulting ICMP traffic will not only clog up the "intermediary" network, but will also congest the network of the spoofed source IP address, known as the "victim" network. This flood of broadcast traffic consumes all available bandwidth, making communications impossible.

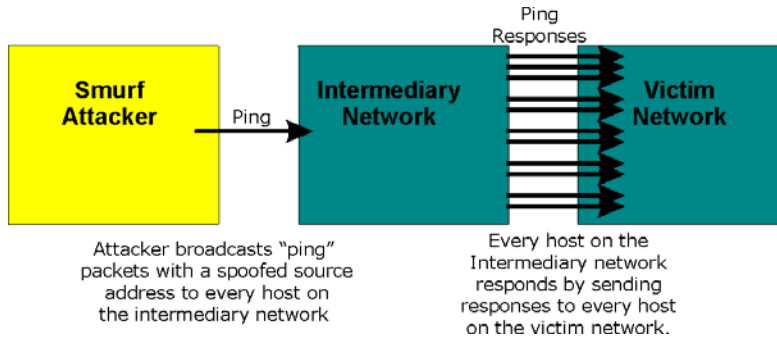


Figure 28-4 Smurf Attack

- Often, many DoS attacks also employ a technique known as "**IP Spoofing**" as part of their attack. IP Spoofing may be used to break into systems, to hide the hacker's identity, or to magnify the effect of the DoS attack. IP Spoofing is a technique used to gain unauthorized access to computers by tricking a router or firewall into thinking that the communications are coming from within the trusted network. To engage in IP spoofing, a hacker must modify the packet headers so that it appears that the packets originate from a trusted host and should be allowed through the router or firewall. The ZyAIR blocks all IP Spoofing attempts.
- An **IP Zero Length Attack** is the use of data sizes zero times a normal packet to flood the communications that are coming from within a trusted network. These data packets are checked and the victim network wastes time in attempting to do so.

28.5 Enabling the Firewall

The default rules allow LAN-to-WAN traffic and return traffic from the WAN when the connection initiated from the LAN. You may allow traffic initiated from the WAN by configuring port-forwarding rules discussed in *section 28.6*. Click **FIREWALL** and **GENERAL** to open the **General Parameters** screen.

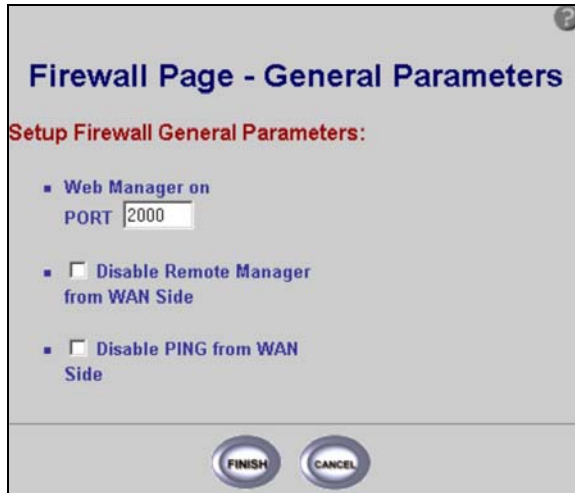


Figure 28-5 Firewall General Parameters

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 28-2 Firewall General Parameters

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Web Manager on PORT	Type the port through which you can access the web configurator to manage your ZyAIR. 2000 is the factory default. For example, if your IP address is 192.168.1.1 and web manager port is specified as 2000. Connect to http://192.168.1.1:2000/ to enter the web configurator.
Disable Remote Manager from WAN Side	Select this to disallow web configurator access from the WAN. By default, you connect to web configurator System Setup page from the WAN side or the LAN side (wireless LAN).
Disable Ping from WAN Side	Select this to not respond to pings from any host on the WAN side.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring this screen afresh.

28.6 Firewall Access Control

Use the firewall's access control feature to enable rules for source and destination IP addresses, net masks and port services.

28.6.1 TCP

Transmission Control Protocol is a connection-oriented transport service that ensures the reliability of message delivery. It verifies that messages and data were received.

28.6.2 UDP

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a connectionless transport service that dispenses with the reliability services provided by TCP. UDP gives applications a direct interface with the Internet Protocol (IP) and the ability to address a particular application process running on a host via a port number without setting up a connection session.

28.6.3 ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol is a message control and error-reporting protocol between a host server and a gateway to the Internet. ICMP uses Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams, but the messages are processed by the TCP/IP software and are not directly apparent to the application user.

28.6.4 IP

Internet Protocol (IP) is the underlying protocol for routing packets on the Internet and other TCP/IP-based networks.

28.6.5 Configuring Firewall Access Control

Click **FIREWALL** and then **ACCESS CONTROL** to open the **Firewall Config. – Access Control** screen (see *Figure 28-6*). Use this screen to enable firewall access control.

Firewall Config - Access Control

Access Control Activation: Disable Enable

On	Priority	Source			Destination			Protocol	Action	Count (Packet/Byte)
		IP	Netmask	Port	IP	Netmask	Port			
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
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<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)
<input type="checkbox"/>	0							tcp	deny	(0 / 0)

Figure 28-6 Firewall Config Access Control

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 28-3 Firewall Config Access Control

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Access Control Activation	Select the radio button to Enable or Disable firewall access control. If you select Disable then the ZyAIR will not use firewall services, even if the On is selected in the source and destination addresses and a protocol and action has been selected.
On	Select the check box for each entry that requires access control. Access control will be made available only if the Access Control Activation radio button is set to Enable .
Source	Source of data transmission, LAN or WAN.

Table 28-3 Firewall Config Access Control

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP	Enter the source IP addresses or range of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank source address is equivalent to any address.
Netmask	Enter the source subnet mask or range of subnet masks to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank subnet mask is equivalent to any subnet mask.
Port	Enter the port number range that defines the service. This range is between 1 and 65535. For example, suppose you want to define the Gnutella service. Select TCP type and enter a port range from 6345-6349.
Destination	Destination of data transmission, LAN or WAN.
IP	Enter the destination IP addresses or range of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank destination address is equivalent to any number of addresses.
Netmask	Enter the destination subnet mask or range of subnet masks to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank subnet mask is equivalent to any number of subnet masks.
Port	Enter the port number range that defines the service. This range is between 1 and 65535. For example, suppose you want to define the Gnutella service. Select TCP type and enter a port range from 6345-6349.
Protocol	<p>Select the network language to be used, by choosing from the drop-down list. Choose from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCP Transmission Control Protocol • UDP User Datagram Protocol • ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol • IP Internet Protocol
Action	<p>Select either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deny The ZyAIR will block packets which match the specific firewall rule • Accept The ZyAIR will let packets pass through – port forwarding • Count The ZyAIR will let packets pass through and count the number of packets and bytes.
Count (Packet/Byte)	The number of packets and the number of bytes moving from source to destination address. These are logged in the Count column.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.

Table 28-3 Firewall Config Access Control

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring this screen afresh.

28.7 Anti – Denial of Service

This screen is accessible for router modes only.

See the *section 28.4* for information on the following web configurator screen.

**Figure 28-7 Firewall Config Denial of Service****Table 28-4 Firewall Config Denial of Service**

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Please Choose the Following Denial of Services	
Reject Land Attack	Select this to prevent hackers from flooding the network with spoofed source IP addresses of the targeted system.
Reject IP Zero Length Attack	Select this to prevent hackers from flooding the network with packets with data sizes of zero.

Table 28-4 Firewall Config Denial of Service

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Reject IP Spoofing Attack	Select this to prevent "IP Spoofing" which may be used to break into systems, to hide the hacker's identity, or to magnify the effect of the DoS attack.
Reject Smurf Attack	Select this to prevent a "Smurf" attack that quickly floods the target network with useless data.
FINISH	Click FINISH to save your changes back to the ZyAIR.
CANCEL	Click CANCEL to begin configuring this screen afresh.

Part VIII:

APPENDICES

This part provides contains further information on Site Planning and Site Installation, Setting up Your Computer's IP Address, Wireless LAN With IEEE 802.1x, Types of EAP Authentication, Troubleshooting, Technical Specifications, Power Adapter Specifications, Approvals, Packaging Specifications and Index.

Appendix A

Site Planning

This appendix provides information on site planning requirements for the installation of your ZyAIR.

Introduction

The installation of a wireless network requires some additional planning over a wired network. This planning includes RF (Radio Frequency) path planning, site preparation, and installation of outdoor components such as outdoor units, antennas, lightning protection devices, and cabling suitable for outdoor conditions. Furthermore, you also need to investigate the zoning laws as well as Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

The technology implemented in this wireless bridge system can make use of multi-path signals, reducing the effect of obstructions, however, it is important that the characteristics of the path be carefully examined. With this knowledge, components and network requirements can be correctly planned for your specific application.

This Appendix provides insight into the planning necessary to prepare your site for your outdoor wireless bridge.

General Considerations

A basic consideration is the physical location of the sites at each end of the link. Because microwave signals travel in a straight line, a clear line of sight between antennas is ideal. Frequently, however, the locations of the desired links are fixed. When a clear line of sight cannot be achieved, you have to plan accordingly.

Other general site considerations include:

- Is there a structure in-situ already on which you can mount the ZyAIR or would you be required to construct one i.e. a mast for the sole purpose of mounting the ZyAIR?
- Would there be permit requirements for this?
- Possibility of future obstructions
 - If trees grow too high will they interfere with the signal?
 - Are there plans to erect buildings between the sites, which may inadvertently obstruct the signal path?

- Availability of grounding, good grounding is important in all areas of the world, but in areas prone to lightning, it is especially critical.
- Whether or not strong RF interference exists in the neighborhood, within or adjacent to the operating frequency.

Specific Considerations

The following information will help you determine site characteristics that are most applicable to your outdoor wireless bridge and the actions that should be taken.

Weather

It is important to research any unusual weather conditions that are common to the site location. These conditions include extreme

- Rainfall
- Fog
- Wind
- Temperature Ranges.

If extreme conditions exist that may affect the integrity of the radio link, the effects of these conditions should be considered early in the planning process.

Rainfall

The system discussed in this guide operates at frequencies below 6 GHz, so rain is not a concern.

Except in extreme conditions, attenuation (weakening of the signal) due to rain does not present a serious problem for frequencies up to the range of 6 to 8 GHz. When microwave frequencies are at 11 GHz and above, attenuation due to rain becomes more of a concern, especially in areas where rainfall is of high density and long duration. If this is the case, shorter paths may be required.

Fog

In most cases, the effects of fog are considered to be much the same as rain.

However, fog can adversely affect the radio link when it is accompanied by atmospheric conditions such as temperature inversion, or very still air accompanied by stratification.

- Temperature inversion can negate clearances. Temperature inversions and stratification can cause ducting, which may increase the potential for interference between systems that do not normally interfere with each other.
- Stratification along with still air can cause severe refractive or reflective conditions with unpredictable results.

Where either of these conditions exists, shorter paths and adequate clearances are recommended.

Wind

Any system components mounted outdoors will be subject to the effect of wind. It is important to know the direction and velocity of the wind common to the site. The mounting structure must be able to withstand these forces as well as protect against damage to the wireless bridge components.

Antenna designs react differently to wind forces, depending on the location. This is known as wind loading. Most antenna manufacturers will specify wind loading for each type of antenna manufactured.

Temperature Ranges

Temperature can adversely affect the radio link when phenomena such as temperature inversion or very still air accompanied by stratification occur

See paragraph on Fog for further detail.

Lightning

The potential for lightning damage to radio equipment should always be considered when planning a wireless link. There are a variety of lightning protection and grounding devices, whether located inside or outside the site, which could be potentially damaged by a lightning strike.

Lightning protection requirements are based on the level of site exposure, the cost in the event of a link downtime, local building codes and electrical codes. If the link is critical and the site is in an active lightning area, attention to thorough lightning protection and grounding is critical.

Lightning Protection

To provide adequate lightning protection,

- Install antennas in locations that are unlikely to receive direct lightning strikes.
- Install lightning rods to protect antennas from direct strikes.
- Make sure that cables and equipment are properly grounded to provide low-impedance paths for lightning currents.
- Install surge suppressors on telephone lines and power lines.

Interference

An important part of planning your Outdoor Wireless Bridge is the avoidance of interference.

Effects within the system or outside the system can cause interference. Good planning for frequencies and antennas can overcome most interference challenges.

Co-Channel and Adjacent Channel Interference

Co-channel interference results when another RF link is using the same channel frequency.

Adjacent-channel interference results when another RF link is using an adjacent channel frequency.

A spectrum analyzer can be used to determine if there is any strong signals present at the site and determine how close they are to the desired frequency. The further away from your proposed frequency, the less likely they are to cause a problem.

Antenna placement and polarization, is the most effective method of reducing this type of interference.

Antennas

Antennas play a key role in reducing the potential for interference. They come in a variety of configurations that have different performance characteristics in the areas of gain and direction. Antennas that transmit/receive in all directions are known as **omni-directional**, while those that transmit/receive in one specific direction are categorized as **directional**.

Antennas are tuned to operate on a specific group of frequencies. The manufacturer also fixes other specific attributes such as beam width and gain. Antennas should be selected and placed according to your site and your application.

In general, the larger the antenna, the higher the gain and the larger the mast required. It is best to use the smallest antenna that will provide sufficient protection from interference and enough signals at the far end of the link to provide good reception even with fading.

Antenna Characteristics

➤ Frequency

An antenna in the frequency of 2.4GHz (IEEE 802.11b) or 5GHz(IEEE 802.11a) is needed to communicate efficiently in a wireless LAN.

➤ Radiation Pattern

A radiation pattern is a diagram that allows you to visualize the shape of the antenna's coverage area.

➤ Antenna Gain

Antenna gain, measured in dB (decibel), is the increase in coverage within the RF beam width. Higher antenna gain improves the range of the signal for better communications.

For an indoor site, each 1 dB increase in antenna gain results in a range increase of approximately 2.5%. For an unobstructed outdoor site, each 1dB increase in gain results in a range increase of approximately 5%. Actual results may vary depending on the network environment.

Antenna gain is sometimes specified in dBi, which is how much the antenna increases the signal power compared to using an isotropic antenna. An isotropic antenna is a theoretical perfect antenna that sends out radio signals equally well in all directions. dBi represents the true gain that the antenna provides.

Types of Antennas For WLAN

There are two types of antennas used for wireless LAN applications.

- Omni-directional antennas send the RF signal out in all directions on a horizontal plane. The coverage area is torus-shaped (like a donut) which makes these antennas ideal for a room environment. With a wide coverage area, it is possible to make circular overlapping coverage areas with multiple access points.
- Directional antennas concentrate the RF signal in a beam, like a flashlight. The angle of the beam width determines the direction of the coverage pattern; typically ranges from 20 degrees (less directional) to 90 degrees (very directional). The directional antennas are ideal for hallways and outdoor point-to-point applications.

Antenna Polarization

The orientation of the antenna will change the orientation of the signal. The transmitting and receiving antennas should be both polarized either horizontally or vertically. Adjacent antennas on different frequencies can be cross-polarized to help reduce interference between the two, if your operating license permits this.

Towers

When planning antenna placement, it might be necessary to build a freestanding tower for the antenna. Regulations and limitations define the height and location of these towers with respect to airports, runways, and airplane approach paths. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) controls these regulations. In some circumstances, the FAA, the FCC, or both, must approve the tower installations.

To ensure compliance, review the current FCC regulations regarding antenna structures. These regulations (along with examples) can be viewed on the FCC web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/antenna/>.

Path Planning

To get the most value from a wireless system, path planning is essential. In addition to the fact that radio signals dissipate as they travel, many other factors operate on a microwave signal as it moves through space. All of these must be taken into account, to avoid attenuation of the signal by path obstruction.

Calculating a Link Budget

A link budget is a rough calculation of all known elements of the link, to determine if the signal will have the proper strength when it reaches the other end of the link.

To make this calculation, consider the following information.

- A signal degrades as it moves through space. The longer the path, the more loss it experiences. This free-space path loss is a factor in calculating the link viability. Free-space path loss is easily calculated for miles or kilometers.
- Availability represents the quality of a link. It is the ratio of the time that the link is available to the total time. This serves as a guide to the service that you can expect, on average, over a period of one year.

Availability

Your application determines what availability is required. A critical application where downtime adversely affects business and revenue requires a high percentage of availability. Somewhat lower availability might be acceptable by an application used to gather data, where occasional outages can be tolerated.

Availability is largely a function of fade margins and the amount of signal fading. Paths obstructed by trees have larger fades than paths with no trees. Longer paths tend to have more fading than shorter paths. Larger fade margins yield better link availability.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) publishes a reference for link planning, which is available at <http://www.itu.ch/>.

ITU Recommendation G.826 contains definitions for "availability" and related terms used to describe link quality. It also contains recommendations for link quality objectives.

ITU Recommendation P.530 contains information on how to plan for high reliability in clear, line-of-sight links.

Availability is much more difficult to predict for non-line-of-sight links. It is best determined by field measurements.

Unlicensed Frequencies (U-NII)

The FCC has identified the frequencies from 5.725 to 5.825 GHz as Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII). This band can be used by anyone without having to obtain a license. However, you must use radio equipment that is "type approved" by the FCC for use within the specific band. If you are installing a U-NII band link between two buildings, across a parking lot, or across town, you will find that this type of system is much simpler to implement than licensed systems. By using very directional antennas in the installation, you are not likely to experience interference.

Appendix B

Site Installation

This appendix provides information on site requirements for the installation of your ZyAIR. See the Quick Installation guide for more information on site installation.

Mounting

An antenna couples RF signals onto air. A transmitter within a wireless device sends an RF signal to the antenna, which propagates the signal through the air. The antenna also operates in reverse by capturing RF signals from the air.

Choosing the right antennas and positioning them properly increases the range and coverage area of a wireless LAN.

A wall (side) mount allows for mounting an antenna (mast) on the side of a building or on the side of an elevated penthouse. This will provide a convenient mounting location when the roof overhang is not excessive and/or the location is high enough to provide a clear line of sight.

In most situations mounting an antenna directly to the wall will not allow you to properly align the antenna with the corresponding antenna at the opposite end of your wireless link. As poor alignment will typically result in poor performance, we advise you to always mount the Outdoor Wireless Bridge to a mast.

Antenna Mast/Antenna Requirements

To accommodate the ZyAIR, the mast must satisfy the following requirements:

- The construction of the mast must be of a sturdy, weatherproof and non-corrosive material, for example, galvanized or stainless steel construction pipe.
- Typical diameter of the mast should be between 35 mm (1.4") and 41 mm (1.625"). Subject to the type of mast that you intend to install, other diameters are possible.
- The height of the antenna mast must be sufficient to allow the antenna to be installed at least 1.5 m (5') above the peak of roof. If the roof is metal, then the height of the antenna should be a minimum of 3m (10') above the roof.
- The mast or wall-bracket must be free from any substance that may prevent a good electrical connection with the antenna, for example, paint.

Grounding

A safe grounding system is necessary to protect your outdoor installation from lightning strikes and the build-up of static electricity.

Direct grounding of the antenna mast, Outdoor Wireless Bridge and Surge Arrester are very important. The Outdoor Wireless Bridge has a built in Surge Arrester. The Outdoor Wireless Bridge should be connected to the same grounding system as the antenna mast and the AC wall outlet.

The grounding system must comply with the National Electrical Code and safety standards that apply in your country. Always check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether your outdoor installation is properly grounded.

What is Lightning Protection?

All outdoor electronic equipment is susceptible to lightning damage. Proper grounding to national and local codes is instrumental in providing human safety. Lightning Protection is used when a customer wants to maximize the reliability of the electronic system by diverting the excess energy that can be induced on any transmission lines (data, power) through a series of surge protection devices. The energy is dissipated through heat and is also diverted to the ground.

Why is Additional Protection Recommended?

Lightning, even with the built-in protection, can still damage ZyAIR equipment. This can occur for any number of reasons, such as an improperly grounded installation or if the amount of transient energy from nearby lightning exceeds what the devices can handle.

If the ZyAIR unit fails due to damage from lightning, the link is out-of-service until the unit is replaced or repaired. An external, reverting protection device can provide a higher level of protection, and greater probability of surviving lightning strikes without damage to the ZyAIR equipment.

Antenna Alignment

For optimal performance of your wireless link, make sure that the antennas are properly aligned (facing one another “eye-to-eye”). To align the antennas:

- Use a pair of binoculars and/or a map of the area and compass to point the antennas to one another.
- Optimize antenna alignment if required, by making small modifications in the antenna orientation.
- Alternatively, consult a professional Antenna Installation Service to optimize the antenna alignment.

Omni-directional antennas are characterized by a wide radiation pattern. Therefore alignment of this type of antennas is less critical than for directional antennas.

For omni-directional antennas mounted on a table, desk, and so on, point the antenna up. For omni-directional antennas mounted on a wall or ceiling, point the antenna down. For a single AP application, place omni-directional antennas as close to the center of the coverage area as possible.

For directional antennas, point the antenna in the direction of the desired coverage area.

Connector Type

The ZyAIR is equipped with a reverse polarity SMA jack, so it will work with any 2.4GHz wireless antenna with a reverse polarity SMA plug.

Appendix C

Setting up Your Computer's IP Address

All computers must have a 10M or 100M Ethernet adapter card and TCP/IP installed.

Windows 95/98/Me/NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems and all versions of UNIX/LINUX include the software components you need to install and use TCP/IP on your computer. Windows 3.1 requires the purchase of a third-party TCP/IP application package.

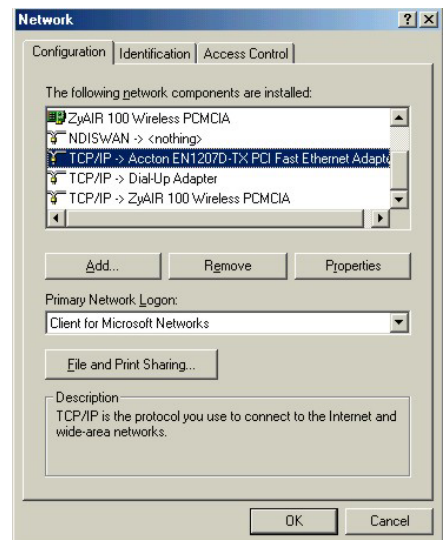
TCP/IP should already be installed on computers using Windows NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems.

After the appropriate TCP/IP components are installed, configure the TCP/IP settings in order to "communicate" with your network.

If you manually assign IP information instead of using dynamic assignment, make sure that your computers have IP addresses that place them in the same subnet as the ZyAIR.

Windows 95/98/Me

Click **Start**, **Settings**, and **Control Panel** and double-click the **Network and Dial-up Connections** icon to open the **Network** window.



The **Network** window **Configuration** tab displays a list of installed components. You need a network adapter, the TCP/IP protocol and Client for Microsoft Networks.

If you need the adapter:

- a. In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
- b. Select **Adapter** and then click **Add**.
- c. Select the manufacturer and model of your network adapter and then click **OK**.

If you need TCP/IP:

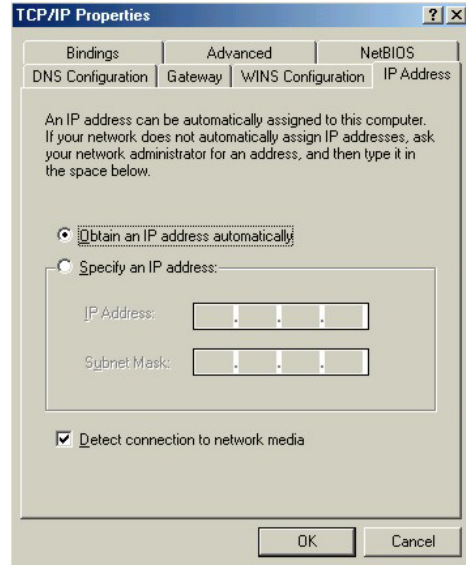
- a. In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
- b. Select **Protocol** and then click **Add**.
- c. Select **Microsoft** from the list of **manufacturers**.
- d. Select **TCP/IP** from the list of network protocols and then click **OK**.

If you need Client for Microsoft Networks:

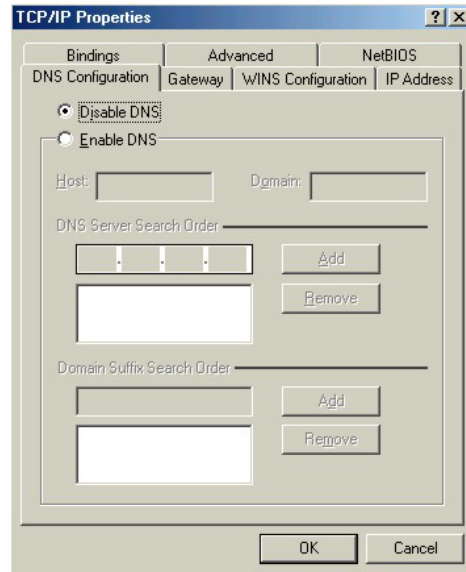
- a. Click **Add**.
- b. Select **Client** and then click **Add**.
- c. Select **Microsoft** from the list of manufacturers.
- d. Select **Client for Microsoft Networks** from the list of network clients and then click **OK**.
- e. Restart your computer so the changes you made take effect.

In the **Network** window **Configuration** tab, select your network adapter's TCP/IP entry and click **Properties**.

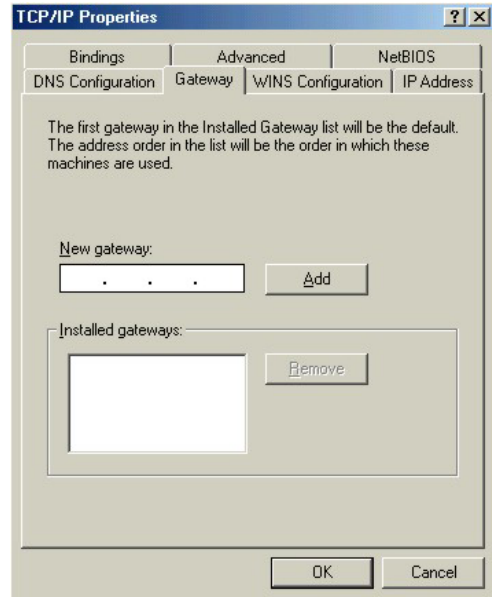
1. Click the **IP Address** tab.
 - If your IP address is dynamic, select **Obtain an IP address automatically**.
 - If you have a static IP address, select **Specify an IP address** and type your information into the **IP Address** and **Subnet Mask** fields.



2. Click the **DNS Configuration** tab.
 - If you do not know your DNS information, select **Disable DNS**.
 - If you know your DNS information, select **Enable DNS** and type the information in the fields below (you may not need to fill them all in).



3. Click the **Gateway** tab.
-If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove previously installed gateways.
-If you have a gateway IP address, type it in the **New gateway field** and click **Add**.



4. Click **OK** to save and close the **TCP/IP Properties** window.
5. Click **OK** to close the **Network** window. Insert the Windows CD if prompted.
6. Turn on your ZyAIR and restart your computer when prompted.

Verifying Your Computer's IP Address

1. Click **Start** and then **Run**.
2. In the **Run** window, type "winipcfg" and then click **OK** to open the **IP Configuration** window.
3. Select your network adapter. You should see your computer's IP address, subnet mask and default gateway.

Windows 2000/NT/XP

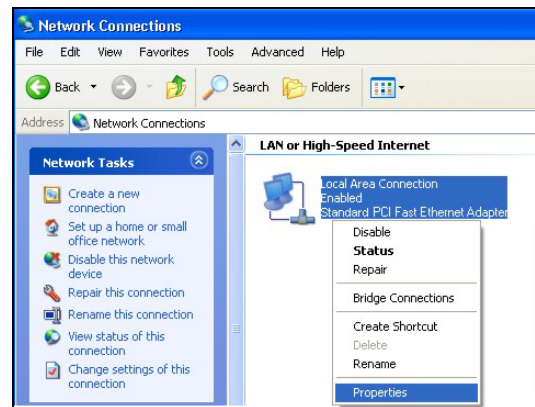
1. For Windows XP, click **start, Control Panel**. In Windows 2000/NT, click **Start, Settings, Control Panel**.



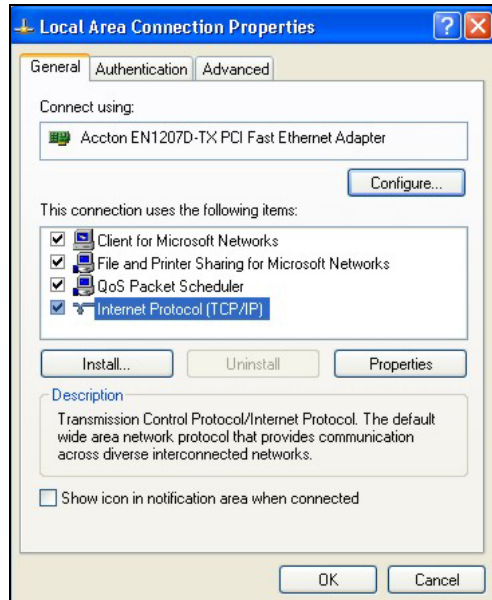
2. For Windows XP, click **Network Connections**. For Windows 2000/NT, click **Network and Dial-up Connections**.



3. Right-click **Local Area Connection** and then click **Properties**.



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** (under the **General** tab in Win XP) and click **Properties**.

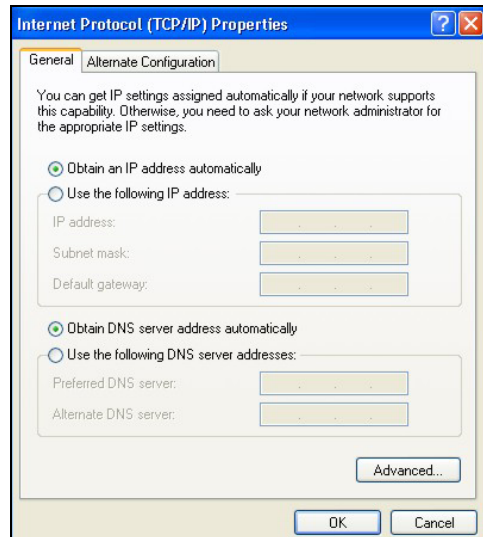


5. The **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window opens (the **General** tab in Windows XP).

-If you have a dynamic IP address click **Obtain an IP address automatically**.

-If you have a static IP address click **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields.

Click **Advanced**.



6. -If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove any previously installed gateways in the **IP Settings** tab and click **OK**.

Do one or more of the following if you want to configure additional IP addresses:

-In the **IP Settings** tab, in IP addresses, click **Add**.

-In **TCP/IP Address**, type an IP address in **IP address** and a subnet mask in **Subnet mask**, and then click **Add**.

-Repeat the above two steps for each IP address you want to add.

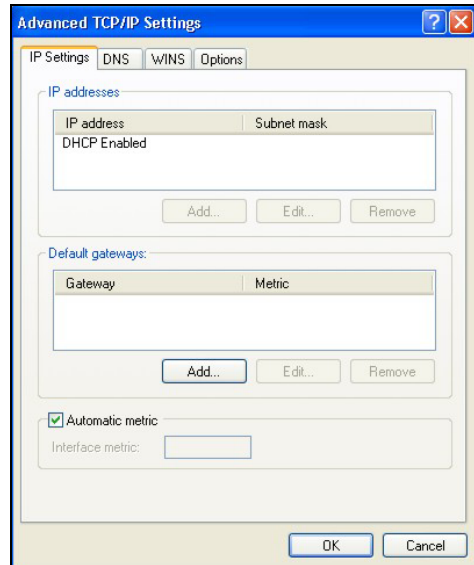
-Configure additional default gateways in the **IP Settings** tab by clicking **Add** in **Default gateways**.

-In **TCP/IP Gateway Address**, type the IP address of the default gateway in **Gateway**. To manually configure a default metric (the number of transmission hops), clear the **Automatic metric** check box and type a metric in **Metric**.

-Click **Add**.

-Repeat the previous three steps for each default gateway you want to add.

-Click **OK** when finished.

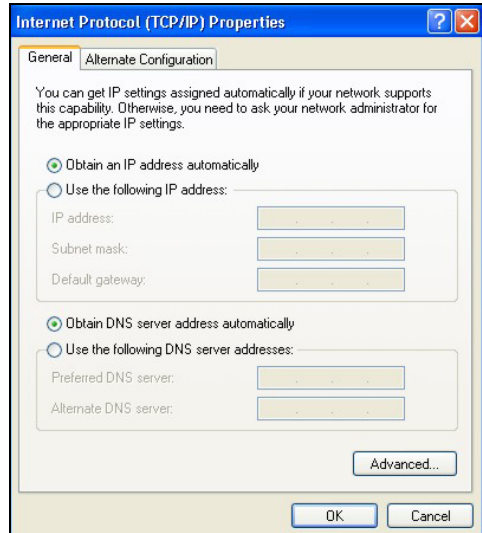


7. In the **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window (the **General** tab in Windows XP):

-Click **Obtain DNS server address automatically** if you do not know your DNS server IP address(es).

-If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click **Use the following DNS server addresses**, and type them in the **Preferred DNS server** and **Alternate DNS server** fields.

If you have previously configured DNS servers, click **Advanced** and then the **DNS** tab to order them.



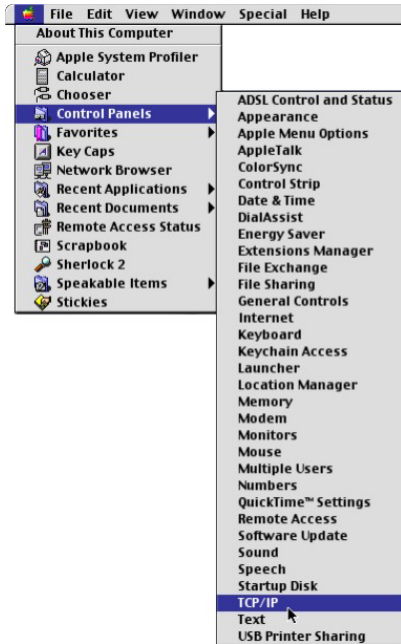
8. Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.
9. Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.
10. Turn on your ZyAIR and restart your computer (if prompted).

Verifying Your Computer's IP Address

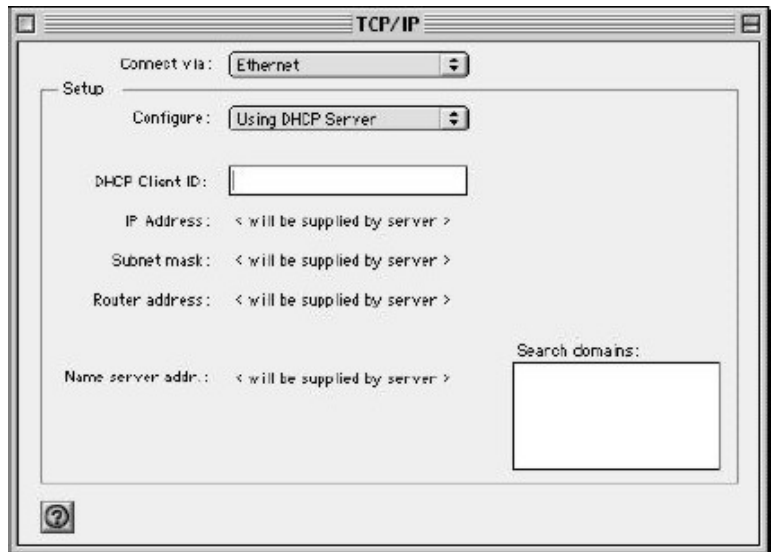
1. Click **Start, All Programs, Accessories** and then **Command Prompt**.
2. In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER]. You can also open **Network Connections**, right-click a network connection, click **Status** and then click the **Support** tab.

Macintosh OS 8/9

1. Click the **Apple** menu, **Control Panel** and double-click **TCP/IP** to open the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.



2. Select **Ethernet built-in** from the **Connect via** list.

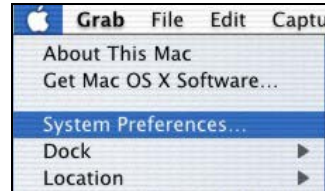


3. For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure:** list.
4. For statically assigned settings, do the following:
 - From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
 - Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
 - Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
 - Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in the **Router address** box.
5. Close the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.
6. Click **Save** if prompted, to save changes to your configuration.
7. Turn on your ZyAIR and restart your computer (if prompted).

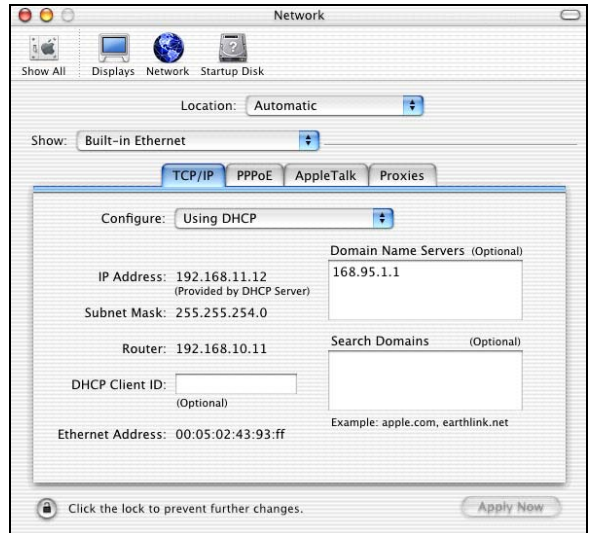
Check your TCP/IP properties in the **TCP/IP Control Panel** window.

Macintosh OS X

1. Click the **Apple** menu, and click **System Preferences** to open the **System Preferences** window.



2. Click **Network** in the icon bar.
 - Select **Automatic** from the **Location** list.
 - Select **Built-in Ethernet** from the **Show** list.
 - Click the **TCP/IP** tab.



3. For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP** from the **Configure** list.
4. For statically assigned settings, do the following:
 - From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
 - Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
 - Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
 - Type the IP address of your ZyAIR in the **Router address** box.
5. Click **Apply Now** and close the window.
6. Turn on your ZyAIR and restart your computer (if prompted).

Checking/Updating Your Computer's IP Address

1. In the computer, click **Start, (All) Programs, Accessories** and then **Command Prompt**.
2. In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press **ENTER** to verify that your computer's static IP address is in the correct subnet (in the range between 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.254 if using the default ZyAIR LAN IP address). Alternatively, to have the ZyAIR assign your computer a new IP address (from the IP pool), make sure your ZyAIR is turned on, type "ipconfig/renew" and then press **ENTER**.

Testing the Connection to the ZyAIR

The default IP address of the ZyAIR is 192.168.1.1:2000

1. Click **Start, (All) Programs, Accessories** and then **Command Prompt**.
2. In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ping" followed by a space and the IP address of the ZyAIR.
3. Press **ENTER** and the reply messages displays.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

Your computer can now communicate with the ZyAIR using the **LAN** port.

Appendix D

Wireless LAN With IEEE 802.1x

As wireless networks become popular for both portable computing and corporate networks, security is now a priority.

Security Flaws with IEEE 802.11

Wireless networks based on the original IEEE 802.11 have a poor reputation for safety. The IEEE 802.11b wireless access standard, first published in 1999, was based on the MAC address. As the MAC address is sent across the wireless link in clear text, it is easy to spoof and fake. Even the WEP (Wire Equivalent Privacy) data encryption is unreliable as it can be easily decrypted with current computer speed

Deployment Issues with IEEE 802.11

User account management has become a network administrator's nightmare in a corporate environment, as the IEEE 802.11b standard does not provide any central user account management. User access control is done through manual modification of the MAC address table on the access point. Although WEP data encryption offers a form of data security, you have to reset the WEP key on the clients each time you change your WEP key on the access point.

IEEE 802.1x

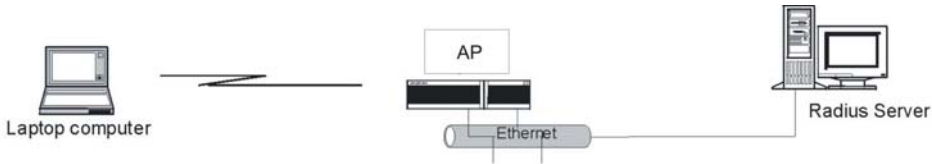
In June 2001, the IEEE 802.1x standard was designed to extend the features of IEEE 802.11 to support extended authentication as well as providing additional accounting and control features. It is supported by Windows XP and a number of network devices.

Advantages of the IEEE 802.1x

- User based identification that allows for roaming.
- Support for RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service, RFC 2138, 2139) for centralized user profile and accounting management on a network RADIUS server.
- Support for EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol, RFC 2486) that allows additional authentication methods to be deployed with no changes to the access point or the wireless stations.

RADIUS Server Authentication Sequence

The following figure depicts a typical wireless network with a remote RADIUS server for user authentication using EAPOL (EAP Over LAN).



Unauthorized State

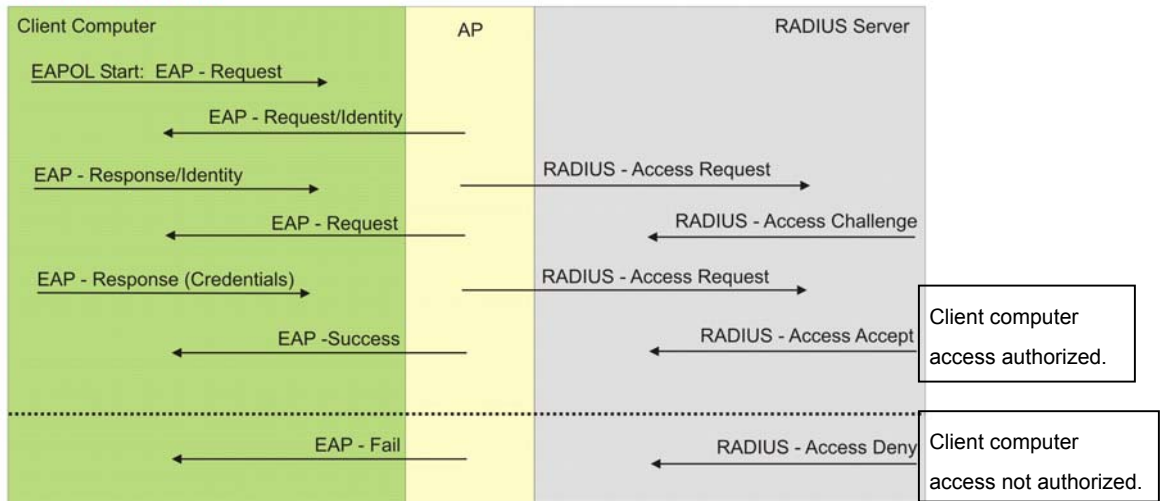


Diagram D-1 Sequences for EAP MD5–Challenge Authentication

Appendix E

Types of EAP Authentication

This appendix discusses two popular EAP authentication types: **EAP-MD5** and **EAP-TLS**. The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server. Consult your network administrator for more information.

EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5)

MD5 authentication is the simplest one-way authentication method. The authentication server sends a challenge to the wireless station. The wireless station 'proves' that it knows the password by encrypting the password with the challenge and sends back the information. Password is not sent in plain text.

However, MD5 authentication has some weaknesses. Since the authentication server needs to get the plaintext passwords, the passwords must be stored. Thus someone other than the authentication server may access the password file. In addition, it is possible to impersonate an authentication server, as MD5 authentication method does not perform mutual authentication. Finally, MD5 authentication method does not support data encryption with dynamic session key. You must configure WEP encryption keys for data encryption.

EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security)

With EAP-TLS, digital certifications are needed by both the server and the wireless stations for mutual authentication. The server presents a certificate to the client. After validating the identity of the server, the client sends a different certificate to the server. The exchange of certificates is done in the open before a secured tunnel is created. This makes user identity vulnerable to passive attacks. A digital certificate is an electronic ID card that authenticates the sender's identity. However, to implement EAP-TLS, you need a Certificate Authority (CA) to handle certificates, which imposes a management overhead.

For added security, certificate-based authentications such as EAP-TLS use dynamic keys for data encryption. They are often deployed in corporate environments, but for public deployment, simple user name and password pair is more practical. The following table is a comparison of the features of two authentication types used in the ZyAIR.

	EAP-MD5	EAP-TLS
Mutual Authentication	No	Yes
Certificate – Client	No	Yes
Certificate – Server	No	Yes
Dynamic Key Exchange	No	Yes
Credential Security	None	Strong
Deployment Difficulty	Easy	Hard
Wireless Security	Poor	Best
Client Identity Protection	No	No

Appendix F

Troubleshooting

This appendix covers potential problems and possible remedies. After each problem description, some instructions are provided to help you to diagnose and to solve the problem.

Problems Starting Up the ZyAIR

Chart F-1 Troubleshooting Start-Up, Inline Power Injector

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
None of the LEDs turn on when I connect the power adaptor.	<p>Make sure you are using the supplied inline power injector and that it is connected to an appropriate power source. Check that the power source is turned on.</p> <p>If the problem persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact your local vendor.</p>

Problems with Console Port Access

Chart F-2 Troubleshooting Console Port Access

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the ZyAIR via the console port.	1. Check to see if the ZyAIR is connected to your computer's console port.
	2. Check to see if the communications program is configured correctly. The communications software should be configured as follows:
	<p>VT100 terminal emulation.</p> <p>115200 bps is the default speed on leaving the factory. Try other speeds in case the speed has been changed.</p> <p>No parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, data flow set to none.</p>

Problems with the Password

Chart F-3 Troubleshooting the Password

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the ZyAIR.	<p>The Password and Username fields are case-sensitive. Make sure that you enter the correct password and username using the proper casing.</p> <p>If you forget your password or cannot access the ZyAIR, you will need to reload the factory-default configuration file. Uploading this configuration file replaces the current configuration file with the factory-default configuration file. This means that you will lose all configurations that you had previously and the speed of the console port will be reset to the default baud rate of 115200bps, with 8 data bit, no parity, one stop bit and flow control set to none. The password will be reset to '1234', also.</p>

Problems with the Ethernet Interface

Chart F-4 Troubleshooting the Ethernet Interface

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the ZyAIR from the Ethernet	<p>If all of the LEDs on the inline power injector are on, check the Ethernet cable connection between your ZyAIR and the computer connected to the DATA IN port on the inline power injector.</p> <p>Check for faulty Ethernet cables.</p> <p>Make sure the computer's Ethernet adapter is installed and working properly.</p> <p>Verify that the IP addresses and the subnet masks of the ZyAIR and the computer are on the same subnet.</p>
I cannot ping any computer on the LAN.	<p>If the LEDs on the inline power injector are on, check the Ethernet cable connection between your ZyAIR and the computer connected to the DATA IN port on the inline power injector.</p> <p>Verify that the IP addresses and the subnet masks of the ZyAIR and the computers are on the same subnet.</p>

Problems with Internet Access

Chart F-5 Troubleshooting Internet Access

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the Internet.	Connect your inline power injector to the ZyAIR using the appropriate cables supplied.

Chart F-5 Troubleshooting Internet Access

	<p>Refer to the <i>Basic Configuration</i> chapters (web configurator). Make sure you entered the correct user name and password.</p> <p>For wireless stations, check that both the ZyAIR and wireless station(s) are using the same ESSID, channel and WEP keys (if WEP encryption is activated).</p>
Internet connection disconnects	<p>Check cable connections.</p> <p>Contact your ISP.</p>

Problems with Telnet**Chart F-6 Troubleshooting Telnet**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the ZyAIR through Telnet.	<p>Refer to the <i>Telnet</i> and <i>Console</i> chapters. Make sure you enter the correct user name and password.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Problems with the Ethernet Interface</i> section for instructions on checking your Ethernet connection.</p>

Problems with the WLAN Interface**Chart F-7 Troubleshooting the WLAN Interface**

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot ping any computer on the WLAN.	<p>Make sure the wireless adapter on the wireless station is working properly.</p> <p>Check that both the ZyAIR and wireless station(s) are using the same ESSID, channel and WEP keys (if WEP encryption is activated).</p>

Appendix G

Technical Specifications

General

Chart G-1 Environmental Conditions

TEMPERATURE RANGE	DEGREES CELSIUS
OPERATION	+15 ~ +35
NORMAL	~ +35
EXTREME	~ +70
STORAGE	-30 to +80
HUMIDITY (non-condensing)	5% to 95% RH (typical)

Chart G-2 Inspection Channel (CH1, CH7, CH13)

	Tx/Rx FREQUENCY MHZ	1 st Lo FREQUENCY MHZ	2 nd Lo FREQUENCY MHZ
CH1	2412	2038	
CH7	2442	2068	
CH13	2472	2098	
VCO			748
IF			374

Hardware Specification

Chart G-3 Hardware Specifications

Ethernet Interface	One (1) 10Base-T (RJ45)
Access Protocol	CSMA/CA

Chart G-3 Hardware Specifications

Ethernet Interface	One (1) 10Base-T (RJ45)
Roaming	IEEE 802.11b compliant
Security	64-/128-bit data encryption
Radio Data Rate	11, 5.5, 2 and 1 Mbps, Auto Fall-Back
Regulatory & Safety Certifications	FCC Part 15, Class B R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC EN 300 328-2 EN 301 489-1 EN 301 489-17 EN 60950 IP68
Compatibility	Fully interoperable with IEEE802.11b compliant products
Power Supply	100 ~ 240VAC 50/60Hz 800mA at -48VDC (PoE)

RADIO SPECIFICATIONS

Chart G-4 Radio Specifications

FREQUENCY BAND	2.4 ~ 2.4835 (GHz)
RADIO TYPE	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)
MODULATION TYPE	(Mbps)
CCK	11, 5.5
DQPSK	2
DBPSK	1
OPERATION CHANNELS	(CH)
North American (FCC)	11

Chart G-4 Radio Specifications

FREQUENCY BAND	2.4 ~ 2.4835 (GHz)
RADIO TYPE	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)
MODULATION TYPE	(Mbps)
CCK	11, 5.5
DQPSK	2
DBPSK	1
OPERATION CHANNELS	(CH)
European Community (ETSI)	13
RF OUTPUT POWER	(dBm)
FCC (Excluding antenna gain)	19
ETSI (Excluding antenna gain)	14
BAND EDGE	(dBc)
FCC	>30
ETSI	>30

CHART G-5 RX SENSITIVITY (@ FER = 0.08)

	11 (Mbps)	5.5 (Mbps)	2 (Mbps)	1 (Mbps)
FCC (dBm)	-85	-86	-89	-92
ETSI (dBm)	-85	-86	-89	-92

SYSTEM TEST**Chart G-6 TRANSMITTING SYSTEM**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SPECIFICATION	TEMP. DEG. C.
Tx Power	Modulation: DQPSK Data Rate: 11Mbps	FCC: 19dBm \pm 1dB 19dBm \pm 2dB	25 -20 ~ +70
		ETSI: 14dBm \pm 1dB 14dBm \pm 2dB	25 -20 ~ +70
Spectrum Mask	\pm 11MHz ~ 22MHz \pm 22MHz ~ 33MHz	< -30dBr < -45dBr	-20 ~ +70
Frequency Error	Modulation: Carrier Only	\pm 60KHz \pm 120KHz	25 -20 ~ +70
Power Ramp On	Tx power on 90% of Pmax	3us	-20 ~ +70
Power Ramp Off	Tx power off 10% of Pmax	3us	-20 ~ +70
Carrier Suppression	Modulation: Carrier Suppression	20dBr	-20 ~ +70
Spurious Emission	1GHz ~ 16GHz	-41dBm	25

Chart G-7 RECEIVING SYSTEM

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SPECIFICATION	TEMP. DEG. C.
Rx Sensitivity (FER)	FER 8%	Pin -85dBm Pin -83dBm	25 -20 ~ +70
		Pin -83dBm Pin -80dBm	25 -20 ~ +70
RSSI	Pin -80dBm	16 (CR62)	25
Adjacent Channel Rejection	Carrier -80dBm THP 3Mbps	35dB	25
Spurious Emission	1GHz ~ 16GHz	-46dBm	25

Chart G-8 CURRENT CONSUMPTION

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SPECIFICATION	TEMP. DEG. C.
Tx Current	Tx continue	150mA (-48V)	25
Rx Current	Rx continue	80mA (-48V)	25
Standby Current	Standby	50mA (-48V)	25

RELIABILITY TEST**Chart G-9 INSPECTION COSMETIC AND FUNCTION**

TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION		CRITERIA
High Temperature Operation	Temp. Storage Test Spec.	+70 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in the chamber The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
Low Temperature Operation	Temp. Storage Test Spec.	-20 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in the chamber The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
High Temperature Storage	Temp. Storage Test Spec.	+80 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in room temperature 4 hours after the storage The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
Low Temperature Storage	Temp. Storage Test:	-40 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in room temperature 4 hours after the storage	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function

Chart G-9 INSPECTION COSMETIC AND FUNCTION

TEST ITEM	TEST CONDITION		CRITERIA
High Temperature Operation	Temp. Storage Test Spec.	+70 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in the chamber The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
Low Temperature Operation	Temp. Storage Test Spec.	-20 Deg. C 24 hours Operation mode in the chamber The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
	Spec.	The same as +25 Deg. C	
High Temperature High Humidity	Temp. Humidity Storage Test Spec.	+40 Deg. C 95%RH (non-condensing) 72 hours Operation mode in room temperature 4 hours after the storage The same as +25 Deg. C	No Damage In Cosmetics Or Error In Function
Temperature Recycle	Temp. Cycle Test	+20→0→-20→0→+20→+40→+60→+40→+20 Operation in the chamber 1 hour after arriving at the test temperature	No Damage On Electrical Or Error In Function
ESD	Discharge By Air Discharge By Contact	±15KV (Each polarity 10 times) ±8KV (Each polarity 10 times)	No Damage On Electrical Performance

Appendix H

Power Specifications

Chart H-1 Power Adaptor Specifications

NORTH AMERICAN PLUG STANDARDS	
AC Power Cord	USA
Input Power	AC100 ~ 240Volts/50 ~ 60Hz
Output Power	DC48Volts/0.8A
Power Consumption	Tx: ≤ 7.2 W Rx: ≤ 3.84 W Standby: ≤ 2.4 W
Safety Standards	UL (UL 1950), CSA (CSA 22.2)
EUROPEAN PLUG STANDARDS	
AC Power Cord	Europe
Input Power	AC100 ~ 240Volts/50 ~ 60Hz
Output Power	DC48Volts/0.8A
Power Consumption	Tx: ≤ 7.2 W Rx: ≤ 3.84 W Standby: ≤ 2.4 W
Safety Standards	CE mark, EN60950 (2001)
UNITED KINGDOM PLUG STANDARDS	
AC Power Cord	UK
Input Power	AC100 ~ 240Volts/50 ~ 60Hz
Output Power	DC48Volts/0.8A

Power Consumption	Tx: ≤ 7.2 W Rx: ≤ 3.84 W Standby: ≤ 2.4 W
Safety Standards	TUV, CE (EN 60950, BS7002)

Appendix I

Approvals

Chart I-1 Approvals

Safety	North America	ANSI/UL-1950 3 rd CSA C22.2 No. 950 3 rd
	European Union (CE mark)	EN60950 (1992+A1+A2+A3+A4+A11) IEC 60950 3 rd
EMI	North America	FCC Part 15 Class B
	European Union (CE mark)	EN55022 Class B EN61000-3-2 EN61000-3-3
EMS	European Union (CE mark)	
Electrostatic Discharge		EN61000-4-2
Radio-Frequency Electromagnetic Field		EN61000-4-3
EFT/Burst		EN61000-4-4
Surge		EN61000-4-5
Conducted Susceptibility		EN61000-4-6
Power Magnetic		EN61000-4-8
Voltage Dips/Interruption		EN61000-4-11
EM Field from Digital Telephones		ENV50204
LAN compatibility		SmartBit
For Wireless PC Card		FCC Part15C, Sec15.247
		ETS300 328
		ETS300 826
		CE mark

Appendix J

Packaging Specifications

Chart J-1 Packaging Specifications

Accessories	Specification/Description	Q'ty
Inline Power Injector (PoE)	Input 100 ~ 240VAC 50/60Hz Output 800mA at -48VDC	1
Wall-plug AC Power Cord	(1.8m)	1
RS232 Console Cable	MIL-C-5015 STP (2.0m)	1
Uplink Ethernet Cable	MIL-C-5015 UTP (1.8m)	1
Grounding Cable	UL1015 (3.0m)	1
RJ45 Ethernet Cable	MIL-C-5015 STP (30.0m)	1
Antennas	5dBi omni-direction rubber antenna	2
Mounting Brackets	Wall mount brackets	1
	Mast mount brackets	1
Spanner	Installation tool	1
CD-ROM	Quick Installation Guide (English) and Product user manual (English)	1

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