Micronet®
Faster and Easier Networks

User's Manual

WLAN Outdoor CPE

Model No.: SP9015

http://www.micronet.info

1. GETTING STARTED

The WLAN Broadband CPE is delivered with the following factory default parameters on the Ethernet LAN interfaces.

Default IP Address: 192.168.2.1
Default IP subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
WEB login User Name: admin
WEB login Password: 1234

The device has four operation modes (Bridge /Gateway/WISP /AP Client). The default IP addresses for the device are 192.168.2.1, so you need to make sure the IP address of your PC is in the same subnet as the device, such as 192.168.2.X.

It will take about 25 seconds to complete the boot up sequence after power on.

Prepare your PC to configure the WLAN Broadband CPE

For OS of Microsoft Windows 95/ 98/ Me:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select ***Settings***, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.

   Note: Windows Me users may not see the Network control panel. If so, *select* ***View*** **all Control Panel options** on the left side of the window.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network*** icon. The ***Network*** window will appear.
3. Check the installed list of ***Network Components***. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the ***Add*** button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select ***Protocol*** in the ***Network Component Type*** dialog box and click ***Add*** button
5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft*** of ***Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the ***properties*** button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select ***Specify an IP address*** and type in values as following example.
   - IP Address: **192.168.2.254**, (any IP address within 192.168.2.2 to 192.168.2.254 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point).
   - IP Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**
8. Click OK and reboot your PC after completes the IP parameters setting

For OS of Microsoft Windows 2000, XP:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select ***Settings***, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network and Dial-up Connections*** icon. Move mouse and double-click the ***Local Area Connection*** icon. The ***Local Area Connection*** window will appear. Click ***Properties*** button in the ***Local Area Connection*** window
3. Check the installed list of ***Network Components***. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the ***Add*** button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select ***Protocol*** in the ***Network Component Type*** dialog box and click ***Add*** button.

5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft*** of ***Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the ***properties*** button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select ***Specify an IP address*** and type in values as following example.
   - IP Address: **192.168.2.254**, (any IP address within 192.168.2.2 to 192.168.2.254 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point).
   - IP Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**.
8. Click OK to complete the IP parameters setting.

For OS of Microsoft Windows NT:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select ***Settings***, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network*** icon. The ***Network*** window will appear. Click ***Protocol*** tab from the ***Network*** window.
3. Check the installed list of ***Network Protocol*** window. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the ***Add*** button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select ***Protocol*** in the ***Network Component Type*** dialog box and click ***Add*** button.
5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft*** of ***Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the ***properties*** button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select ***Specify an IP address*** and type in values as following example.
   - IP Address: **192.168.2.254**, any IP address within 192.168.2.2 to 192.168.2.254 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point.
   - IP Subnet Mask: **255.255.255.0**
8. Click OK to complete the IP parameters setting

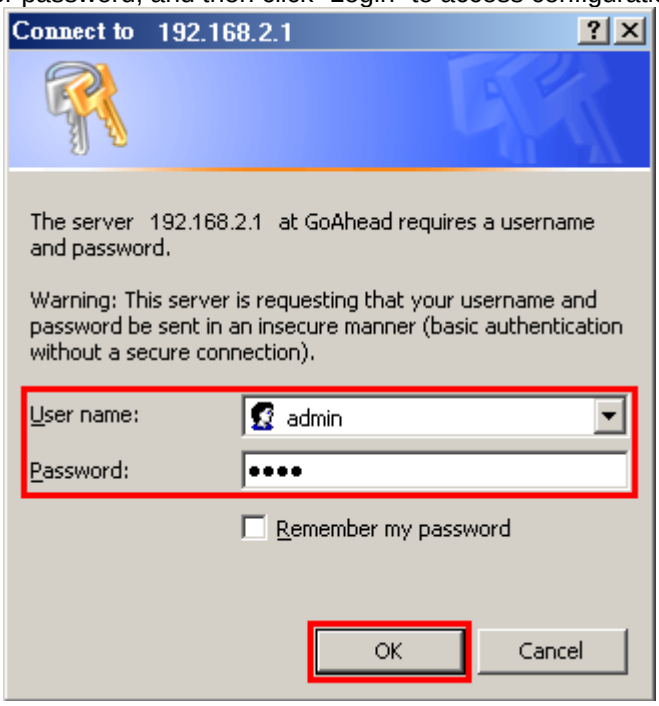
2. CONFIGURATION OF WEB UTILITY

The Wireless CPE implements a Web utility allowing user to manage the operation via a user friendly interface. This Utility provides comprehensive system management scheme, including system configuration, performance monitoring, system maintenance and administration.

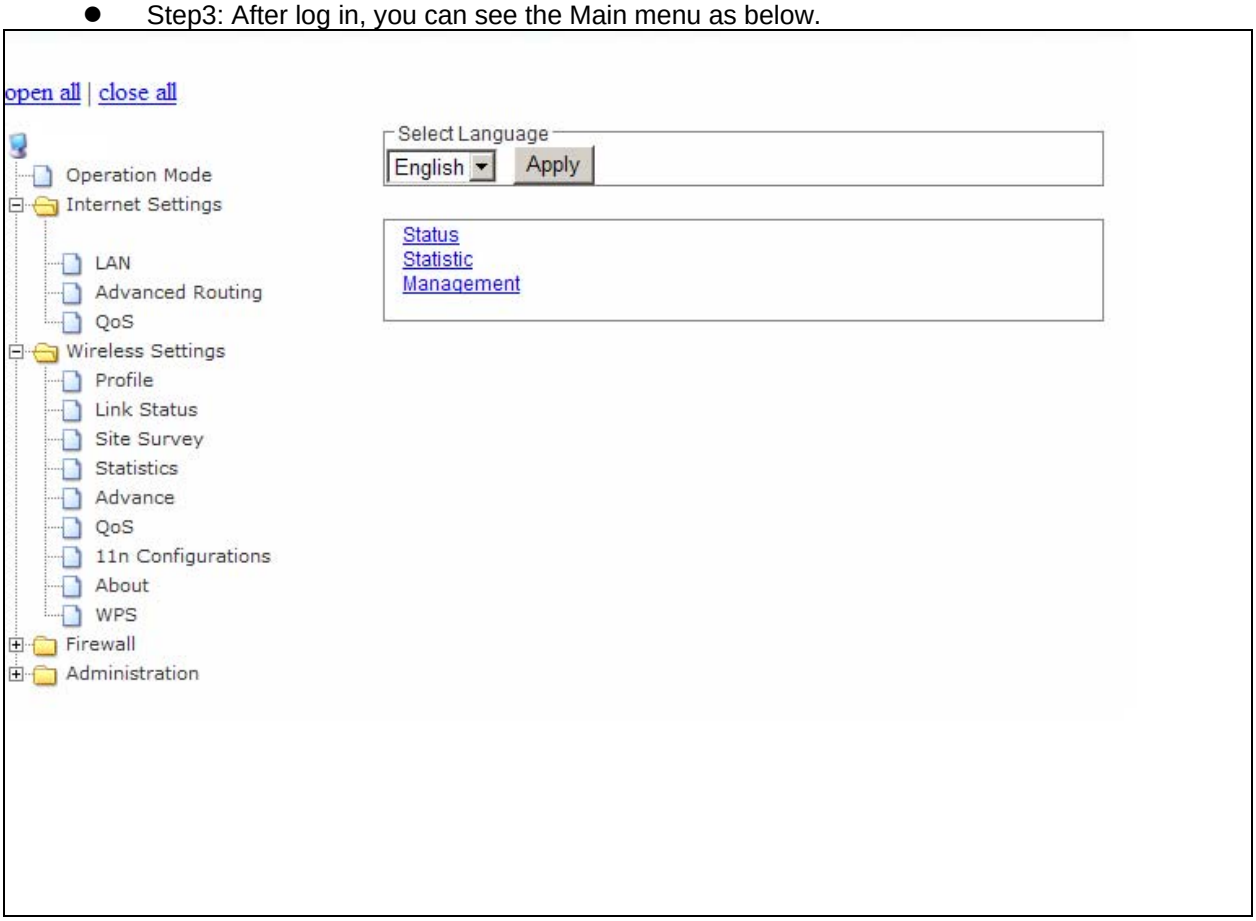
2.1. Access Web Utility

To access the Web Utility, you have to launch your Internet Browser. (i.e., MS. IE 5.0 or later, Netscape Navigator 4.7 or later).

- Step1: Enter Wireless Router's default IP address as **http://192.168.2.1** in the Address field then press Enter.
- Step2: Login dialog box will appear, enter **admin** as Administrator Name and 1234 as default administrator password, and then click "Login" to access configuration utility.

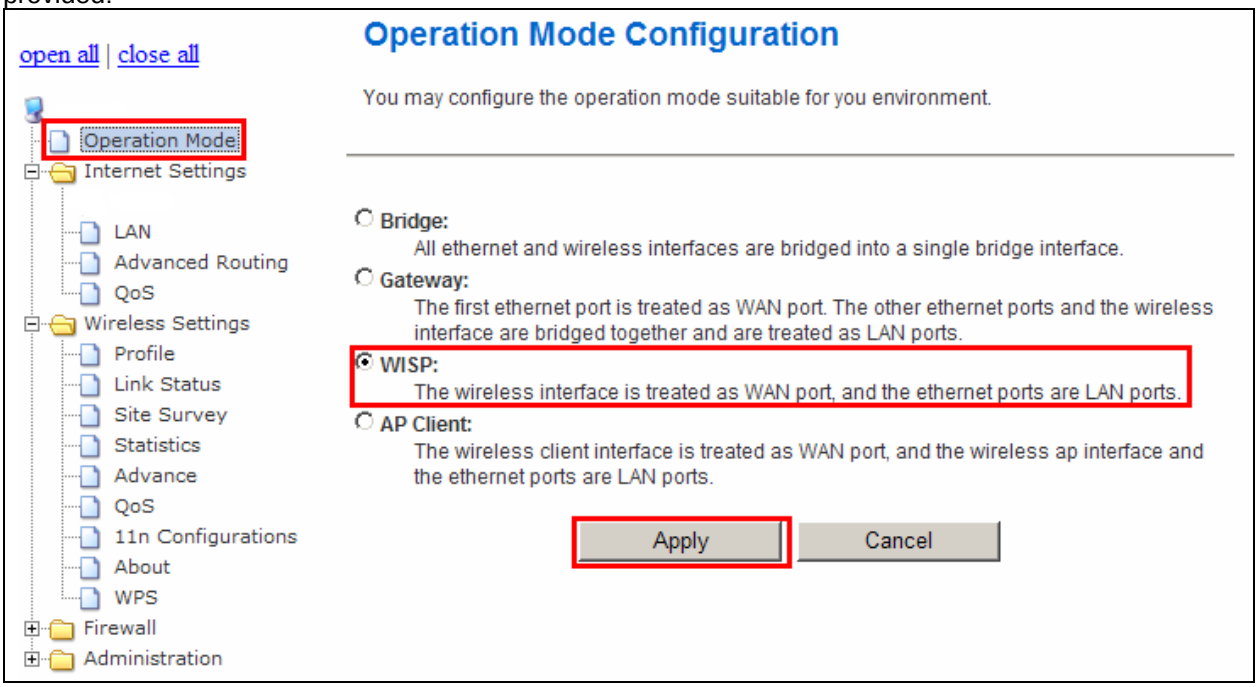


- Step3: After log in, you can see the Main menu as below.



2.1.1. Operation Mode

In this option, you can configure the operation mode which suitable for your environment. The default setting is **WISP**. There have four modes is provided:



- **Bridge:** All Ethernet and wireless interfaces are bridged into a single bridge interface. When Bridge mode is applied, there have some functions change in Internet Settings section. As you can see in below, Internet Settings section only has **"LAN", "DHCP Client", "VPN Pass-through", "DNS"**, and **"Advanced Routing"** for Bridge Mode's configuration.

- **Gateway:** The first Ethernet port is treated as WAN port. The other Ethernet ports and the wireless interface are bridge together and are treated as LAN ports.

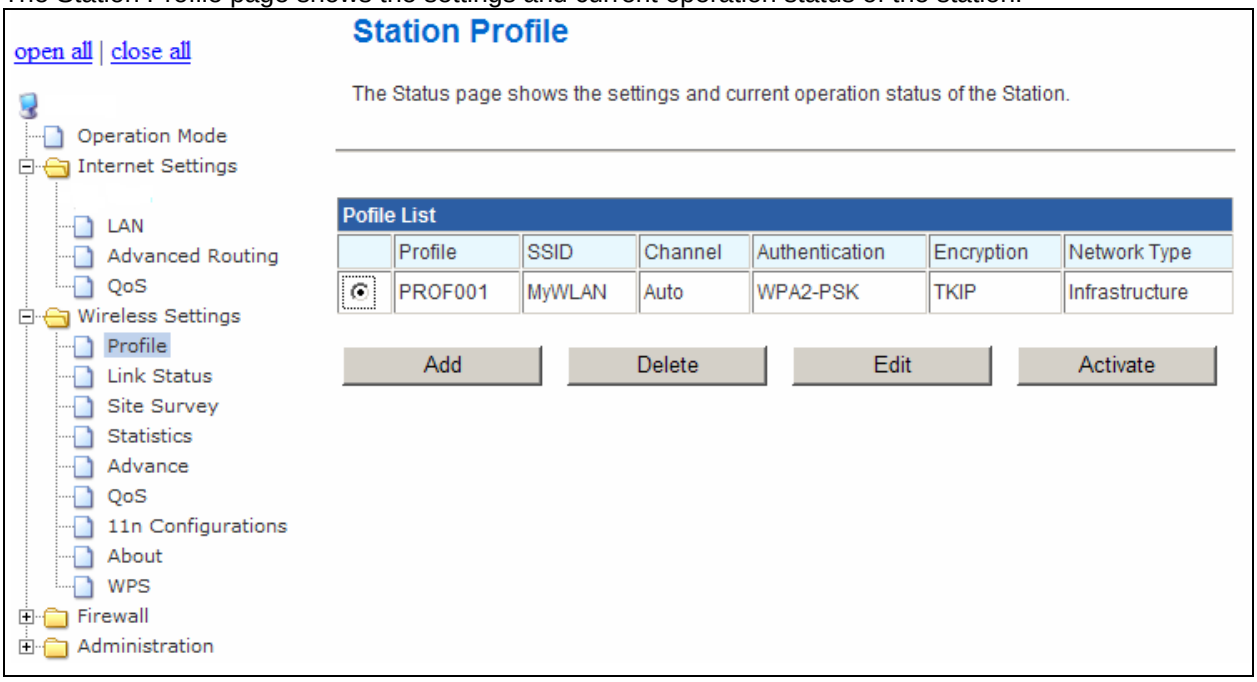
- **WISP:** The wireless interface is treated as WAN port and the Ethernet ports are LAN ports. After Ethernet Converter mode is applied, the WAN will change from Ethernet type to wireless type. There will be five LAN ports and one wireless WAN port. User must configure wireless encryption connection and set the necessary protocols.

- **AP Client:** The wireless client interface is treated as WAN port, and the wireless AP interface and the Ethernet ports are LAN ports.

2.2. Wireless Settings

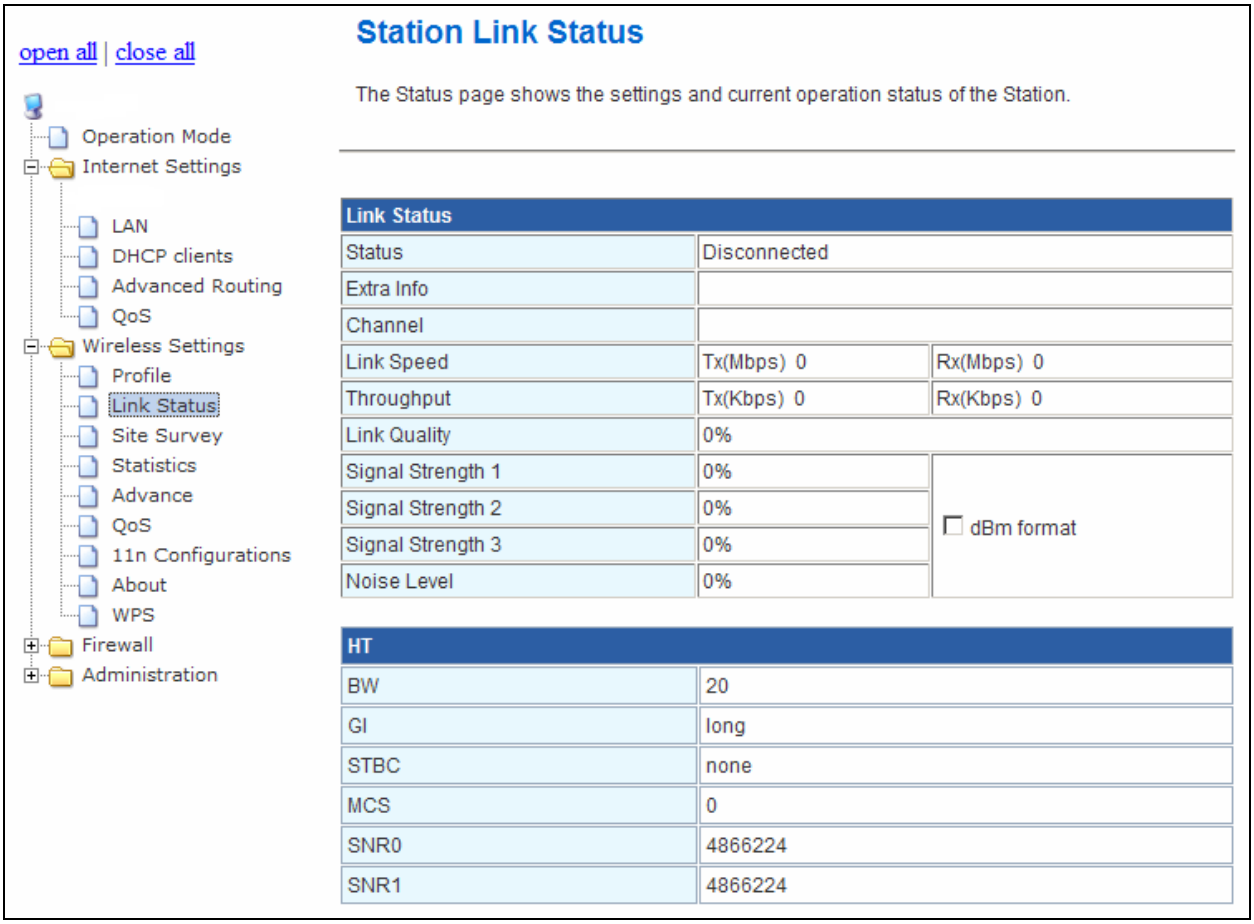
2.2.1. Profile

The Station Profile page shows the settings and current operation status of the station.



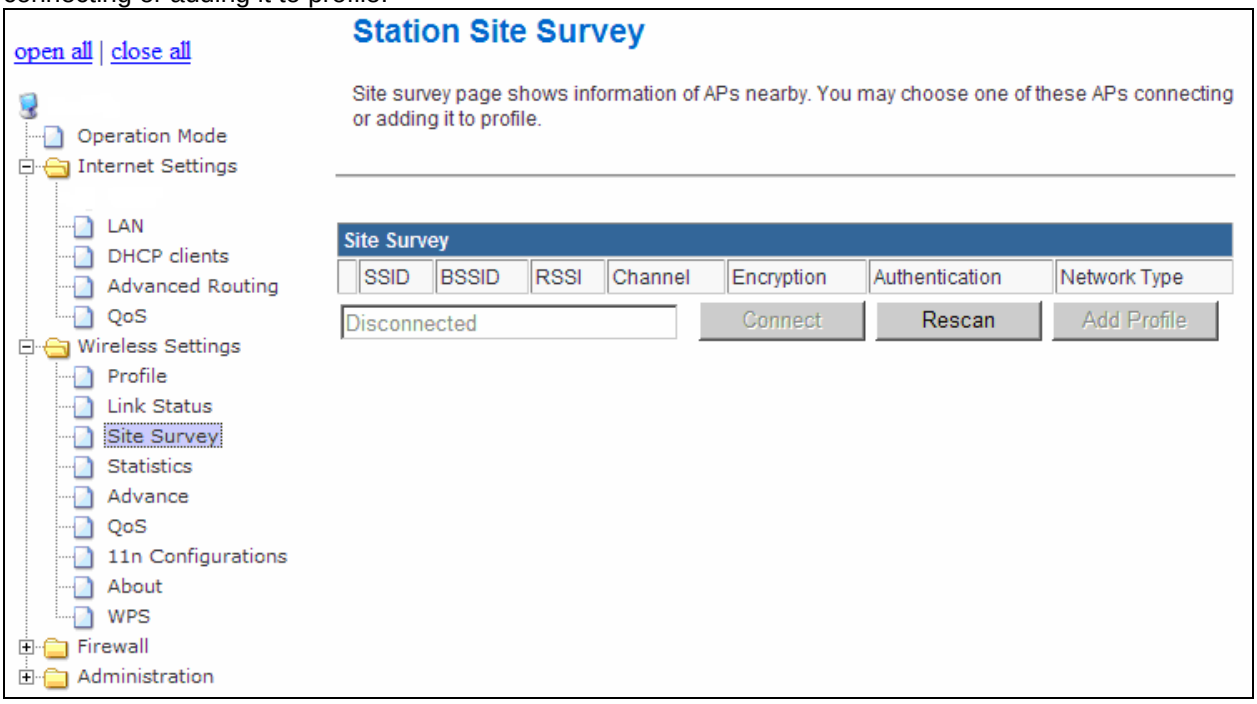
2.2.2. Link Status

The Station Link Status page shows the settings and current operation status of the Station.

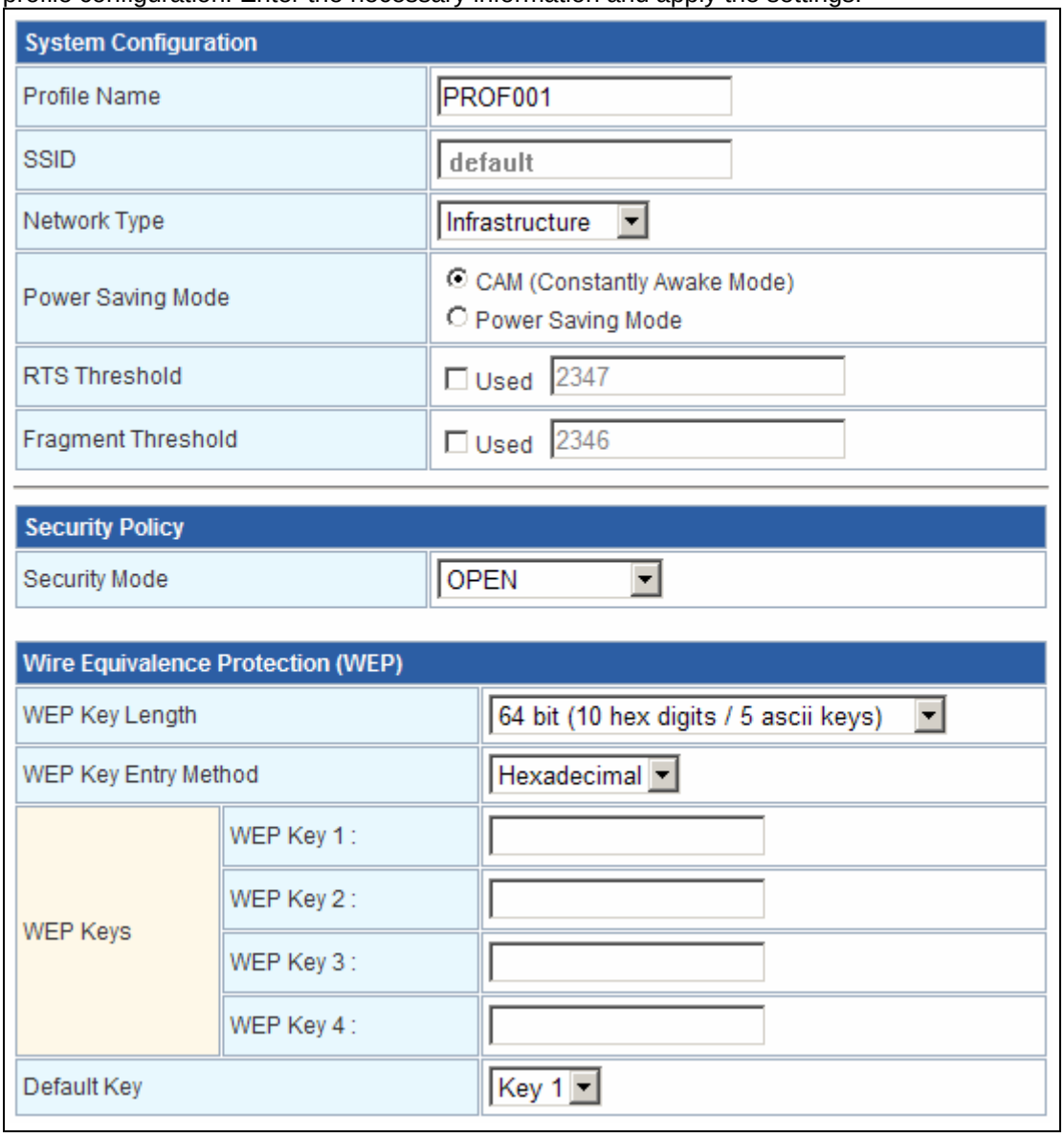


2.2.3. Site Survey

Station Site Survey page can shows information of APs nearby, you can choose one of these APs connecting or adding it to profile.

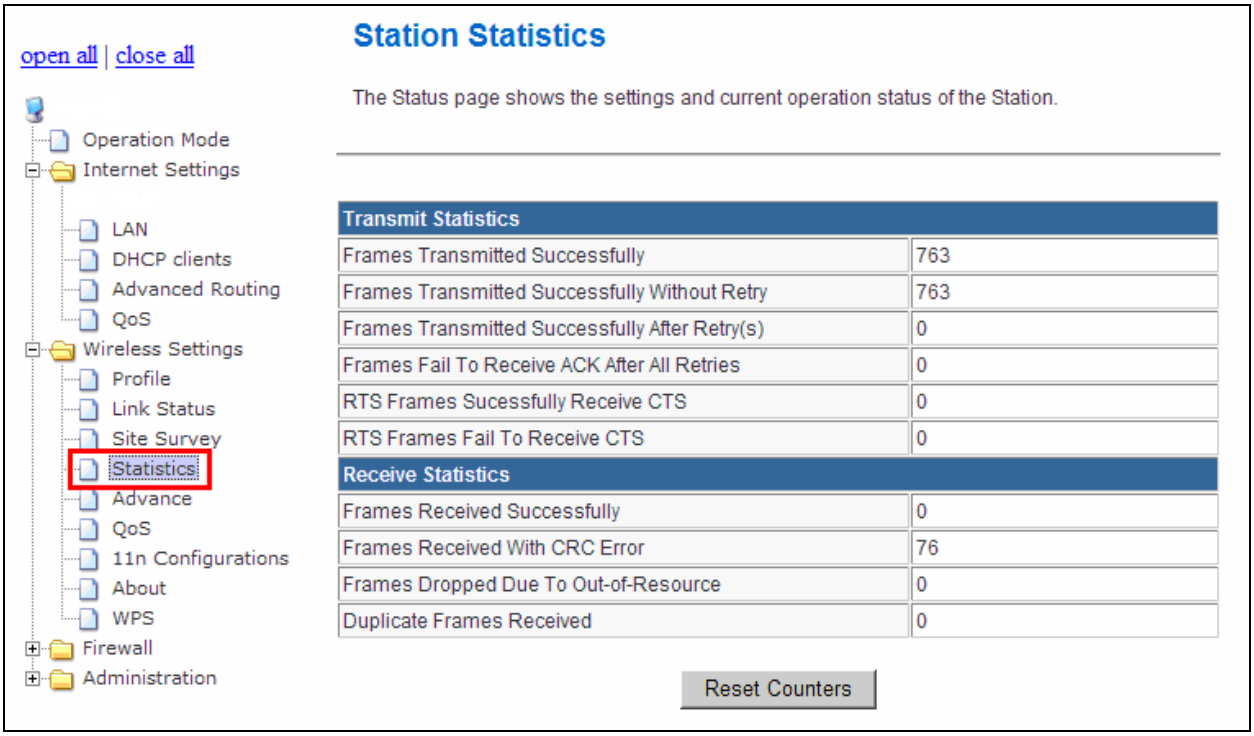


For adding a profile, choose one AP and click “Add Profile”. And you will see the below screen for AP profile configuration. Enter the necessary information and apply the settings.



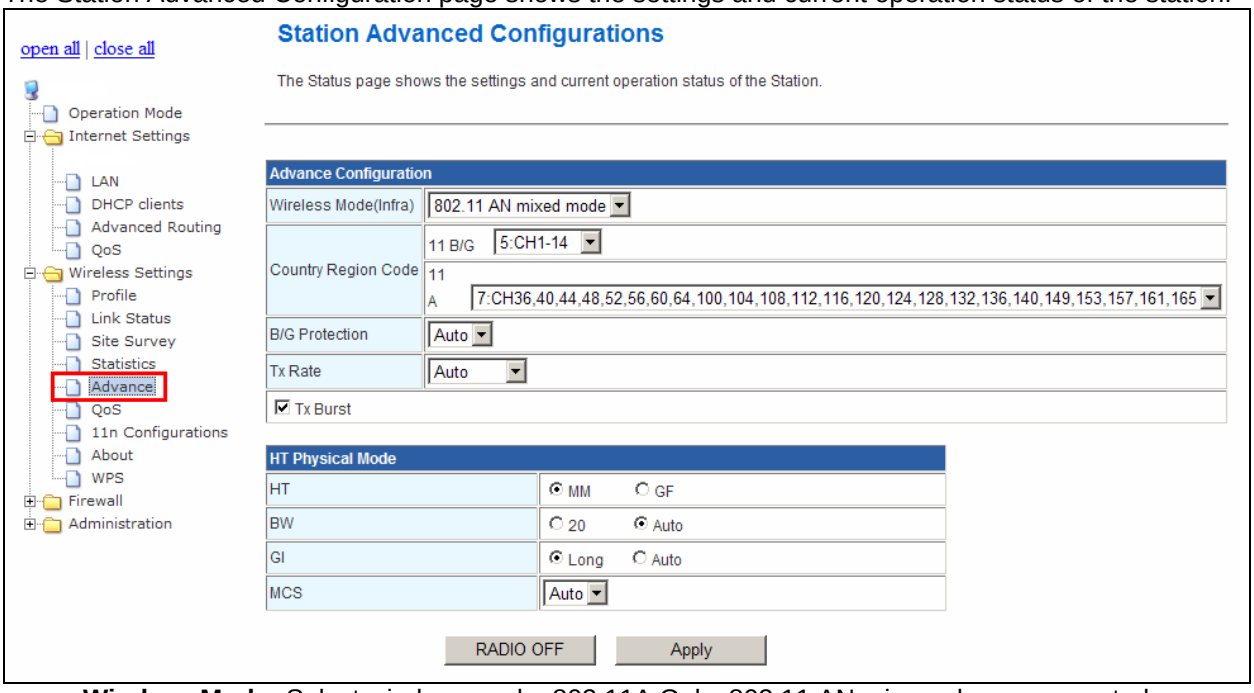
2.2.4. Statistics

The Station Statistics page shows the settings and current operation status of the Station.



2.2.5. Advance

The Station Advanced Configuration page shows the settings and current operation status of the station.



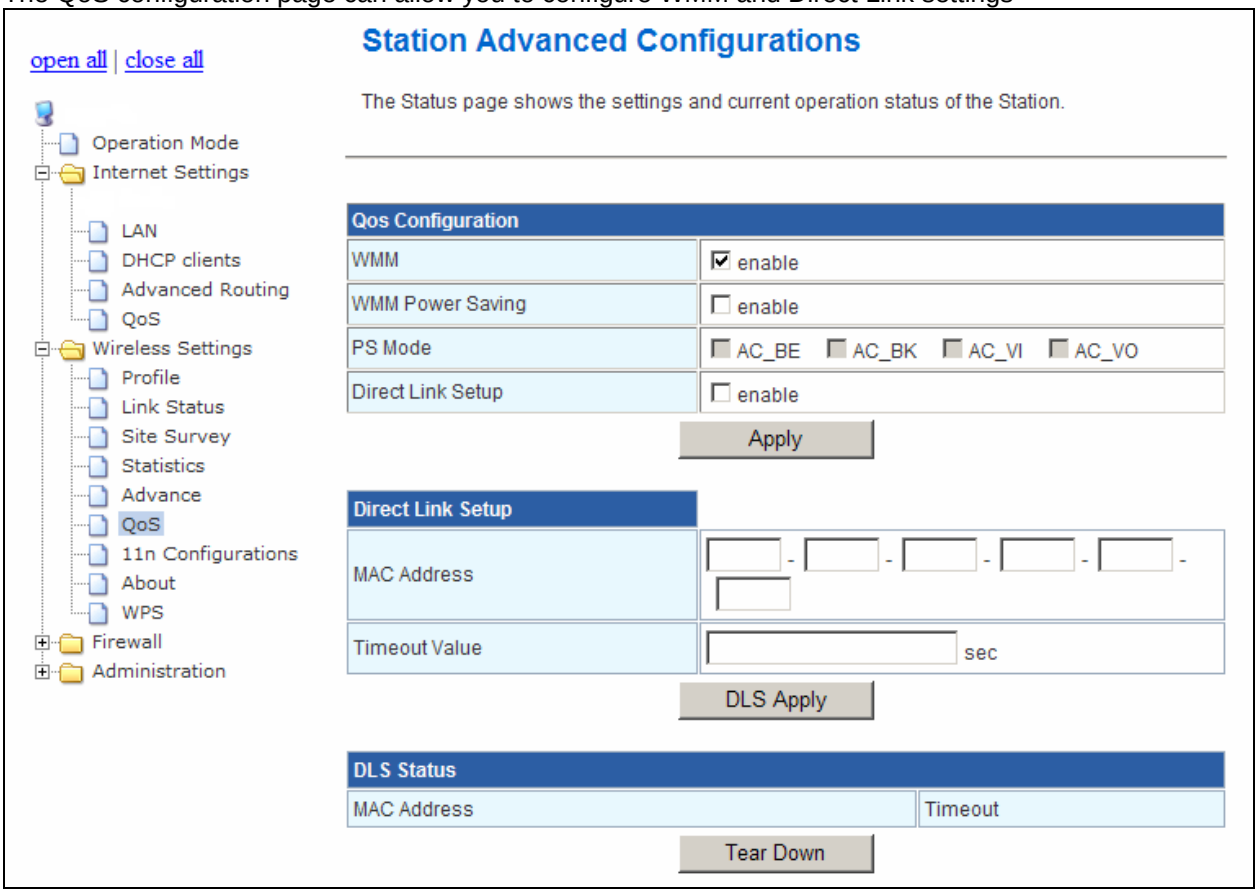
Wireless Mode: Select wireless mode. 802.11A Only, 802.11 AN mix mode are supported.
Country Region Code: This field displays the region of operation for which the wireless interface is intended.
B/G Protection: User can choose from Auto, On, and Off

- Auto: STA will dynamically change as AP announcement
- ON: Always send frame with protection.
- Off: Always send frame without protection.

TX Rate: Manually force the Transmit using selected rate. Default is auto.
TX Burst: Frame burst mode.
HT Physical Mode: Configure HT Status in use, containing HT(MM or GF), BW(20 or Auto), GI(Long or Auto), and MCS(0~15, 32, or Auto) settings.

2.2.6. QoS

The QoS configuration page can allow you to configure WMM and Direct Link settings



(1) QoS Configuration

WMM: Enable Wi-Fi Multi-Media.
WMM Power Saving: Enable WMM Power Save.
PS Mode: Select which ACs you want to enable.
Direct Link Setup: Enable DLS (direct Link Setup).

(2) Direct Link Setup

MAC Address: Fill in the blanks of Direct Link with MAC address of STA. Connect with the same AP that supports DLS features

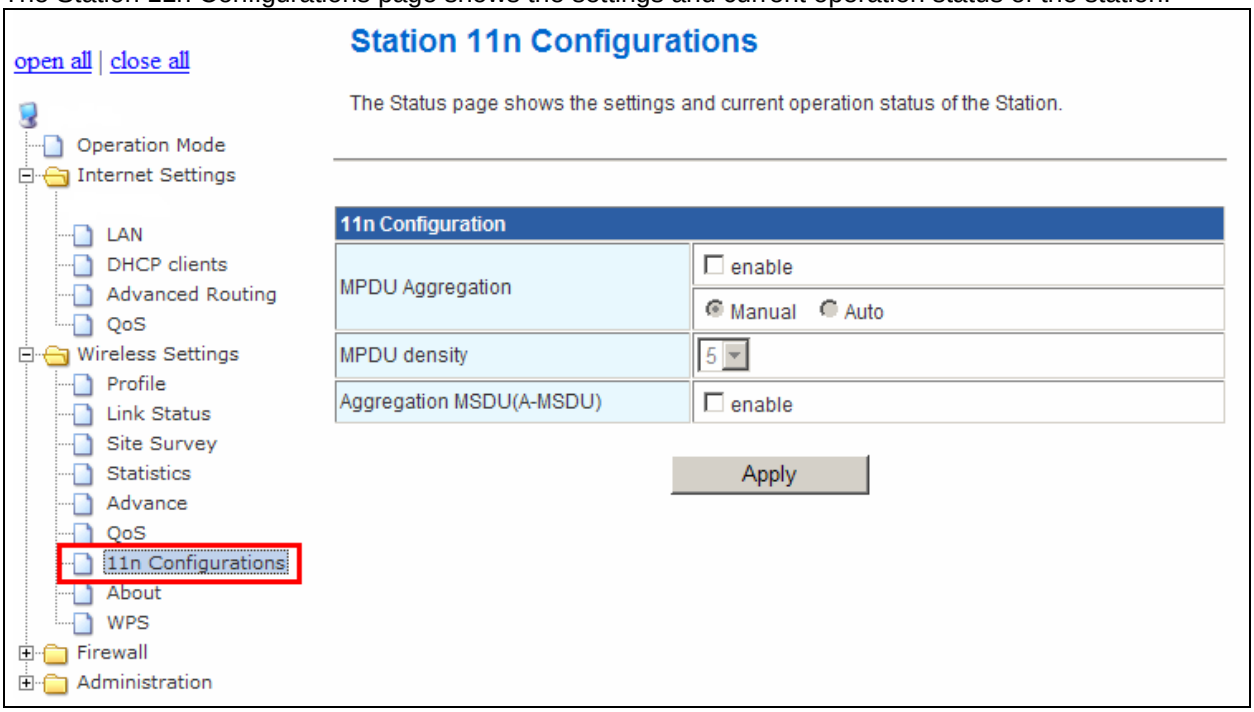
Timeout Value: Timeout Value represent that it disconnect automatically after some seconds. The value is integer. The integer must be between 0~65535. It represents that it always connects if the value is zero.

(3) DLS Status

After configuring DLS successfully, show MAC address of the opposite side and Timeout Value of setting in “DLS Status”. In “DLS Status” of the opposite side, it shows MAC address of itself and Timeout Value of setting.

2.2.7. 11n Configurations

The Station 11n Configurations page shows the settings and current operation status of the station.



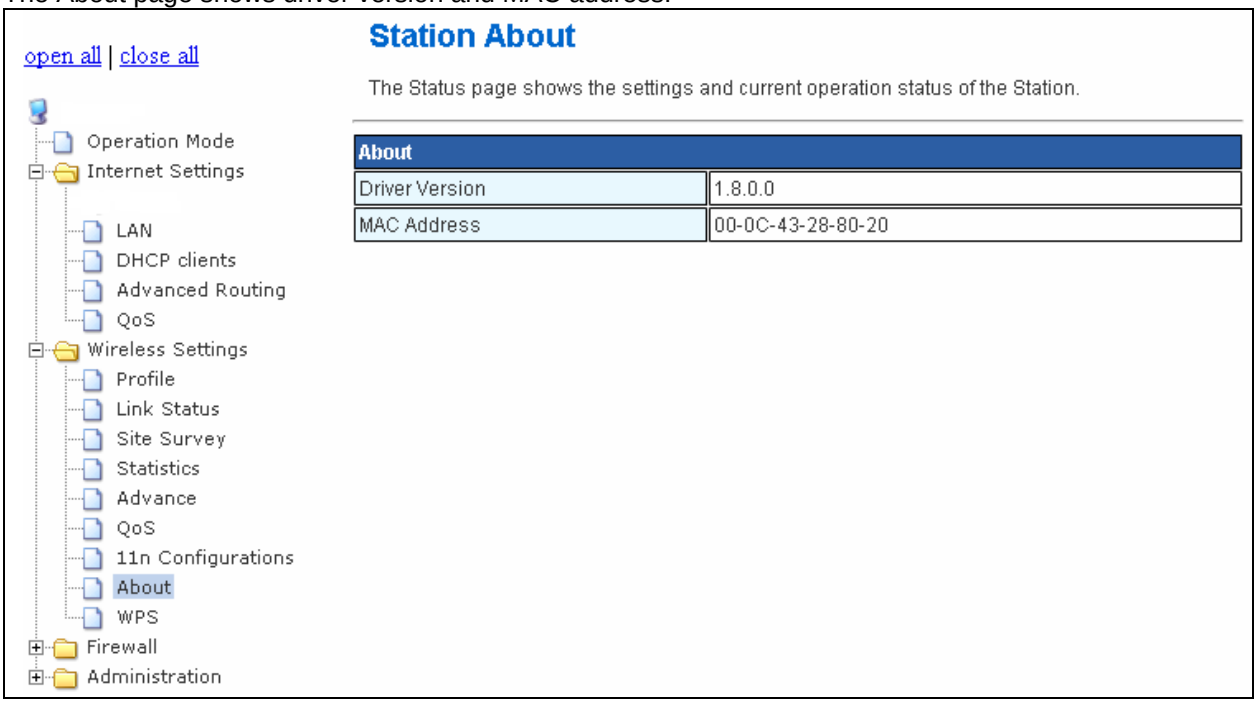
MPDU Aggregation: MPDU stands for MAC Protocol Data Unit. MPDUs are the fragmented units of MSDU, also called MAC frames, encapsulate the higher layer protocol data or contain MAC management messages.

MPDU Density: Select 0~7 to configure the MPDU density.

Aggregation MDSU (A-MSDU): A-MSDU stands for Aggregate MAC service data unit. This option allows aggregation of multiple MSDU in one MPDU. The MSDU is that unit of data that is received from the LLC sub-layer which lies above the MAC sub-layer in a protocol stack. The LLC and MAC sub-layers are collectively referred to as the DLL.

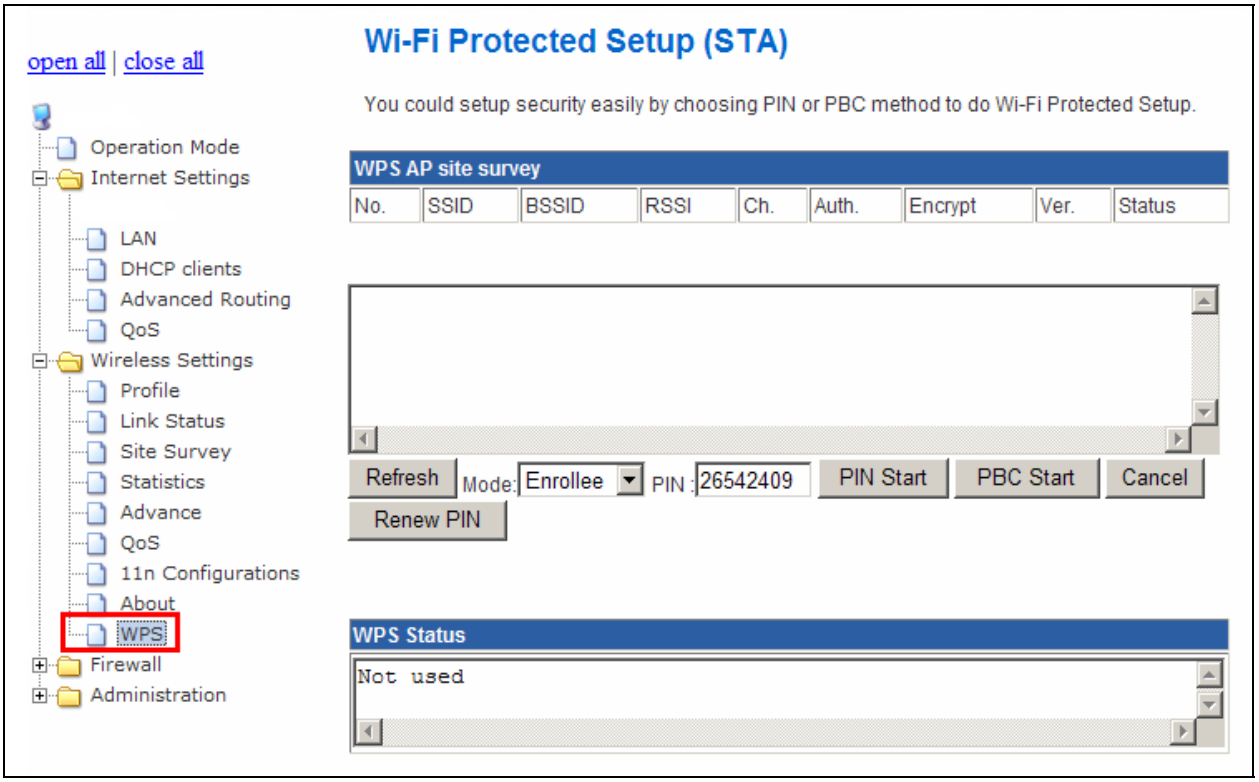
2.2.8. About

The About page shows driver version and MAC address.



2.2.9. WPS

You can setup security easily by choosing PIN or PBC method to do Wi-Fi Protected setup.



WPS AP Site Survey: Display the information of surrounding APs with WPS IE from last scan result. List information includes SSID, BSSID, RSSI, Channel, ID (Device Password ID), Auth., Encrypt, Ver., and Status.

Refresh: Issue a rescan command to wireless NIC to update information on surrounding wireless network.

Mode: Our station role-playing as an Enrollee or an external Registrar.

PIN: 8-digit numbers. It is required to enter PIN Code into Registrar using PIN method. Each NIC Wireless has only one PIN Code of Enrollee.

PIN Start: Start to add to Registrar using PIN configuration method. IF STA Registrar, remember that enter PIN Code read from you Enrollee before starting PIN.

PBC Start: Start to add to AP using PBC configuration method.

WPS Status: Display the current status of the WPS function.

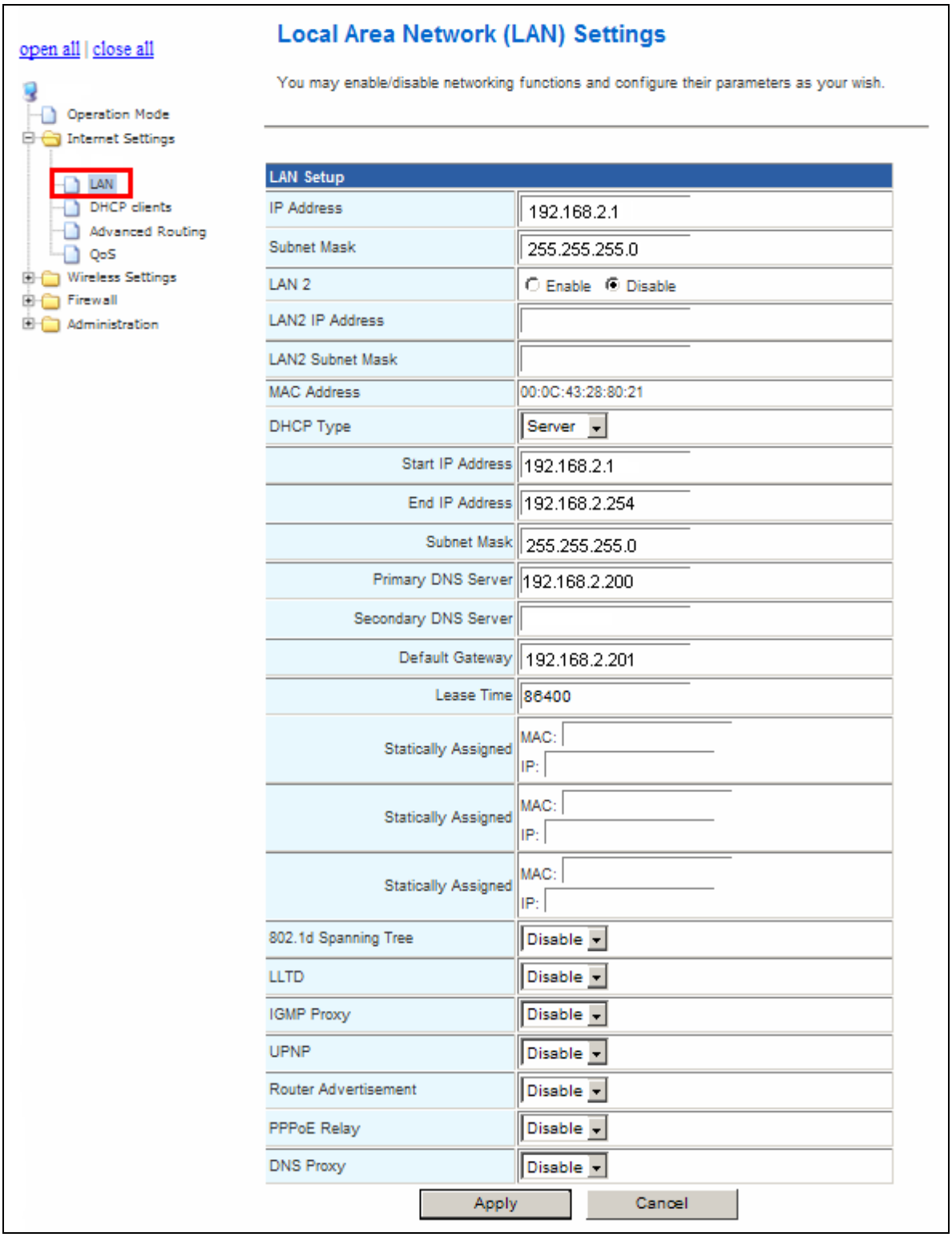
2.3. Internet Settings

2.3.1. LAN

When the module operates in the Gateway mode, it supports the NAT (NAPT) feature. It means the WAN and LAN interfaces are located in different network segments and therefore the date traffic needs to be routed between the two interfaces.
To communicate with 802.11n router properly, must assign an IP address to the LAN port of the user's PC. There are two ways to assign a proper IP address to the user PC's LAN port:

- **Manual configuration of the user PC:** This required if the user configures the 802.11n router WAN port with a static IP address.
- **Dynamic IP assignment with DHCP:** 802.11n router can act as a DHCP server which dynamically assigns an IP address to user's PC located in the LAN-side network.

Click **LAN** on Internet Settings, below screen will prompt for LAN setting.

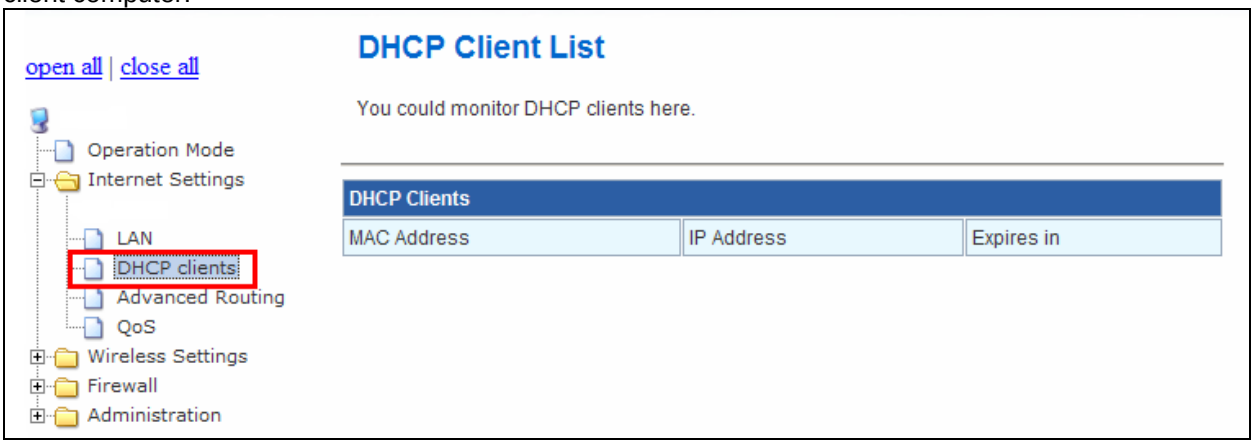


LAN IP Address: The LAN IP address. Default: 192.168.2.1
Subnet Mask: The LAN net-mask. Default: 255.255.255.0
DHCP Type: Select Disable to disable this Router to distribute IP address. Select Server to enable this Router to distribute IP addresses (DHCP server). And the following field will be activated for you to enter this starting IP address.

Start IP address: Specify the starting IP address of the IP address pool. Default Start IP: 192.168.2.1.
End IP address: Specify the ending IP address of the IP address pool. Default End IP: 192.168.2.254.
Lease Time: Specify the time duration for which the settings will be in effect. Default: 86400 seconds.
802.1d Spanning Tree: Default: Disable.
LLTD: Default: Disable.
IGMP Proxy: Default: Disable.
UPnP: UPuP is architecture for pervasive peer-to-peer network connectivity of PCs and intelligent devices or appliances, particularly within the home. UPnP builds on Internet standards and technologies, such as TCP/IP, HTTP, and XML, to enable these devices automatically connect with one another and work together to make networking – particularly home networking – possible for more people. Default: Disable. Router Advertisement: Default: Disable.
PPPoE Relay: Default: Disable.
DNS Proxy: Enable the DNS Proxy that will relay users'/clients' DNS requests to a real DNS server IP address. Users no need to specify real DNS server IP address. Default: Enabled.

2.3.2. DHCP Clients

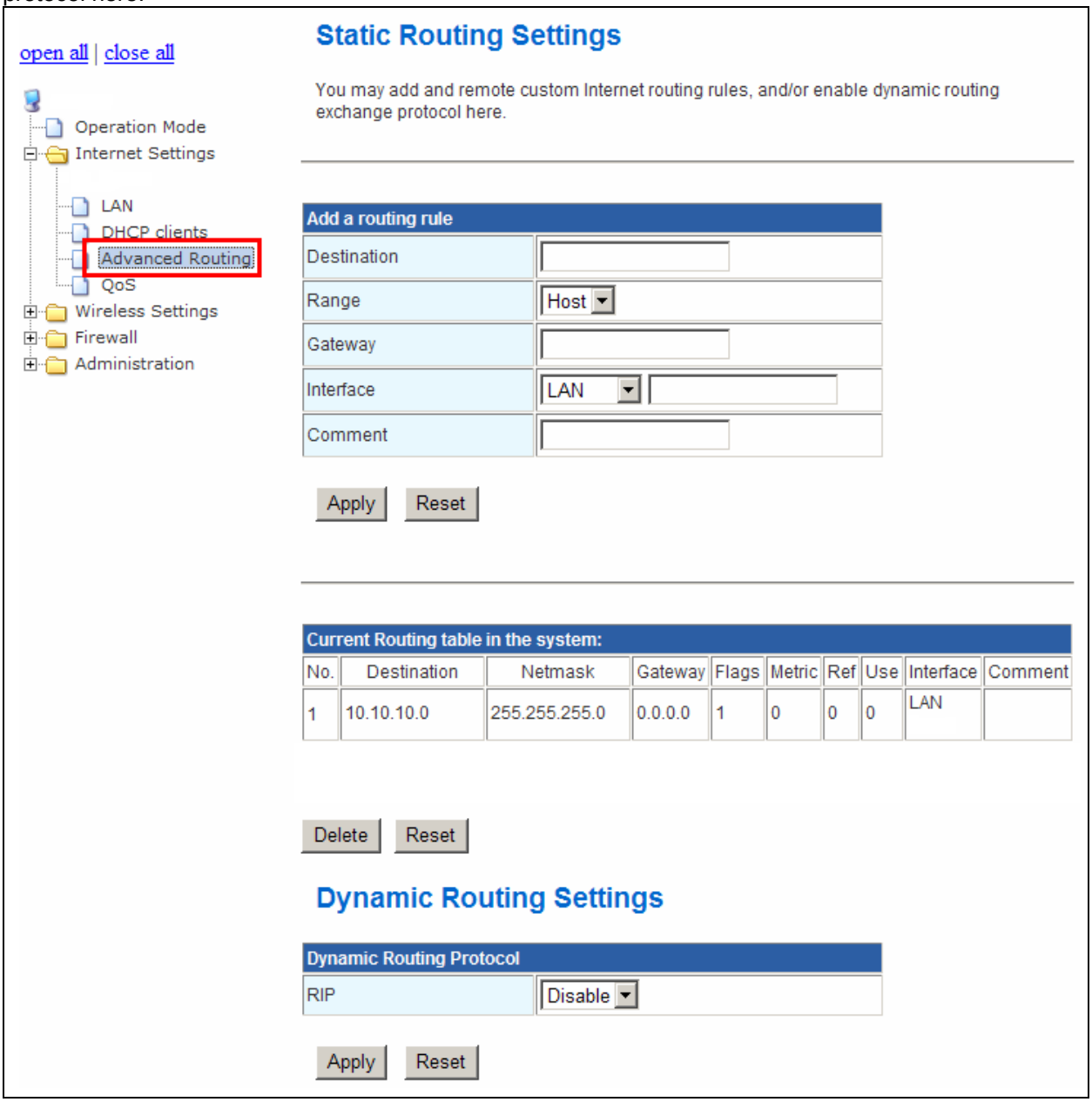
DHCP client computers connected to the device will have their information displayed in the DHCP Client List table. The table will show the MAC Address, IP Address and Expired in of the DHCP lease for each client computer.



MAC Address: Shows the client MAC address information.
IP address: Shows the client IP address information.
Expires in: Shows the expired time of the client.

2.3.3. Advanced Routing

Static routes are special routes that the network administrator manually enters into the router configuration. The route table allows the user to configure and define all the static routes supported by the router. You may add and remote custom Internet routing rules, and/or enable dynamic routing exchange protocol here.



[Add a routing rule]

Destination: Defines the base IP address (Network Number) that will be compared with the destination IP address (after an AND with NetMask) to see if this is the target route.
Range: select the range from drop down list
Gateway: Enter IP address of the next hop router that will be used to route traffic for this route If this route is local (defines the locally connected hosts and Type = Host) then this IP address MUST be the IP Address of the router.
Interface: Select the interface mode from drop down list.
Comment: Enter the comment for this static route.

[Current Routing table in the system]

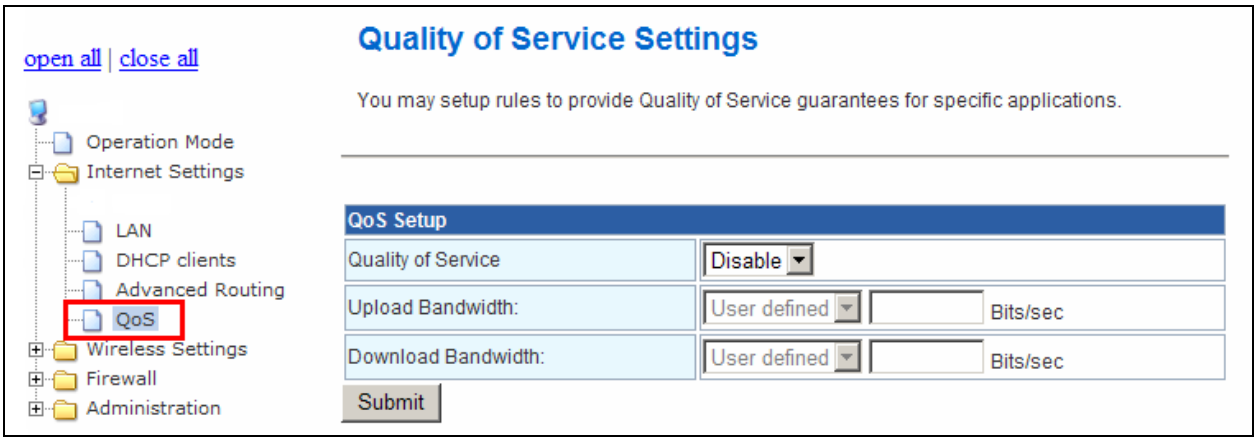
To see the detail settings of current routing table in the system.

[Dynamic Routing Setting]

RIP: RIP can be used to cache routes learned by routing protocols, thus allowing the automation of static routing maintenance. The router, using the RIP (Routing Information Protocol) protocol, determines the network packet's route based on the fewest number of hops between the source and the destination. In this case, you could automatically adjust to physical changes in the network layout. Default is **Disable**.

2.3.4. QoS

QoS (Quality of Service) is a different priority bandwidth control; this function could help to separate the packet to different priority to WAN connection. This option will provide better service of selected network traffic over various technologies. Deploying QoS management to guarantee that all application receive the service levels required and sufficient bandwidth to meet performance expectations is indeed one important aspect of modem enterprise network.

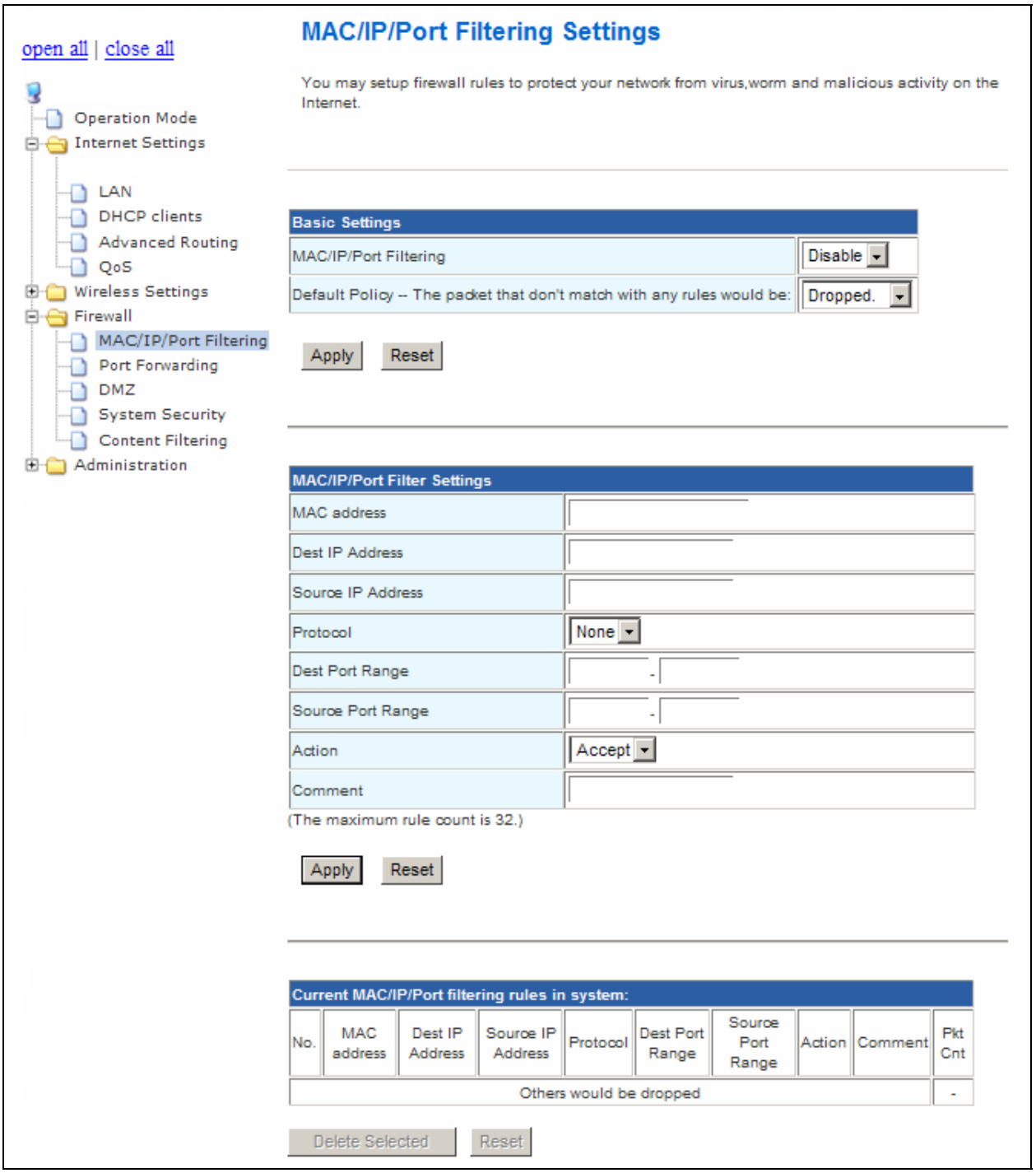


2.4. Firewall

The Firewall contains the following sections: MAC/IP/Port Filtering, Port Forwarding, DMZ, System Security Setting, Content Filtering, and Port Trigger

2.4.1. MAC/IP/Port Filtering Settings

You can setup firewall rules to protect your network from virus, worm and malicious activity on the internet. Filters are used to deny or allow LAN computers from access the Internet. Within the local area network, the unit can be setup to deny Internet access to computers using the assigned IP or MAC addresses. The unit can also block users from accessing restricted web site.

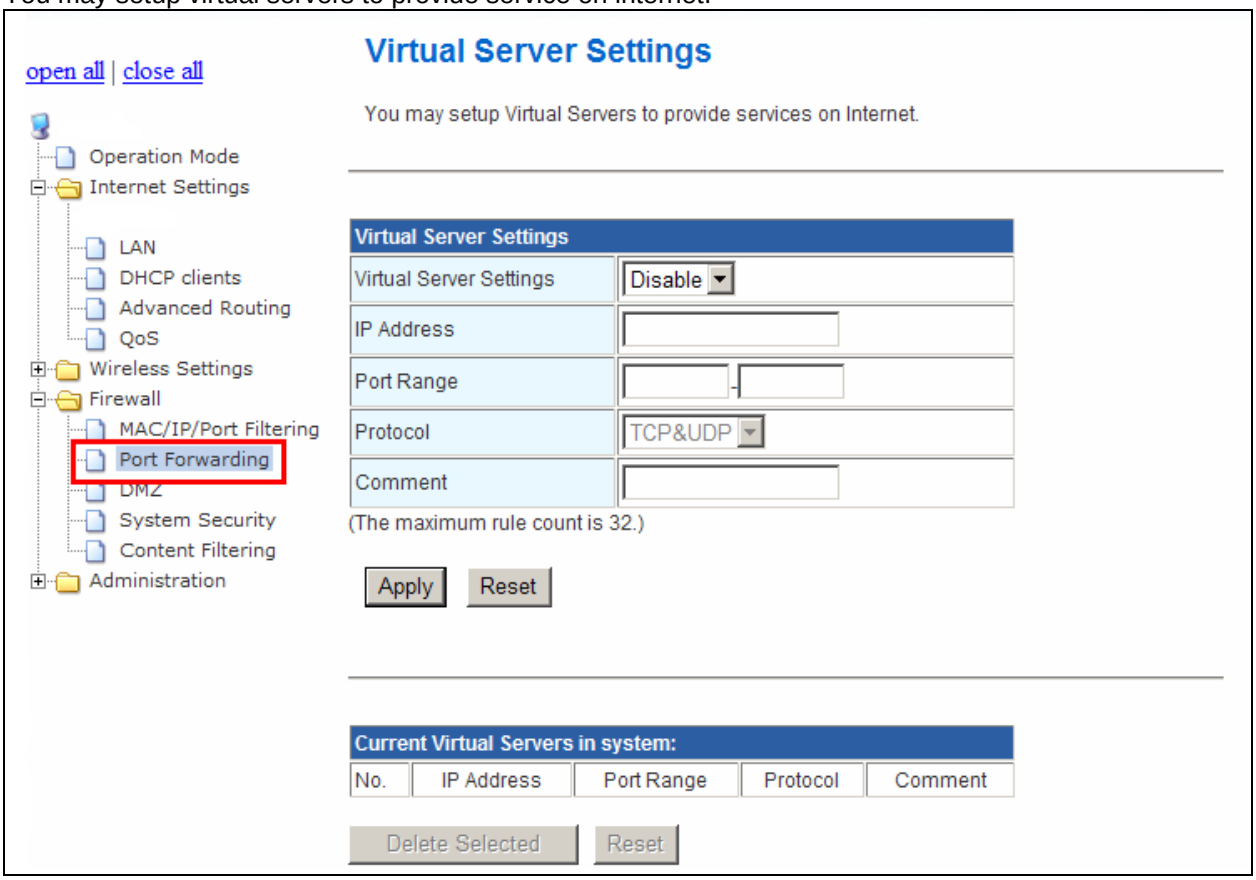


MAC/IP/Port Filtering: Enable this function, all list from the filtering will be deny the internet access.
Default Policy: There have 2 options, Dropped and Accepted.
MAC Address: The MAC address of the computer in the LAN (Local Area Network) to be used in the MAC filter table. Enter the MAC address of LAN port, e.g. 00:00:27:88:81:18
Dest IP Address: The IP address that will be denied to access.
Source IP Address: The IP address that will be denied access to the Internet.
Protocol: This is the protocol type that will be used with the Port that will be blocked.

Destination Port Range: The single port or port range that will be denied to access. If no port is specified, all ports will be denied access.
Source Port Range: The single port or port range that will be denied access to the Internet. If no port is specified, all ports will be denied access.

2.4.2. Port Forwarding

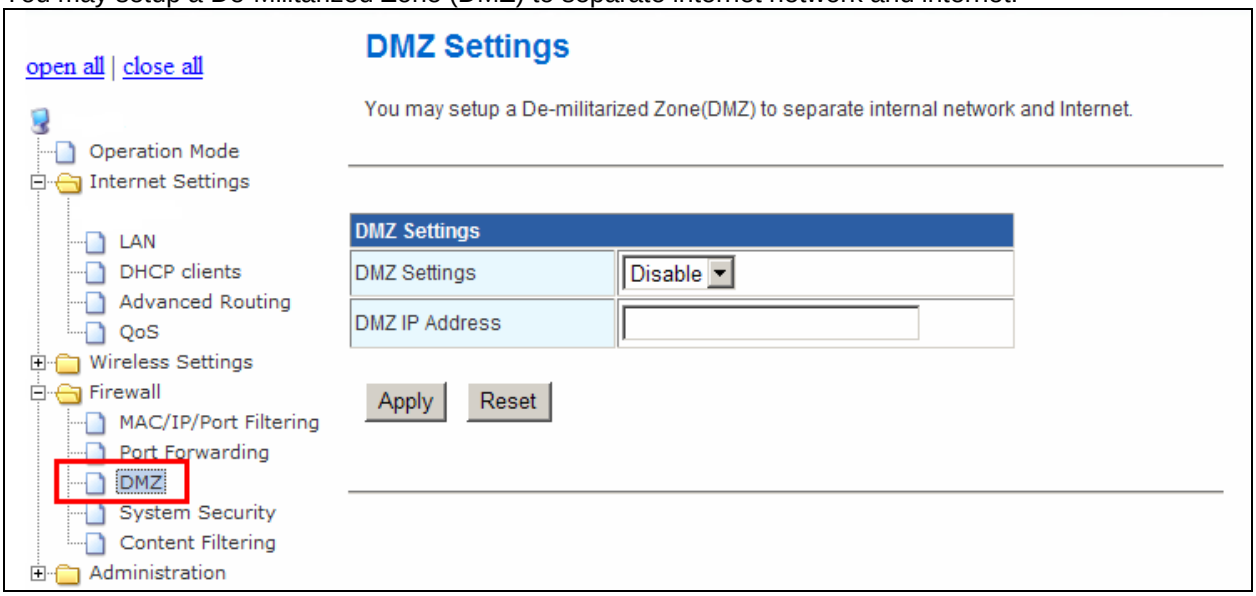
You may setup virtual servers to provide service on internet.



Virtual Server Setting: Enable/Disable the port forward.
IP Address: This is the port number on the WAN side that will be used to access the application. You may define a single port or a range of ports. You can use a comma to add multiple ports or port ranges.
Port Range: This is the port used to forward the application. It can be either a single port or a range of ports. For the TCP and UDP services enter the beginning of the range of port numbers used by the service. If the service uses a single port number, enter it in both the start and finish fields.
Protocol: Select the protocol (TCP, UDP, or TCP & UDP) used to the remote system or service.
Comment: You may key in a description for the IP address.

2.4.3. DMZ

You may setup a De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) to separate internet network and internet.

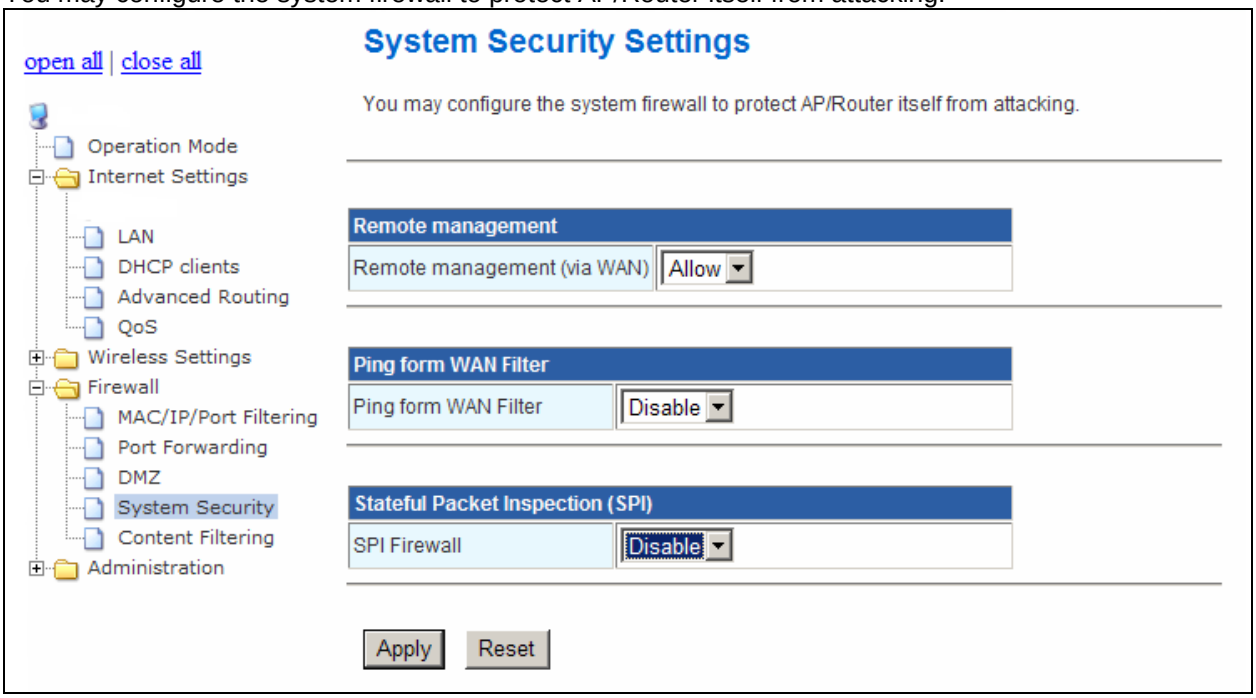


DMZ Setting: If the DMZ Host Function is enabled, it means that you set up DMZ host at a particular computer to be exposed to the Internet so that some applications/software, especially Internet/Online game can have two-way connections. Select Enable or Disable from the pull-down menu.

DMZ IP Address: Enter the IP address of a particular host in your LAN that will receive all the packets originally going to the WAN port/Public IP address above. **Note:** You need to give your LAN PC clients a fixed/static IP address for DMZ to work properly.

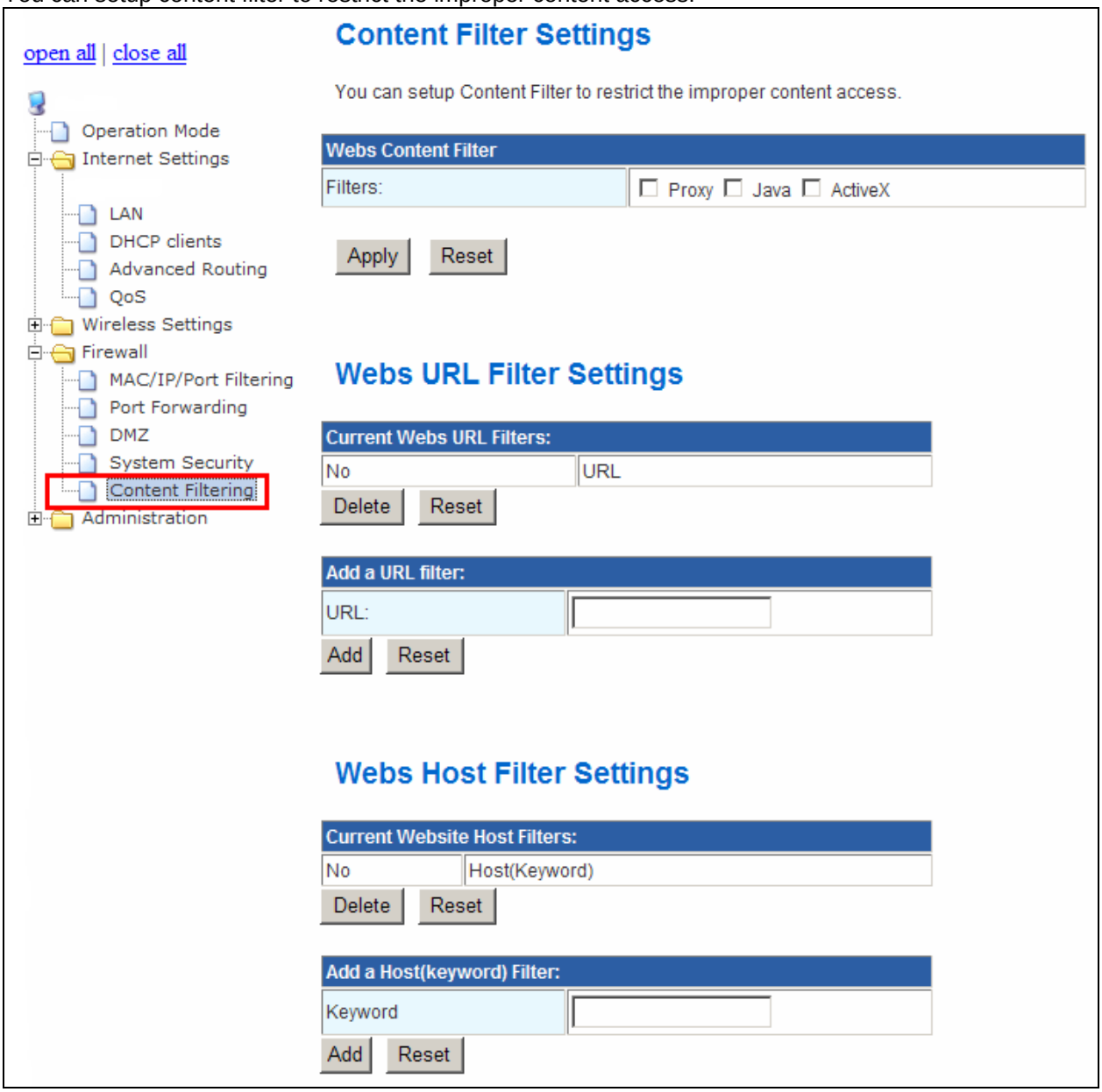
2.4.4. System Security Settings

You may configure the system firewall to protect AP/Router itself from attacking.



2.4.5. Content Filtering

You can setup content filter to restrict the improper content access.



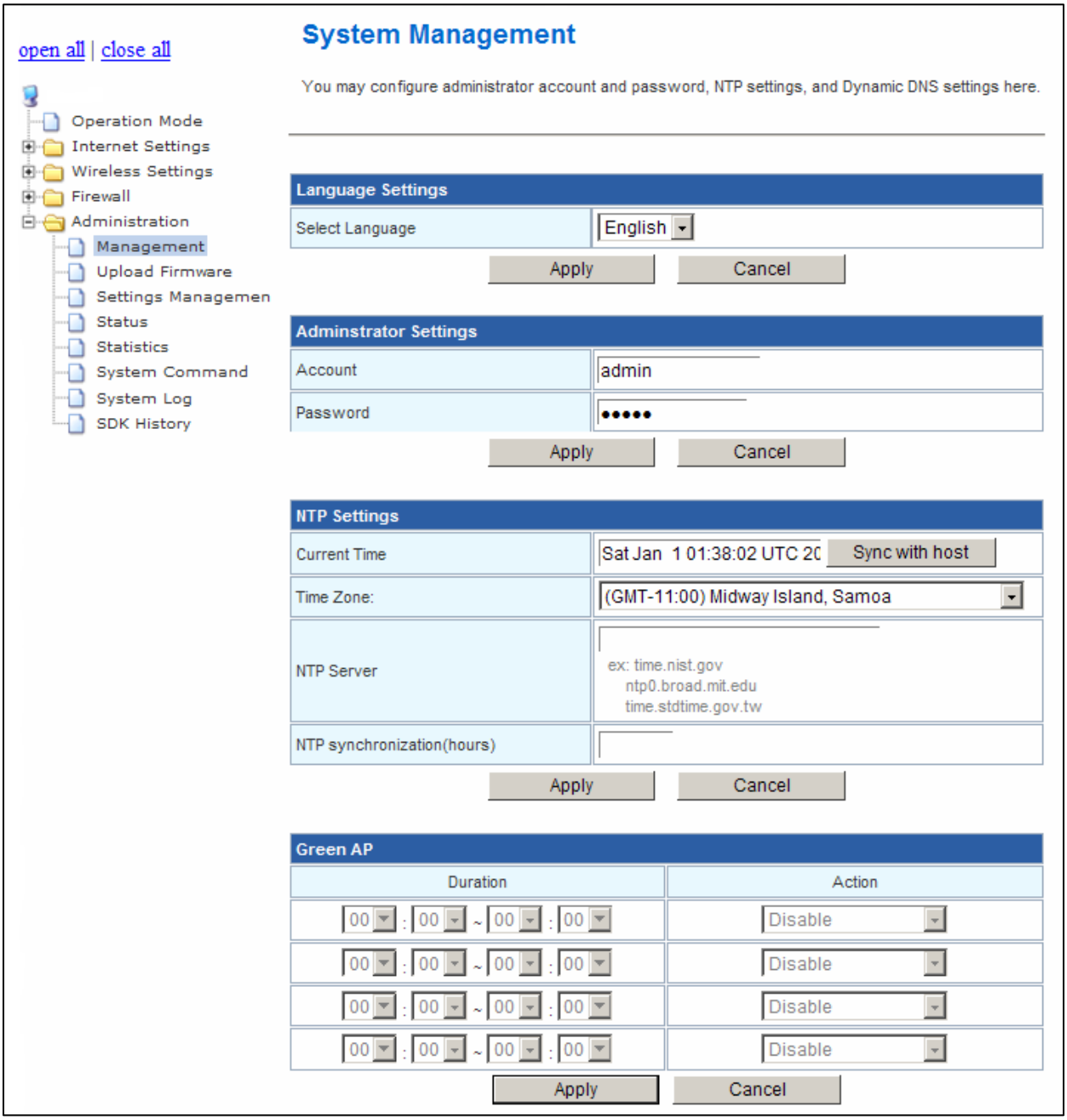
Content Filter Setting: There have three options for this filter – Proxy, Java, and ActiveX.When those options are checked, the content filter will deny computer from access to the internet by contented those options.
Web URL Filter Setting: With security reason, the URL Filter provides the enterprise to manage and restrict employee access to non-business or undesirable content on the Internet. URL Filter is a web solution that blocks web-sites access according the URL Filter String no matter the URL string is found full or partial matched with a keyword.
Web Host Filter Settings: Web Host Filter is a web solution that blocks web-sites access according the Web Host name or partial matched with a keyword.

2.5. Administration

The Administration contains the following sections: Administration, Upload Firmware, Setting Management, Status, Statistics, System Command, and System Log

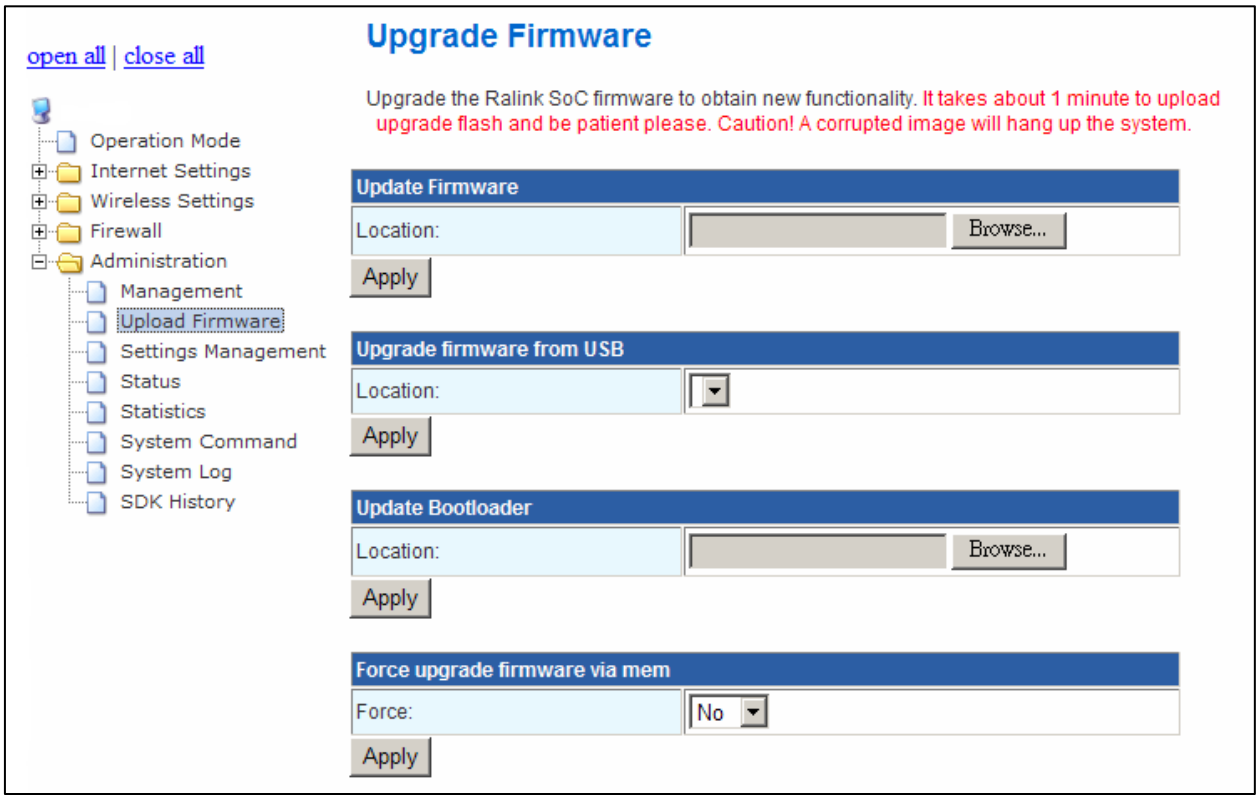
2.5.1. Management

You may configure administrator account and password, NTP settings, and Dynamic DNS settings here.



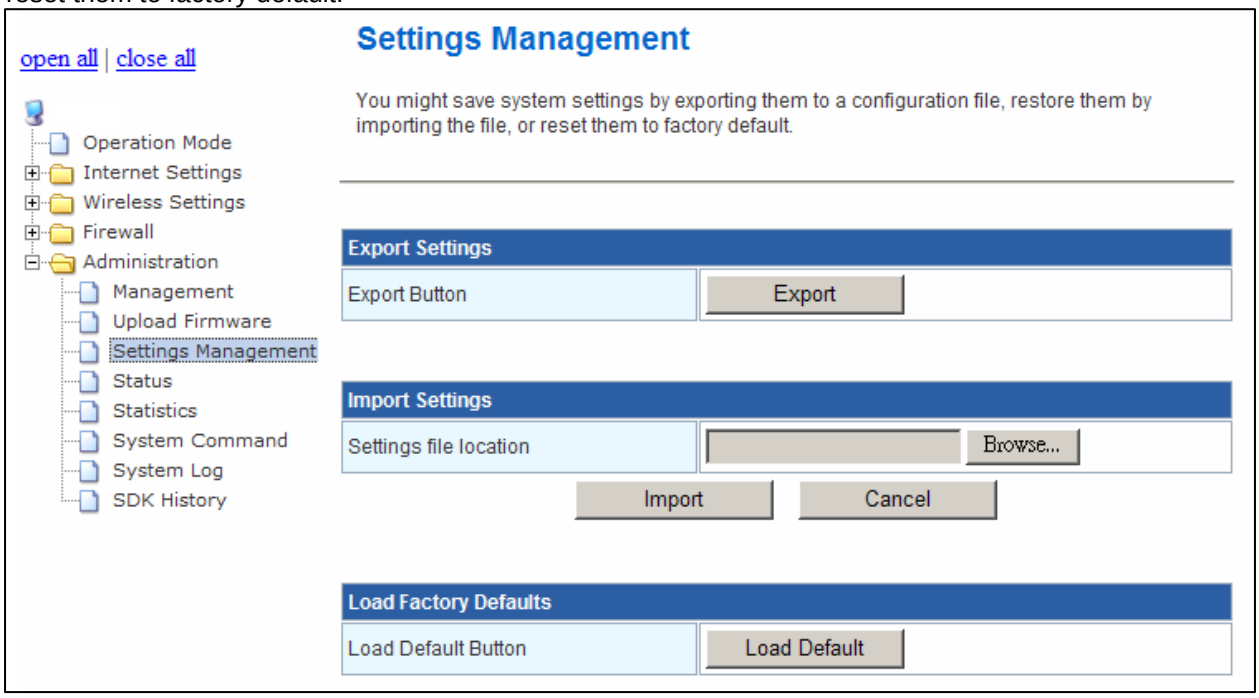
2.5.2. Upload Firmware

Firmware is the main software image, which the AP Router needs to perform all tasks in real time. Firmware upgrades are required for adding new features or to resolves bugs. It takes about 1 minute to upload/upgrade flash and be patient please.
Caution: A corrupted image will hang up the system.



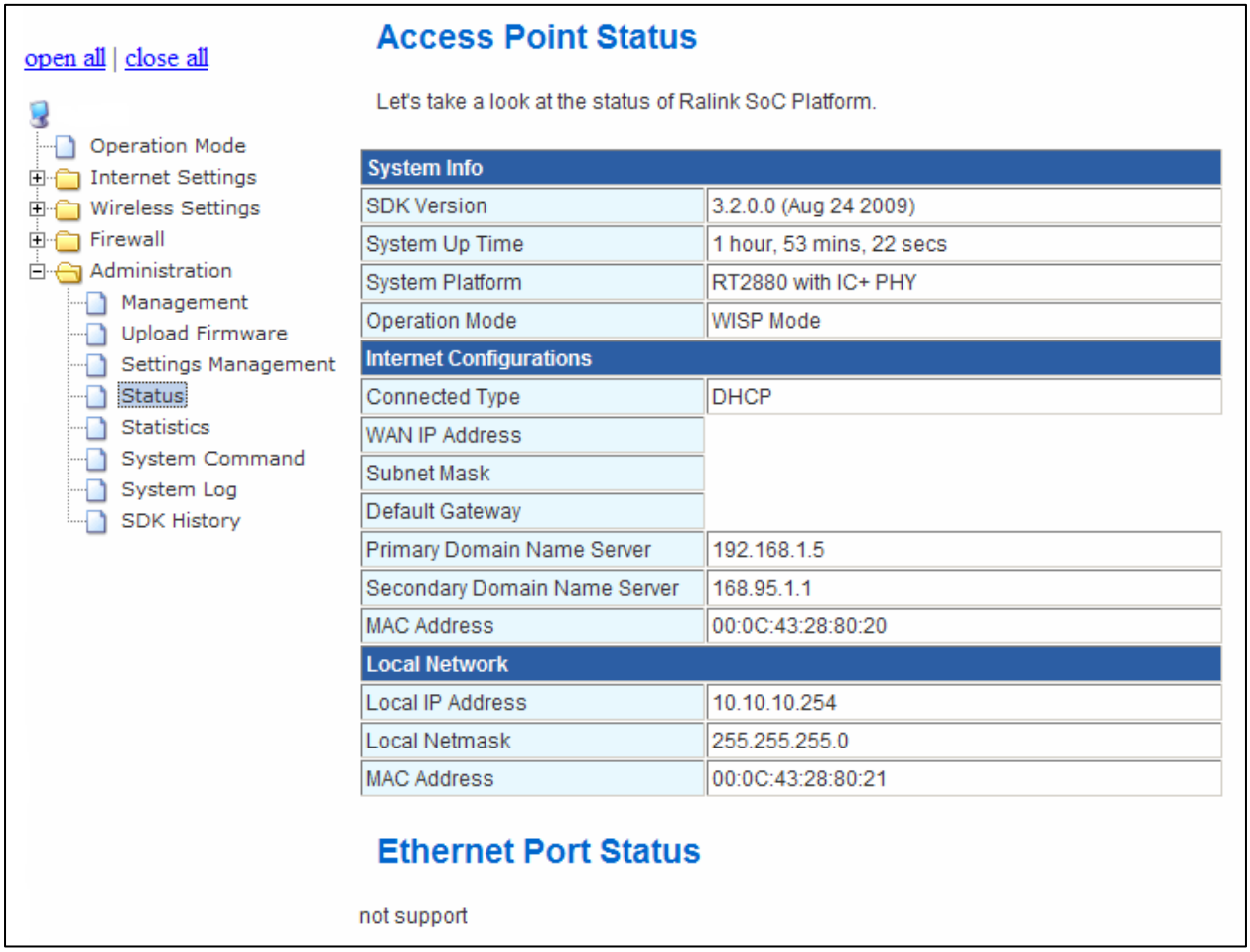
2.5.3. Setting Management

You might save system settings by exporting them to configuration file, restore them by import the file, or reset them to factory default.



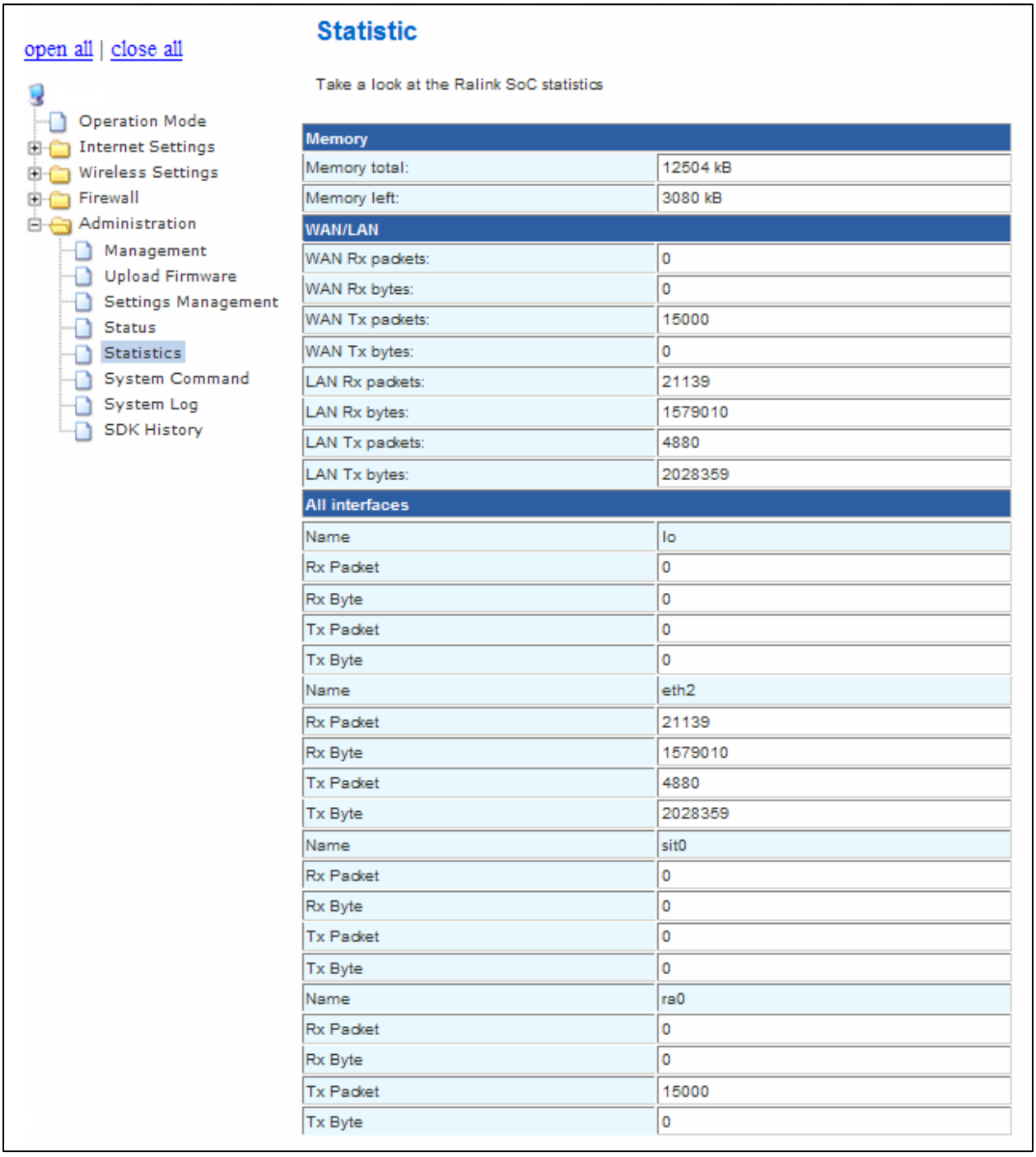
2.5.4. Status

In this section, you can look at the status of this wireless 11n Router, such as System Info, Internet Configurations, and Local Network…etc.



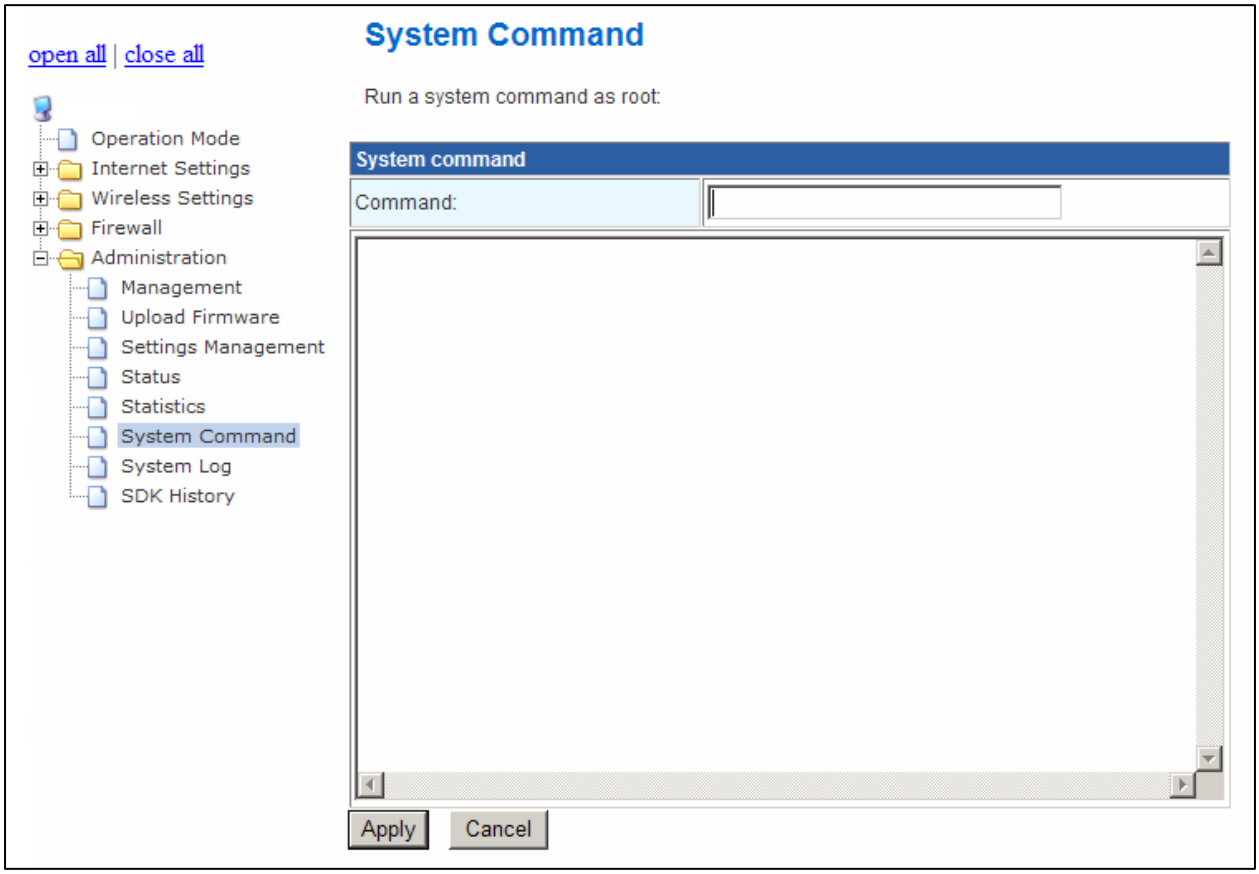
2.5.5. Statistics

In this section, you can look at the statistics of this wireless 11n Router, such as Memory statistics, WAN/LAN's Rx & Tx packets, and all interface statistics…etc



2.5.6. System Command

In this section, you can run a system command as root.



2.5.7. System Log

This 802.11n Router supports sending system log (sending UDP packets and keeping log messages in Log Server. Click Refresh on Administration, below screen will prompt for System Log information