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Time, Type, Level, and Message. Download to PC Enables users to download system logs to PC. - 69 - Page 14Chapter 6 Wireless Tab DTIM Interval This value indicates the number of beacon frames between successive Delivery Traffic Indication Messages (DTIMs) and this number is included in each beacon frame. A DTIM is contained in Beacon Frames to indicate whether the access point has buffered broadcast and/or multicast data for the client devices. Following a Beacon Frame containing a DTIM, the access point will release the buffered broadcast and/or multicast data, if any exists. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, indicating the DTIM Interval is the same as Beacon Interval. An excessive DTIM interval may reduce the performance of multicast applications. We recommend you keep it by default. AP Isolation Enable AP Isolation to isolate all wireless stations connected to this device so that they cannot communicate with each other. This function will be disabled if WDS/Bridge is enabled. Short GI Short GI is used to increase the throughput by reducing the guard interval time. We recommend you enable this function. Wi-Fi MultiMedia (WMM) After WMM is enabled, this device has the QoS function to transmission of audio and video packets with high priority. Transmit Beamforming Transmit Beamforming is a signal processing technique used in sensor arrays for directional signal transmission. The beamformer controls precise adjustments of each signal phase and amplitude to make the multi-path signals superpose better to become one single strengthened signal at the recipient end so as to effectively improve the signal quality, especially on long distance transmission. - 67 - Page 15 Chapter 7 Management Tab Chapter 7 Management Tab On Management Tab, you can configure system management services: System Log, Miscellaneous, Ping Watch Dog, and Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS). Web server, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), SSH server, RSSI LED Thresholds are also available. - 68 - Page 16 Chapter 7 Management Tab Auto Mail Setting Enables users to mail system logs automatically. Click Setting and the following page appears. Set the receiving and sending mailbox address, server address, validation information as well as the timetable for Auto Mail Feature. From - Enter sender's mail box address. To - Enter the recipient's address. SMTP Server - Enter sender's SMTP server. Authentication - Most SMTP Server requires Authentication. User Name - Sender's mail account name. Password - Sender's mail account password. Confirm Password -Re-enter your mail account password. Check Auto Mail Feature box, you can set the device how and when to send the log to the specified mailbox. Miscellaneous Discovery Enable the function to let TP-LINK Pharos Control software discover the device. With its main function to centralize monitoring and managing network devices in the network platform, Pharos Control is network management software developed independently by TP-LINK and it currently supports Pharos series products. - 70 - Page 17Chapter 7 Management Tab Dynamic DNS The main function of Dynamic DNS (DDNS) is mapping the fixed domain name to dynamic IP address. When a device connects to the Internet through PPPoE or Dynamic IP, the WAN IP address it gets is not fixed, which is inconvenient for the Internet users to access the servers in the local area network through IP address. Dynamic DNS function allows users to access servers using a fixed domain name. The DDNS server will establish a mapping table about the dynamic IP address and the fixed domain name. When the WAN IP address of the device changes, it will make an update request to the specified DDNS server, and then the DDNS server will update the mapping relation between the IP address and the domain name. Therefore, whenever the WAN IP address changes, users on the Internet can still access the servers in the local area network using a fixed, easy-to-remember domain name. The DDNS function that serves as the client of DDNS service must work with DDNS server. Please register an account to DDNS service provider (NO-IP, DynDNS or Comexe) before using this function. Service Provider Select your DDNS service provider from the available DDNS service providers including NO-IP (www.no-ip.com), DynDNS (www.dyndns.com) and Comexe (www.comexe.net). Dynamic DNS Check the Enable box to use the function. User Name - Enter the user name of the DDNS account. Password - Enter the password of the DDNS account. Show - Check the box to display the password characters. Domain Name -Enter a customized domain name. Even if your IP is dynamic, other users on the Internet can still access your server via this fixed domain name after enabling the DDNS function. Connection Status -Displays the connection status between this device and the DDNS server. - 72 - Page 18Chapter 7 Management Tab SNMP Agent You can get the traffic information and transmit condition by using the SNMP Agent function. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between network devices. Main functions of SNMP include monitoring network performance, detecting and analyzing network error, configuring network devices, and so on. Under the circumstance of network working normally, SNMP can play a part in statistics, configuration and testing. When networks have troubles, SNMP can detect and restore these troubles. Configuring this device as SNMP Agent, it can receive and process the management message from the network management system. SNMP Agent Enable the SNMP Agent function and the SNMP Agent will gather the information of this device and respond to information requests from one or more management systems. SysContact Enter the information of the contact person for this managed node. SysName Enter an administratively-assigned name for this managed node. SysLocation Enter the physical location of this managed node. Get Community Community refers to a host group aiming at network management. Get Community only has the read-only right of the device's SNMP information. The get community name can be considered as a password used to restrict the access right of SMNP managers. The default name is public. Get Source Defines the IP address (for example, 10.10.10.1) or subnet (10.10.10.0/24) for management systems that can serve as Get Community to read the SNMP information of this device. The default is 0.0.0.0, which means all hosts can read the SNMP information of this device. - 74 - Page 19 Chapter 7 Management Tab RSSI LED Thresholds You can configure the LEDs on the device to light up when received signal levels reach the values defined in the following fields. This allows a technician to easily deploy a Pharos series product without logging into the device (for example, for antenna alignment operation). Thresholds (dBm) The specified LED will light up if the signal strength reaches the values in the field. For example, if the signal strength fluctuates around -63 dBm, then the LED threshold values can be set to the following: -70, -65, -62, and -60. The default values are set according to the verified optimum values. We recommend you keep it by default. The default LED threshold values may vary among different product models in terms of radio features. The figure above shows the default values of CPE210. - 76 - Page 20 Appendix B Glossary Glossary Description S SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) SMTP is an Internet standard for electronic mail (e-mail) transmission SSH (Secure Shell Protocol) SSH is a network protocol that allows data to be exchanged using a secure channel between two networked devices. SSID A Service Set Identification is a thirty-two character (maximum) alphanumeric key identifying a wireless local area network. For the wireless devices in a network to communicate with each other, all devices must be configured with the same SSID. This is typically the configuration parameter for a wireless PC card. It corresponds to the ESSID in the wireless Access Point and to the wireless network name. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) SNMP provides a management frame to monitor and maintain the network devices. With SNMP function enabled, network administrators can easily monitor the network performance, detect the malfunctions and configure the network devices. T TCP (Transfer Control Protocol) Connection-oriented transport layer protocol that provides reliable full-duplex data transmission. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) Common name for the suite of protocols to support the construction of worldwide Internet works. TCP and IP are the two best-known protocols in the suite. TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) cuts each wireless data frame into certain number of time slots according to the client connections priority, greatly boosting efficiency of the wireless channel. U UDP (User Datagram Protocol) UDP is a simple protocol that exchanges datagram without acknowledgments or guaranteed delivery, requiring that error processing and retransmission be handled by other protocols. UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) UPnP is a set of networking protocols for primarily residential networks without enterprise class devices that permits networked devices. V VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) Group of devices on one or more LANs that are configured (using management software) so that they can communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, when in fact they are located on a number of different LAN segments. Because VLANs are based on logical instead of physical connections, they are extremely flexible. VPN (Virtual Private Network) Enables IP traffic to travel securely over a public TCP/IP network by encrypting all traffic from one network to another. - 91 - Page 21 Appendix B Glossary Appendix B: Glossary Glossary Description A ALG (Application Layer Gateway) Application Level Gateway (ALG) is application specific translation agent that allows an application on a host in one address realm to connect to its counterpart running on a host in different realm transparently. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Internet protocol used to map an IP address to a MAC address. C CPE (Customer Premise Equipment) A terminal located at a subscriber's premises and connected with a carrier's telecommunication channel at the demarcation point. The point is established in a building or complex to separate customer equipment from the equipment located in either the distribution infrastructure or central office of the Communications Service Provider. D DDNS (Dynamic Domain Name Server) The capability of assigning a fixed host and domain name to a dynamic Internet IP address. DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection) A method applied in wireless networks, which is used for radar avoidance and is supported by the novel IEEE 802.11h wireless local area network standard. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) A protocol that automatically configures the TCP/IP parameters for all the PCs that are connected to a DHCP server. DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) A Demilitarized Zone allows one local host to be exposed to the Internet for a special-purpose service such as Internet gaming or videoconferencing. DNS (Domain Name Server) An Internet Server that translates the names of websites into IP addresses. DoS (Denial of Service) A hacker attack designed to prevent your computer or network from operating or communicating. F FTP (File Transfer Protocol) Application protocol, part of the TCP/IP protocol stack, used for transferring files between network nodes. H HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) The protocol used by Web browsers and Web servers to transfer files, such as text and graphic files. - 89 - Page 22 Chapter 9 Tools Spectrum Analysis Spectrum Analysis can help you to choose the proper channel/frequency. Through the spectrum analysis you can learn the distribution of the radio noise and intelligently select the channel/frequency in low noise. 1. Click Spectrum Analysis in the tools' drop-down list, the following window will pop up to remind you that all wireless connections will be lost during spectrum analysis. Click Yes and you will then get into Spectrum Analysis page. 2. Click Start, the PharOS will begin to analyze the power of frequency. Observe the curves for a period of time, and then click stop. Note that the relatively low and continuous part of the average curve indicates less radio noise. Here we take the figure below as an example. NOTE: CPE510/CPE520/B5S10 has a select box of Frequency Range at the top-left corner. Select the required range and then click Start. 3. When choosing channel/frequency, we should try to avoid the spectrum with large radio noise. In this example, the recommended channel/frequency is 1/2412MHz and 6/2437MHz. - 87 - Page 23 Appendix B Glossary Glossary Description W WAN (Wide Area Network) Data communications network that serves users across a broad geographic area and often uses transmission devices provided by common carriers. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) A data privacy mechanism based on a 64-bit or 128-bit or 152-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard. Wi-Fi A trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance, founded in 1999 as Wireless Internet Compatibility Alliance (WICA), comprising more than 300 companies, whose products are certified by the Wi-Fi Alliance, based on the IEEE 802.11 standards (also called Wireless LAN (WLAN) and Wi-Fi). This certification warrants interoperability between different wireless devices. WISP (Wireless Internet Service Provider) WISPs are Internet service providers with networks built around wireless networking. The technology used ranges from commonplace Wi-Fi mesh networking or proprietary equipment designed to operate over open 900MHz, 2.4GHz, 4.9, 5.2, 5.4, and 5.8GHz bands or licensed frequencies in the UHF or MMDS bands. WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) A group of computers and associated devices communicate with each other wirelessly, which network serving users are limited in a local area. - 92 -

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