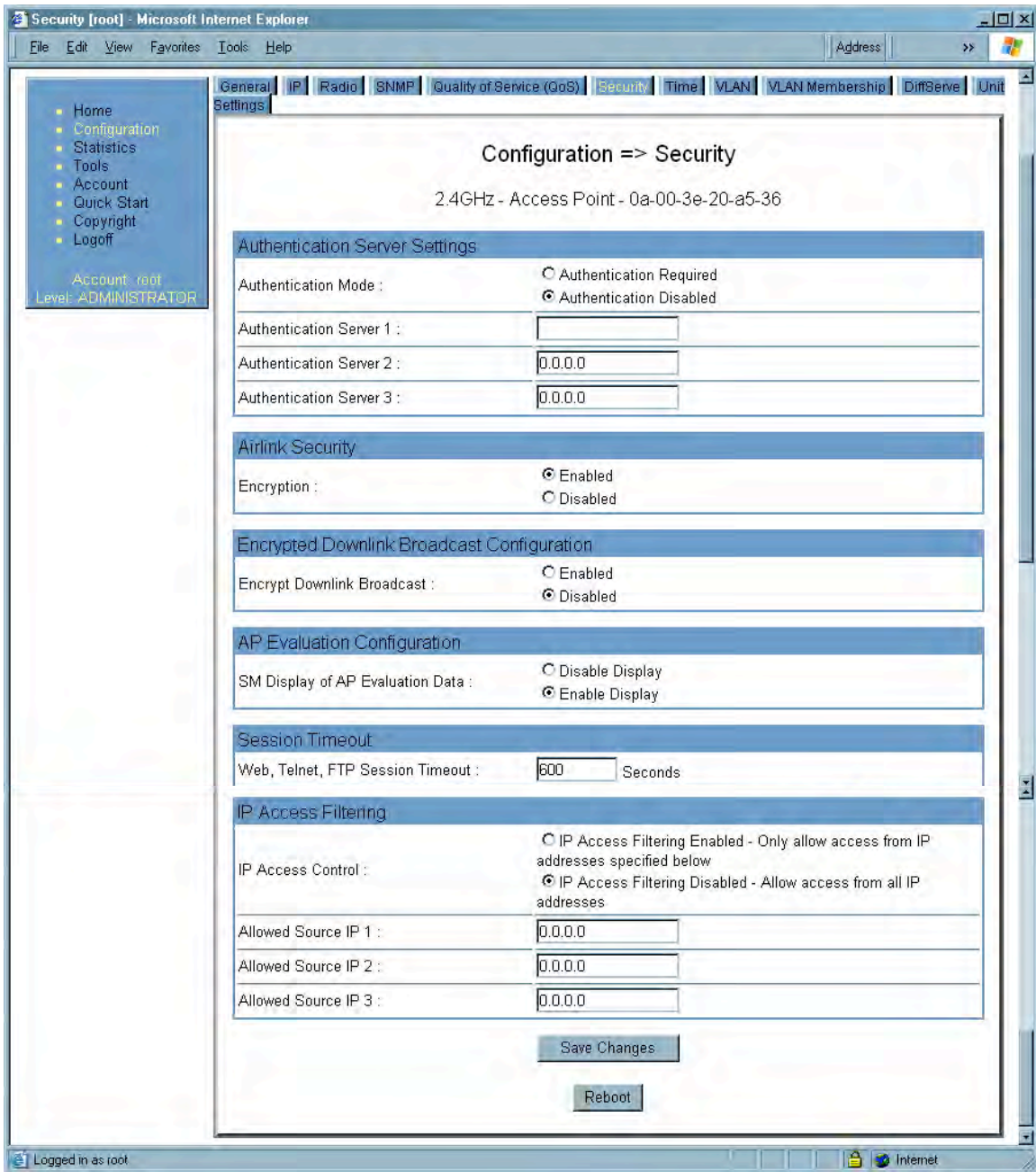


### 18.1.6 Security Tab of the AP

An example of the Security tab of the AP is displayed in [Figure 86](#).



**Figure 86: Security tab of AP, example**

In the Security tab of the AP, you may set the following parameters.

#### Authentication Mode

If the AP has authentication capability, then you can use this field to select from among the following authentication modes:

- **Authentication Disabled**—the AP requires no SMs to authenticate.

- **Authentication Required**—the AP requires any SM that attempts registration to be authenticated in BAM or Prizm before registration.

If the AP *does not* have authentication capability, then this parameter displays **Authentication Not Available**.

#### **Authentication Server 1 to 3**

If either BAM or the BAM subsystem in Prizm is implemented and the AP has authentication capability, enter the IP address of one or more BAM servers that perform authentication for SMs registered to this AP. Enter these in order of primary, secondary, then tertiary.

#### **Encryption**

Specify the type of air link security to apply to this AP:

- **Encryption Disabled** provides no encryption on the air link. This is the default mode.
- **Encryption Enabled** provides encryption, using a factory-programmed secret key that is unique for each module.

#### **Encrypt Downlink Broadcast**

When **Encryption Enabled** is selected in the **Airlink Security** parameter (described above) and **Enable** is selected in the **Encrypt Downlink Broadcast** parameter, the AP encrypts downlink broadcast packets as

- DES where the AP is DES capable.
- AES where the AP is AES capable.

For more information about the Encrypt Downlink Broadcast feature, see [Encrypting Downlink Broadcasts](#) on Page 380.

#### **SM Display of AP Evaluation Data**

You can use this field to suppress the display of data about this AP on the AP Evaluation tab of the Tools page in all SMs that register.

#### **Web, Telnet, FTP Session Timeout**

Enter the expiry in seconds for remote management sessions via HTTP, telnet, or ftp access to the AP.

#### **IP Access Control**

You can permit access to the AP from any IP address (**IP Access Filtering Disabled**) or limit it to access from only one, two, or three IP addresses that you specify (**IP Access Filtering Enabled**). If you select **IP Access Filtering Enabled**, then you must populate at least one of the three **Allowed Source IP** parameters or have no access permitted from any IP address, including access and management by Prizm.

#### **Allowed Source IP 1 to 3**

If you selected **IP Access Filtering Enabled** for the **IP Access Control** parameter, then you must populate at least one of the three **Allowed Source IP** parameters or have no access permitted to the AP from any IP address. You may populate as many as all three.

If you selected **IP Access Filtering Disabled** for the **IP Access Control** parameter, then no entries in this parameter are read, and access from all IP addresses is permitted.

The Security tab of the AP also provides the following buttons.

### Save Changes

When you click this button, any changes that you made on this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

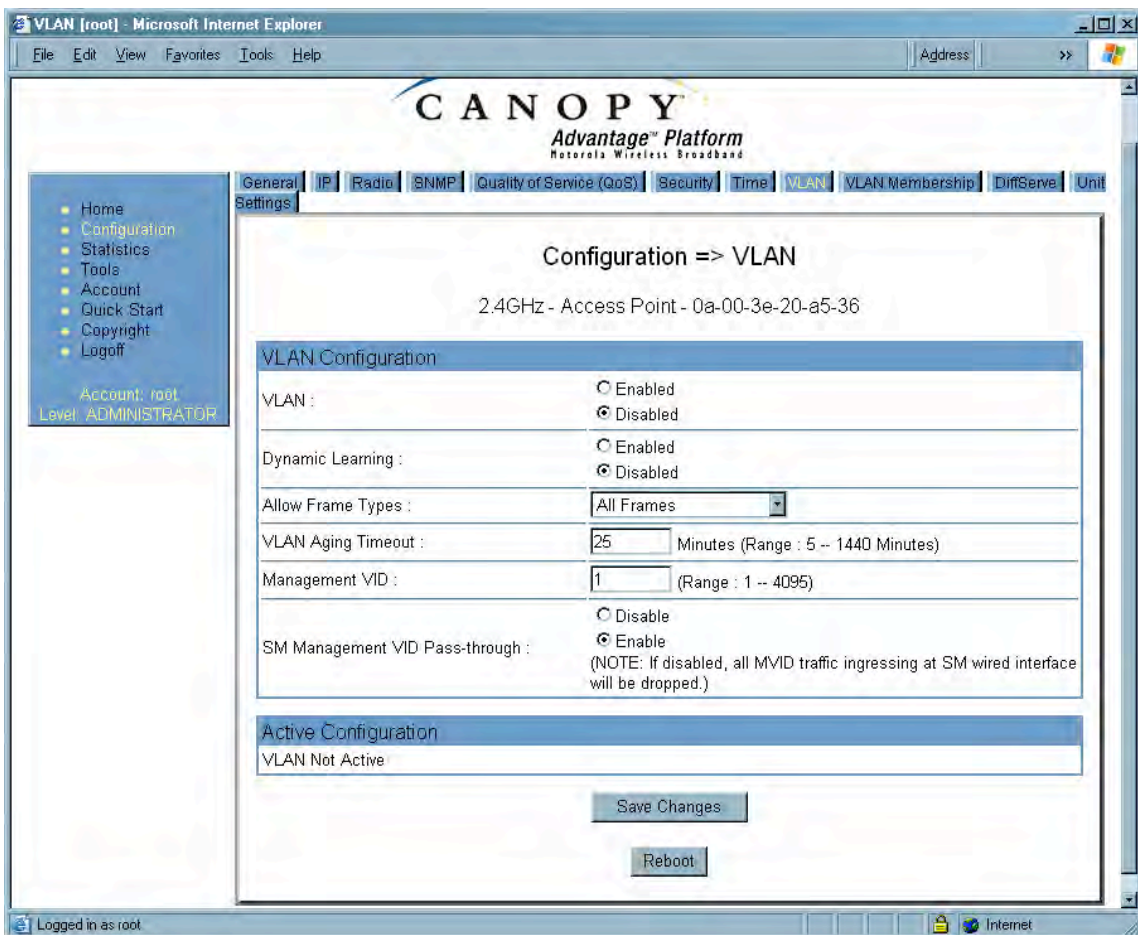
### Reboot

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

## 18.1.7 VLAN Tab of the AP

An example of the AP VLAN tab is displayed in [Figure 87](#).



**Figure 87: VLAN tab of AP, example**

In the VLAN tab of the AP, you may set the following parameters.

### VLAN

Specify whether VLAN functionality for the AP and all linked SMs should (**Enabled**) or should not (**Disabled**) be allowed. The default value is **Disabled**.

### Dynamic Learning

Specify whether the AP should (**Enabled**) or should not (**Disabled**) add the VLAN IDs (VIDs) of upstream frames to the VID table. (The AP passes frames with VIDs that are stored in the table both upstream and downstream.) The default value is **Enabled**.

### Allow Frame Types

Select the type of arriving frames that the AP should tag, using the VID that is stored in the **Untagged Ingress VID** parameter. The default value is **All Frames**.

### VLAN Aging Timeout

Specify how long the AP should keep dynamically learned VIDs. The range of values is 5 to 1440 (minutes). The default value is **25** (minutes).



**NOTE:**

VIDs that you enter for the **Management VID** and **VLAN Membership** parameters do not time out.

### Management VID

Enter the VID that the operator wishes to use to communicate with the module manager. The range of values is 1 to 4095. The default value is **1**.

### SM Management VID Pass-through

Specify whether to allow the SM (**Enable**) or the AP (**Disable**) to control the VLAN settings of this SM. The default value is **Enable**.



**CAUTION!**

Do not set this parameter to **Enable** where both

- a BAM release earlier than 2.1 is implemented.
- the **Configuration Source** parameter in the AP is set to **BAM**.

This combination causes the SMs to become unmanageable, until you gain direct access with an override plug and remove this combination from the AP configuration.

### Save Changes

When you click this button, any changes that you made on this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

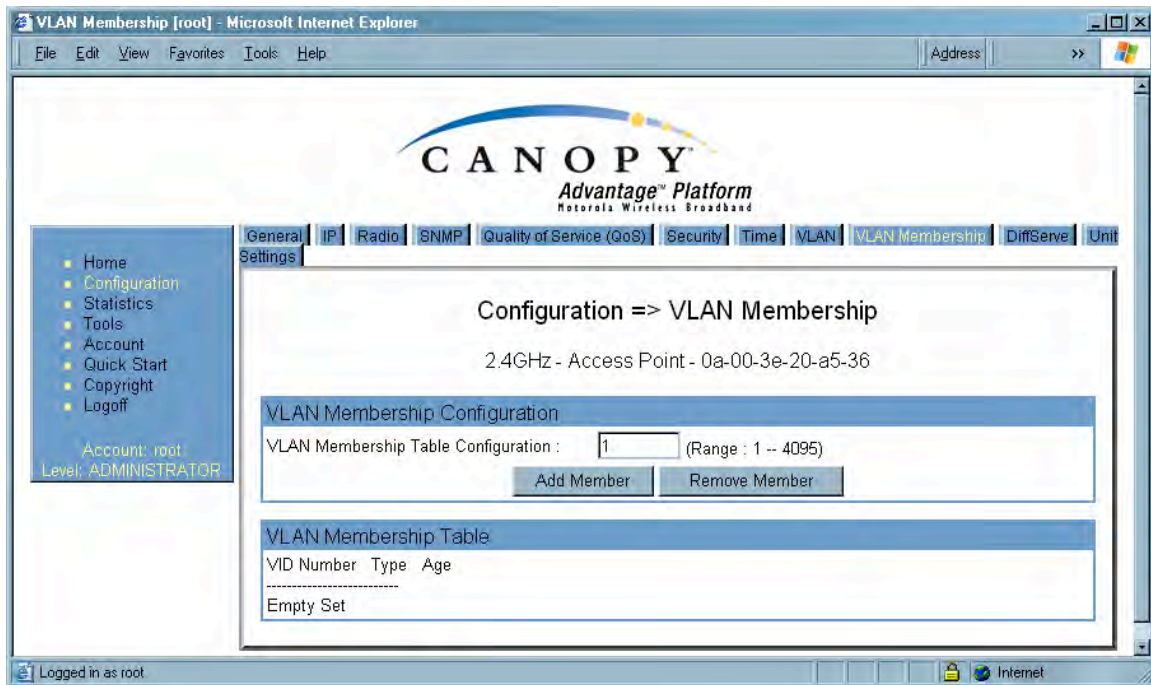
### Reboot

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.1.8 VLAN Membership Tab of the AP

An example of the VLAN Membership tab of the AP is displayed in [Figure 88](#).



**Figure 88: VLAN Membership tab of AP, example**

You may set the VLAN Membership tab parameter as follows.

#### **VLAN Membership Table Configuration**

For each VLAN in which you want the AP to be a member, enter the VLAN ID and then click the **Add Member** button. Similarly, for any VLAN in which you want the AP to no longer be a member, enter the VLAN ID and then click the **Remove Member** button.



### 18.1.9 DiffServe Tab of the AP

An example of the DiffServe tab of the AP is displayed in Figure 89.

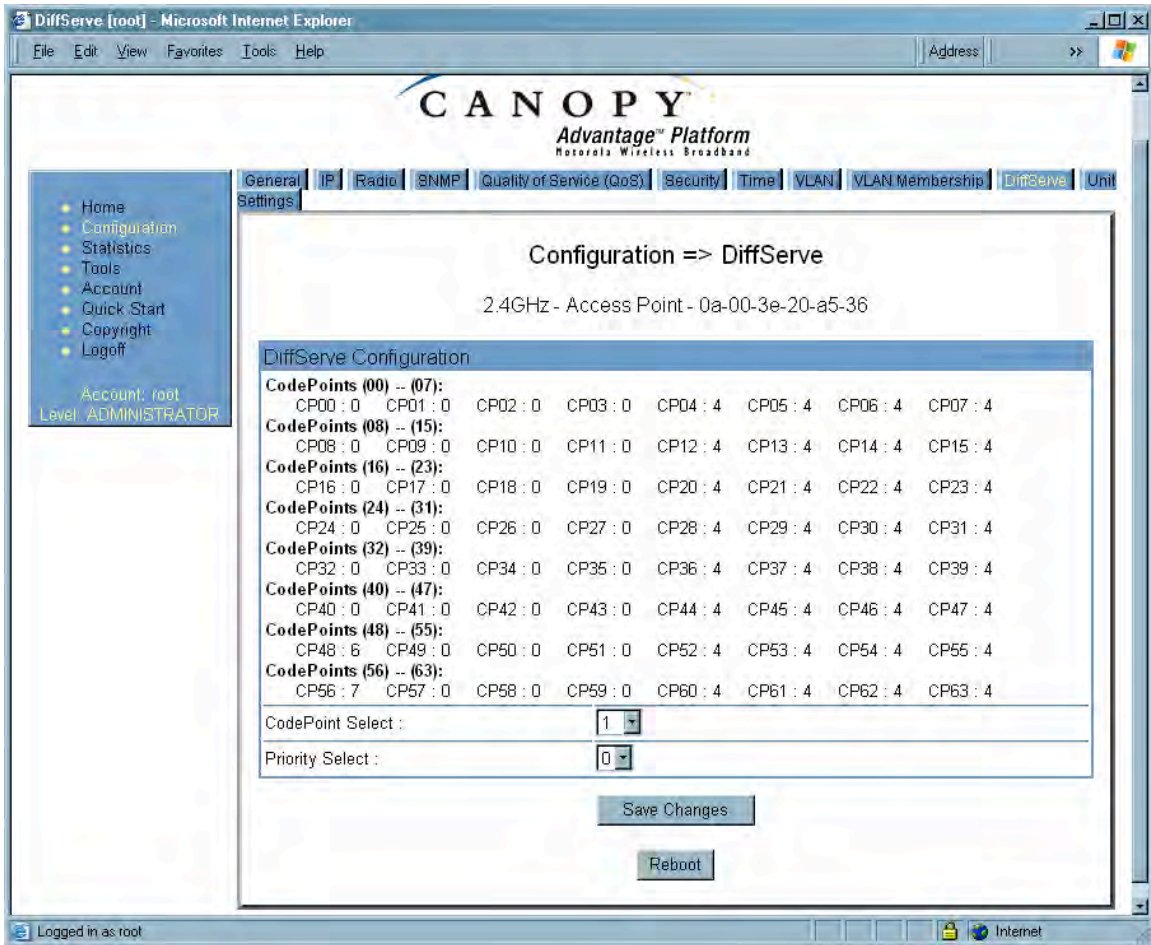


Figure 89: DiffServe tab of AP, example

You may set the following DiffServe tab parameters.

**CodePoint 1  
through  
CodePoint 47**

The default priority value for each settable CodePoint is shown in [Figure 119](#). Priorities of 0 through 3 map to the low-priority channel; 4 through 7 to the high-priority channel. The mappings are the same as 802.1p VLAN priorities.

Consistent with RFC 2474

- **CodePoint 0** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **0** (low-priority channel).
- **CodePoint 48** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **6** (high-priority channel).
- **CodePoint 56** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **7** (high-priority channel).

**CodePoint 49  
through  
CodePoint 55**

**CodePoint 57  
through  
CodePoint 63**

You cannot change any of these three fixed priority values. Among the settable parameters, the priority values (and therefore the handling of packets in the high- or low-priority channel) are set in the AP for all downlinks within the sector and in the SM for each uplink. See [DSCP Field](#) on Page [89](#).

The DiffServe tab also contains the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

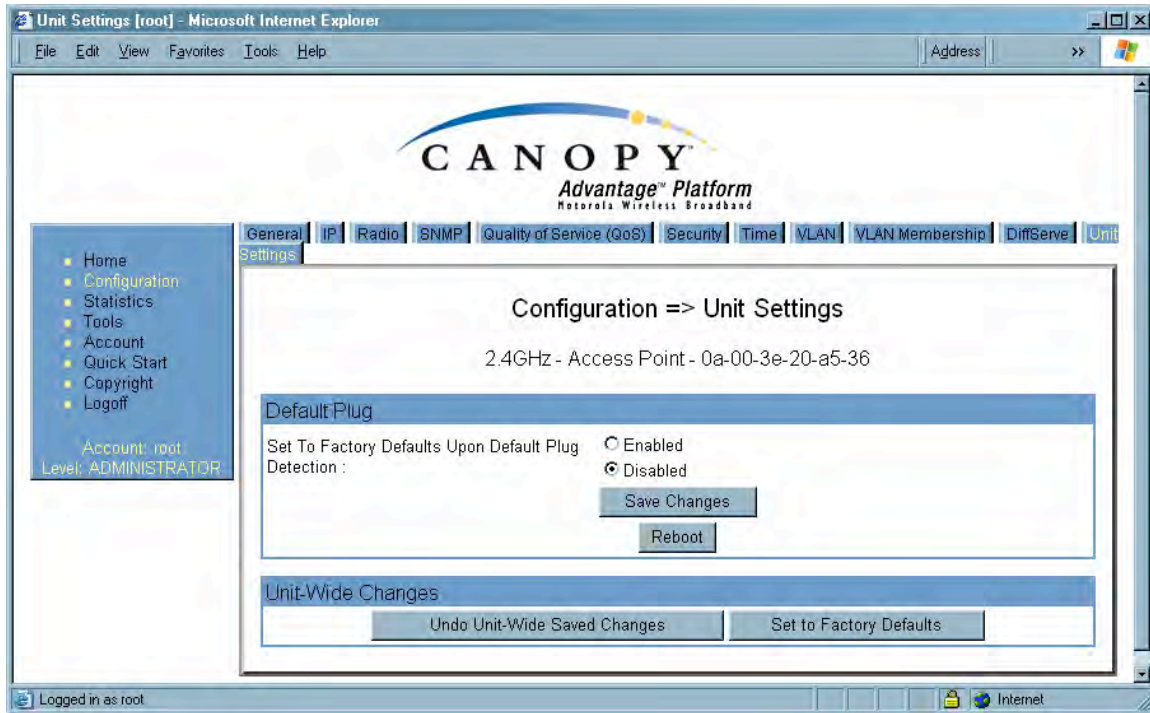
**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.1.10 Unit Settings Tab of the AP

An example of the Unit Settings tab of the AP is shown in [Figure 90](#).



**Figure 90: Unit Settings tab of AP, example**

The Unit Settings tab of the AP contains an option for how the AP should react when it detects a connected override plug. You may set this option as follows.

#### Set to Factory Defaults Upon Default Plug Detection

If **Enabled** is checked, then an override/default plug functions as a default plug. When the module is rebooted with the plug inserted, it can be accessed at the IP address 169.254.1.1 and no password, and all parameter values are reset to defaults. A subscriber, technician, or other person who gains physical access to the module and uses an override/default plug *cannot* see or learn the settings that were previously configured in it. When the module is later rebooted with no plug inserted, the module uses the new values for any parameters that were changed and the default values for any that were not.

If **Disabled** is checked, then an override/default plug functions as an override plug. When the module is rebooted with the plug inserted, it can be accessed at the IP address 169.254.1.1 and no password, and all previously configured parameter values remain and are displayed. A subscriber, technician, or other person who gains physical access to the module and uses an override/default plug *can* see and learn the settings. When the module is later rebooted with no plug inserted, the module uses the new values for any parameters that were changed and the previous values for any that were not.

See [Overriding Forgotten IP Addresses or Passwords on AP, SM, or BH](#) on Page 375.

The Unit Settings tab also contains the following buttons.



**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

**Undo Unit-Wide Saved Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made in any tab but did not commit by a reboot of the module are undone.

**Set to Factory Defaults**

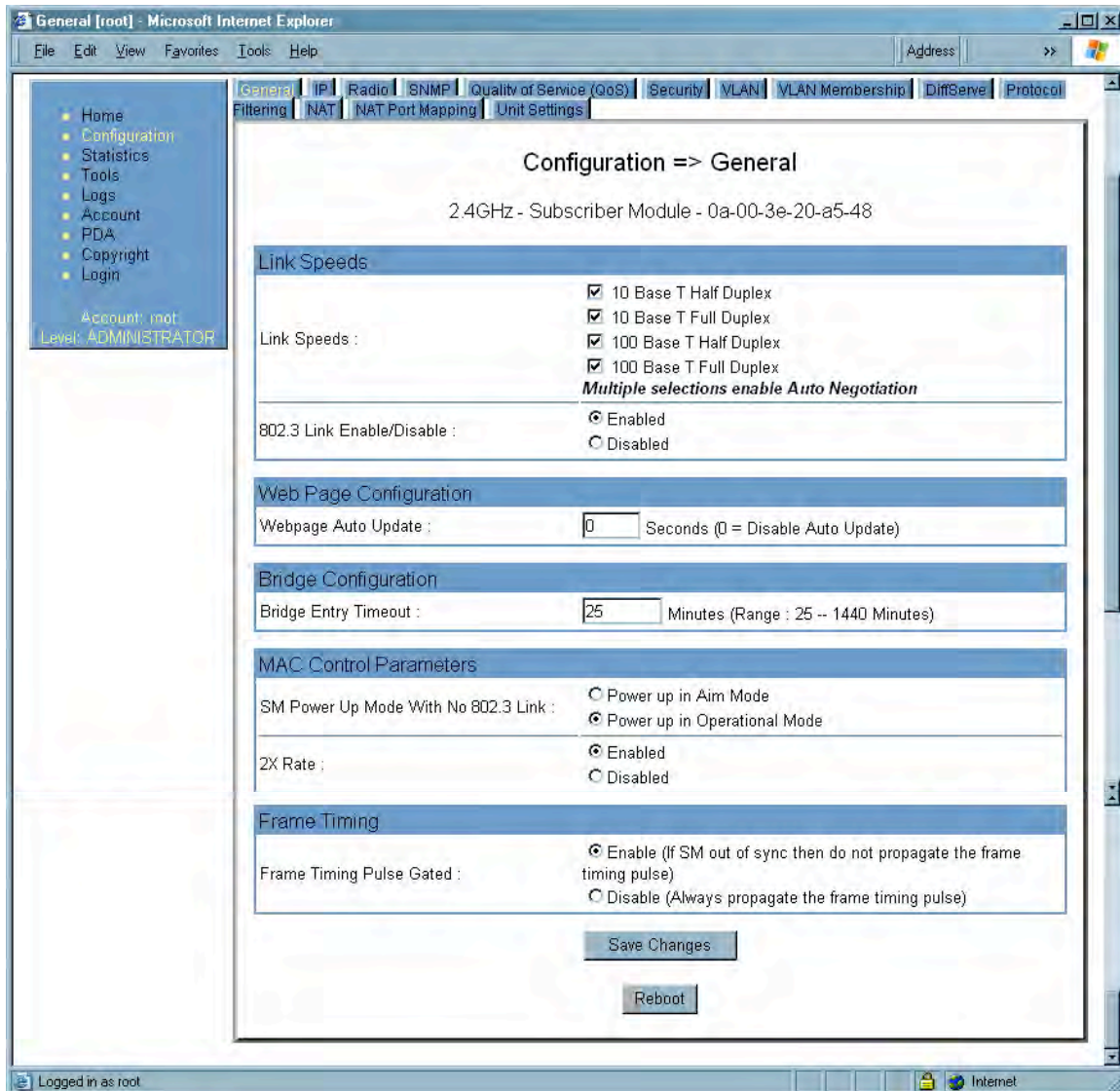
When you click this button, *all configurable parameters on all tabs* are reset to the factory settings.

**18.2 CONFIGURING AN SM FOR THE DESTINATION**

If an ADMINISTRATOR-level password has been set in the SM, you must log into the module before you can configure its parameters. See [Managing Module Access by Passwords](#) on Page 373.

### 18.2.1 General Tab of the SM

An example of a General tab in the SM is displayed in [Figure 91](#).



**Figure 91: General tab of SM, example**

In the General tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

#### Link Speeds

Specify the type of link speed for the Ethernet connection. The default for this parameter is that all speeds are selected. The recommended setting is a single speed selection for all APs, BHs, and SMs in the operator network.

### 802.3 Link Enable/Disable

Specify whether to enable or disable Ethernet/802.3 connectivity on the wired port of the SM. This parameter has no effect on the wireless link. When you select **Enable**, this feature allows traffic on the Ethernet/802.3 port. This is the factory default state of the port. When you select **Disable**, this feature prevents traffic on the port. Typical cases of when you may want to select **Disable** include:

- The subscriber is delinquent with payment(s).
- You suspect that the subscriber is sending or flooding undesired broadcast packets into the network, such as when
  - a virus is present in the subscriber's computing device.
  - the subscriber's home router is improperly configured.

### Webpage Auto Update

Enter the frequency (in seconds) for the web browser to automatically refresh the web-based interface. The default setting is 0. The 0 setting causes the web-based interface to never be automatically refreshed.

### Bridge Entry Timeout

Specify the appropriate bridge timeout for correct network operation with the existing network infrastructure. Timeout occurs when the AP encounters no activity with the SM (whose MAC address is the bridge entry) within the interval that this parameter specifies. The Bridge Entry Timeout should be a longer period than the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache timeout of the router that feeds the network.

This parameter governs the timeout interval, even if a router in the system has a longer timeout interval. The default value of this field is 25 minutes.



#### **CAUTION!**

An inappropriately low **Bridge Entry Timeout** setting may lead to temporary loss of communication with some end users.

### SM Power Up Mode With No 802.3 Link

Specify the default mode in which this SM will power up when the SM senses no Ethernet link. Select either

- **Power Up in Aim Mode**—the SM boots in an aiming mode. When the SM senses an Ethernet link, this parameter is automatically reset to Power Up in Operational Mode. When the module senses no Ethernet link within 15 minutes after power up, the SM carrier shuts off.
- **Power Up in Operational Mode**—the SM boots in Operational mode. The module attempts registration. Unlike in previous releases, this is the default selection in Release 8.

### 2X Rate

Disable this parameter to facilitate initial aiming from the destination. Then see [2X Operation](#) on Page 91.

**Frame Timing Pulse Gated**

If this SM extends the sync pulse to a BH master or an AP, select either

- **Enable**—If this SM loses sync from the AP, then *do not* propagate a sync pulse to the BH timing master or other AP. This setting prevents interference in the event that the SM loses sync.
- **Disable**—If this SM loses sync from the AP, then propagate the sync pulse to the BH timing master or other AP.

See [Wiring to Extend Network Sync](#) on Page 369.

The General tab also contains the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

**18.2.2 NAT and IP Tabs of the SM with NAT Disabled**

An example of the NAT tab in an SM with NAT disabled is displayed in [Figure 92](#).

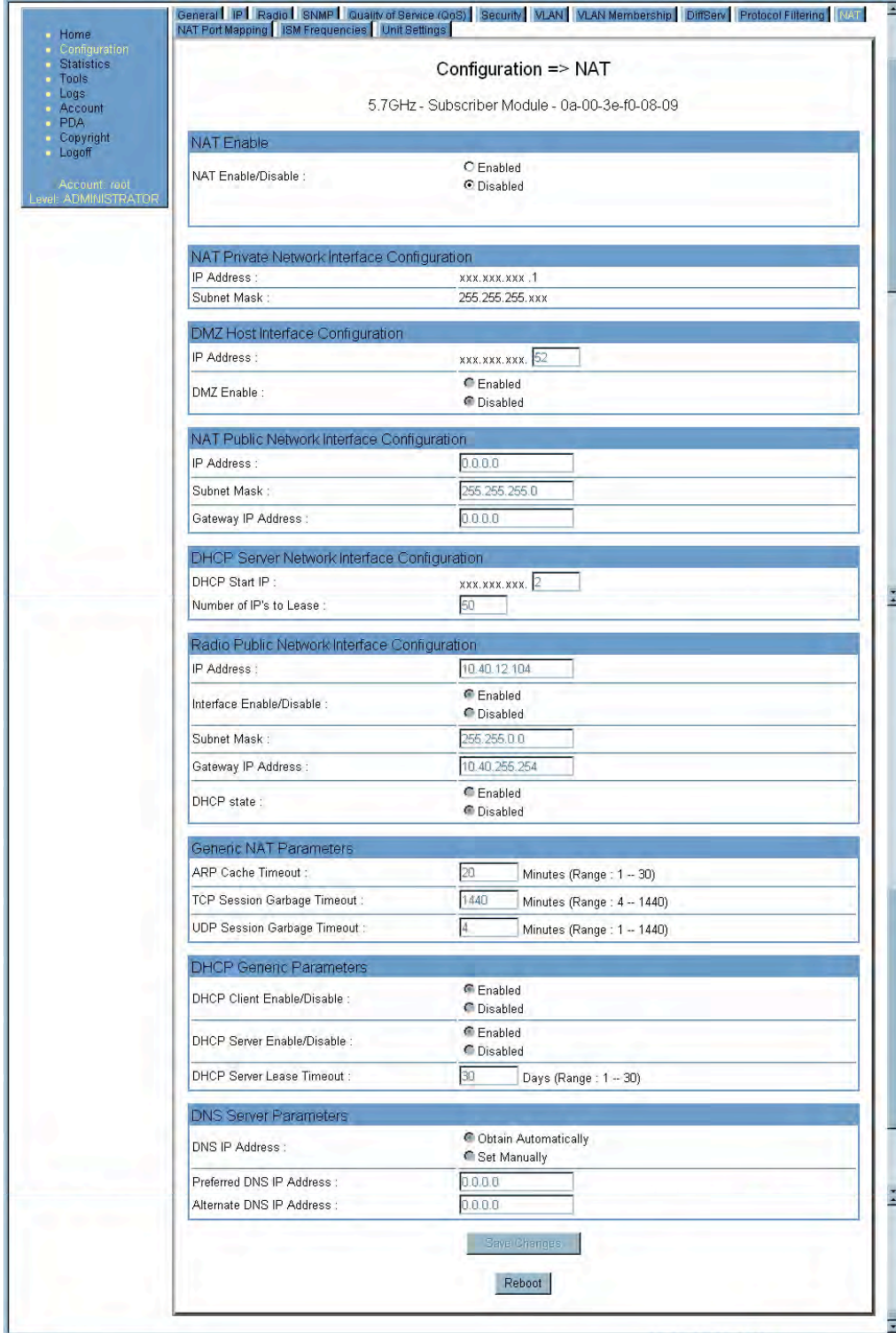


Figure 92: NAT tab of SM with NAT disabled, example

This implementation is illustrated in Figure 46 on Page 157. In the NAT tab of an SM with NAT disabled, you may set the following parameters.



**NAT Enable/Disable**

This parameter enables or disabled the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature for the SM. NAT isolates devices connected to the Ethernet/wired side of an SM from being seen directly from the wireless side of the SM. With NAT enabled, the SM has an IP address for transport traffic separate from its address for management, terminates transport traffic, and allows you to assign a range of IP addresses to devices that are connected to the Ethernet/wired side of the SM. For further information, see [Network Address Translation \(NAT\)](#) on Page 156 and [NAT and IP Tabs of the SM with NAT Enabled](#) on Page 268.

**NAT Private Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**NAT Private Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**DMZ Host Interface Configuration, IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**DMZ Enable**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

This field displays the IP address for the SM. DHCP Server *will not* automatically assign this address when NAT is disabled.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

This field displays the subnet mask for the SM. DHCP Server *will not* automatically assign this address when NAT is disabled.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

This field displays the gateway IP address for the SM. DHCP Server *will not* automatically assign this address when NAT is disabled.

**DHCP Start IP**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Number of IPs to Lease**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Interface Enable/Disable**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, DHCP State**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**ARP Cache Timeout**

If a router upstream has an ARP cache of longer duration (as some use 30 minutes), enter a value of longer duration than the router ARP cache. The default value of this field is 20 minutes.

**TCP Session Garbage Timeout**

Where a large network exists behind the SM, you can set this parameter to lower than the default value of 1440 minutes (24 hours). This action makes additional resources available for greater traffic than the default value accommodates.

**UDP Session Garbage Timeout**

You may adjust this parameter in the range of 1 to 1440 minutes, based on network performance. The default value of this parameter is 4 minutes.

**DHCP Client Enable/Disable**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**DHCP Server Enable/Disable**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**DHCP Server Lease Timeout**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**DNS IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Preferred DNS IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

**Alternate DNS IP Address**

This parameter is not configurable when NAT is disabled.

The NAT tab also contains the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

An example of the IP tab in an SM with NAT disabled is displayed in [Figure 93](#).

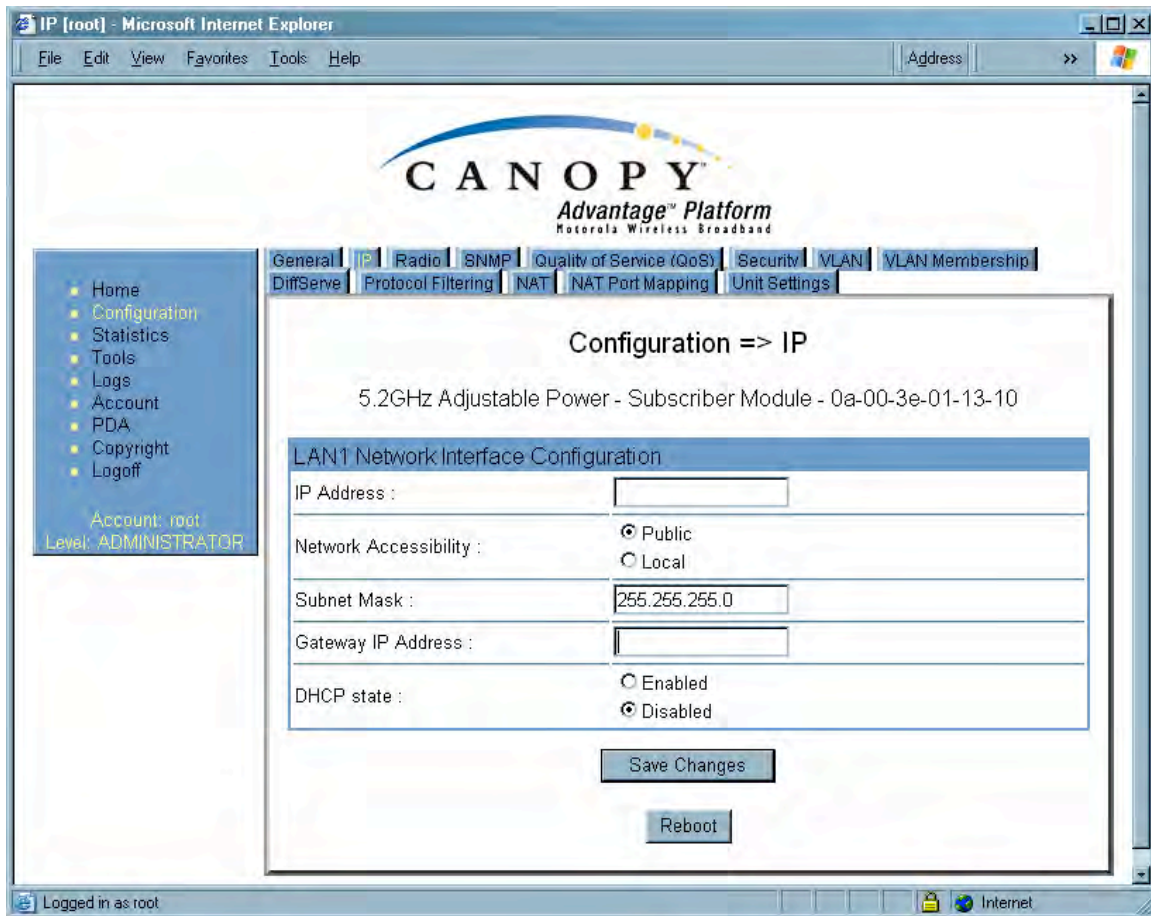


Figure 93: IP tab of SM with NAT disabled, example

This implementation is illustrated in [Figure 46](#) on [Page 157](#). In the IP tab of an SM with NAT disabled, you may set the following parameters.

#### LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, IP Address

Enter the *non-routable* IP address to associate with the Ethernet connection on this SM. (The default IP address from the factory is 169.254.1.1.) If you set and then forget this parameter, then you must both

1. physically access the module.
2. use an override plug to electronically access the module configuration parameters at 169.254.1.1. See [Overriding Forgotten IP Addresses or Passwords on AP, SM, or BH](#) on [Page 377](#).



#### RECOMMENDATION:

Note or print the IP settings from this page. Ensure that you can readily associate these IP settings both with the module and with the other data that you store about the module.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, Network Accessibility**

Specify whether the IP address of the SM should be visible to only a device connected to the SM by Ethernet (**Local**) or should be visible to the AP as well (**Public**).

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

Enter an appropriate subnet mask for the SM to communicate on the network. The default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0. See [Allocating Subnets](#) on Page 162.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

Enter the appropriate gateway for the SM to communicate with the network. The default gateway is 169.254.0.0.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, DHCP State**

If you select **Enabled**, the DHCP server automatically assigns the IP configuration (IP address, subnet mask, and gateway IP address) and the values of those individual parameters (above) are not used. The setting of this DHCP state parameter is also viewable, but not settable, in the Network Interface tab of the Home page.

In this tab, DHCP State is settable only if the **Network Accessibility** parameter in the IP tab is set to **Public**. This parameter is also settable in the NAT tab of the Configuration web page, but only when NAT is enabled.

The IP tab also contains the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.2.3 NAT and IP Tabs of the SM with NAT Enabled

An example of the NAT tab in an SM with NAT enabled is displayed in Figure 94.

**Figure 94: NAT tab of SM with NAT enabled, example**

In the NAT tab of an SM with NAT enabled, you may set the following parameters.



**NAT Enable/Disable**

This parameter enables or disabled the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature for the SM. NAT isolates devices connected to the Ethernet/wired side of an SM from being seen directly from the wireless side of the SM. With NAT enabled, the SM has an IP address for transport traffic separate from its address for management, terminates transport traffic, and allows you to assign a range of IP addresses to devices that are connected to the Ethernet/wired side of the SM. For further information, see [Network Address Translation \(NAT\)](#) on Page 156 and [NAT and IP Tabs of the SM with NAT Enabled](#) on Page 268.

**NAT Private Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

Assign an IP address for SM management through Ethernet access to the SM. Set only the first three bytes. The last byte is permanently set to 1. This address becomes the base for the range of DHCP-assigned addresses.

**NAT Private Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

Assign a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 or a more restrictive subnet mask. Set only the last byte of this subnet mask. Each of the first three bytes is permanently set to 255.

**DMZ Host Interface Configuration, IP Address**

If you will be enabling DMZ in the next parameter, set the last byte of the DMZ host IP address to use for this SM when DMZ is enabled. Only one such address is allowed. The first three bytes are identical to those of the NAT private IP address. Ensure that the device that should receive network traffic behind this SM is assigned this address. The system provides a warning if you enter an address within the range that DHCP can assign.

**DMZ Enable**

Either enable or disable DMZ for this SM. See [DMZ](#) on Page 156.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

This field displays the IP address of the SM. If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this address.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

This field displays the subnet mask of the SM. If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this subnet mask.

**NAT Public Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

This field displays the gateway IP address for the SM. If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this gateway IP address.

**DHCP Start IP**

If you will be enabling DHCP Server below, set the last byte of the starting IP address that the DHCP server will assign. The first three bytes are identical to those of the NAT private IP address.

**Number of IPs to Lease**

Enter how many IP addresses the DHCP server is allowed to assign. The default value is 50 addresses.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this address. Otherwise, assign the IP address for over-the-air management of the SM when the radio public interface is enabled in the next parameter.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Interface Enable/Disable**

If you want over-the-air management capability for the SM, select **Enabled**. If you want to limit management of the SM to its Ethernet interface, select **Disabled**.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this subnet mask. Otherwise, assign the subnet mask for over-the-air management of the SM when the radio public interface is enabled.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

If DHCP Client is enabled, then the DHCP server automatically assigns this gateway IP address. Otherwise, assign the gateway IP address for over-the-air management of the SM when the radio public network interface is enabled.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Note or print the IP settings from this page. Ensure that you can readily associate these IP settings both with the module and with the other data that you store about the module.

**Radio Public Network Interface Configuration, DHCP State**

If you select **Enabled**, the DHCP server automatically assigns the IP configuration (IP address, subnet mask, and gateway IP address) and the values of those individual parameters (above) are not used. The setting of this DHCP state parameter is also viewable, but not settable, in the Network Interface tab of the Home page.

**ARP Cache Timeout**

If a router upstream has an ARP cache of longer duration (as some use 30 minutes), enter a value of longer duration than the router ARP cache. The default value of this field is 20 minutes.

**TCP Session Garbage Timeout**

Where a large network exists behind the SM, you can set this parameter to lower than the default value of 1440 minutes (24 hours). This action makes additional resources available for greater traffic than the default value accommodates. The default value of this parameter is 120 minutes.

**UDP Session Garbage Timeout**

You may adjust this parameter in the range of 1 to 1440 minutes, based on network performance. The default value of this parameter is 4 minutes.

### DHCP Client Enable/Disable

Select either

- **Enabled** to allow the network DHCP server to assign IP addresses, subnet masks, and gateway IP addresses to devices that are attached to the SM.
- **Disabled** to
  - disable DHCP server assignment of this address.
  - enable the operator to assign this address.

The implementation of NAT with DHCP client is illustrated in [Figure 48](#) on Page 159. The implementation of NAT with DHCP client and DHCP server is illustrated in [Figure 47](#) on Page 158. The implementation of NAT without DHCP is illustrated in [Figure 50](#) on Page 161.

### DHCP Server Enable/Disable

Select either

- **Enabled** to
  - allow this SM to assign IP addresses, subnet masks, and gateway IP addresses to attached devices.
  - assign a start address for DHCP.
  - designate how many IP addresses may be temporarily used (leased).
- **Disabled** to disallow the SM to assign addresses to attached devices.

The implementation of NAT with DHCP server is illustrated in [Figure 49](#) on Page 50. The implementation of NAT with DHCP client and DHCP server is illustrated in [Figure 47](#) on Page 158. The implementation of NAT without DHCP is illustrated in [Figure 50](#) on Page 161.

### DHCP Server Lease Timeout

Based on network performance, enter the number of days between when the DHCP server assigns an IP address and when that address expires. The range of values for this parameter is 1 to 30 days. The default value is 30 days.

### DNS IP Address

Select either

- **Obtain Automatically** to allow the system to set the IP address of the DNS server.
- **Set Manually** to enable yourself to set both a preferred and an alternate DNS IP address.

### Preferred DNS IP Address

Enter the preferred DNS IP address to use when the **DNS IP Address** parameter is set to **Set Manually**.

### Alternate DNS IP Address

Enter the DNS IP address to use when the **DNS IP Address** parameter is set to **Set Manually** and no response is received from the preferred DNS IP address.

The NAT tab also contains the following buttons.

### Save Changes

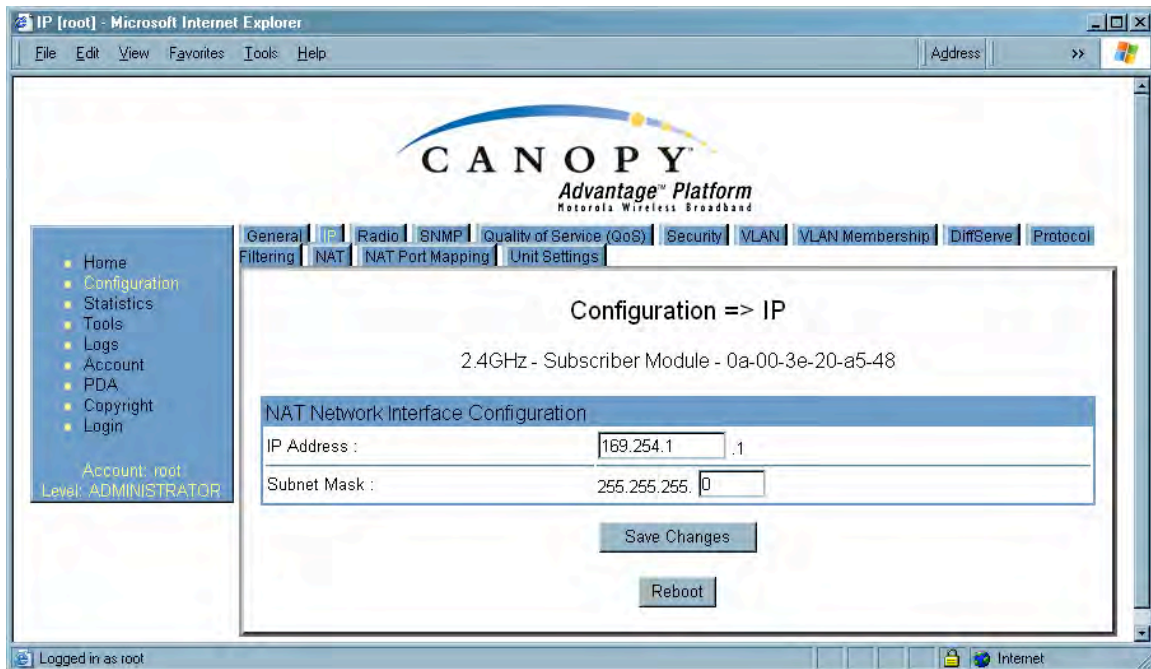
When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

### Reboot

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

An example of the IP tab in an SM with NAT enabled is displayed in [Figure 95](#).



**Figure 95: IP tab of SM with NAT enabled, example**

In the IP tab of an SM with NAT enabled, you may set the following parameters.

#### **NAT Network Interface Configuration, IP Address**

Assign an IP address for SM management through Ethernet access to the SM. Set only the first three bytes. The last byte is permanently set to 1. This address becomes the base for the range of DHCP-assigned addresses.

#### **NAT Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

Assign a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 or a more restrictive subnet mask. Set only the last byte of this subnet mask. Each of the first three bytes is permanently set to 255.

The IP tab also contains the following buttons.

#### **Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

## Reboot

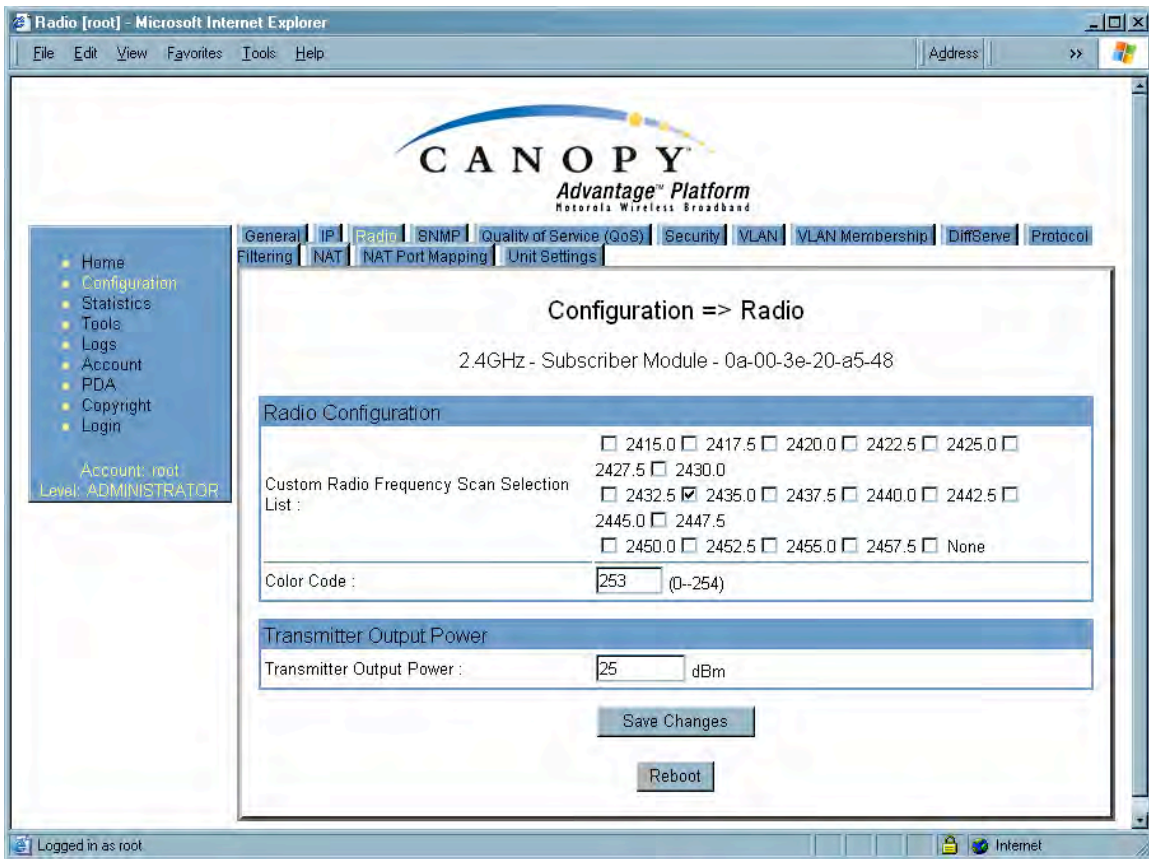
When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

An example of the IP tab in an SM with NAT enabled is displayed in [Figure 95](#).

### 18.2.4 Radio Tab of the SM

An example of the Radio tab in the SM is displayed in [Figure 96](#).



**Figure 96: Radio tab of SM, example**

In the Radio tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

#### Custom Radio Frequency Scan Selection List

Check any frequency that you want the SM to scan for AP transmissions. The frequency *band* of the SM affects what channels you should select.



**IMPORTANT!**

In the 2.4-GHz frequency band, the SM can register to an AP that transmits on a frequency 2.5 MHz higher than the frequency that the SM receiver locks when the scan terminates as successful. This establishes a poor-quality link. To prevent this, select frequencies that are at least 5 MHz apart.

In a 2.4-GHz SM, this parameter displays all available channels, but has only three recommended channels selected by default. See [2.4-GHz AP Cluster Recommended Channels](#) on Page 137.

In a 5.2- or 5.4-GHz SM, this parameter displays only ISM frequencies. In a 5.7-GHz SM, this parameter displays both ISM and U-NII frequencies. If you select all frequencies that are listed in this field (default selections), then the SM scans for a signal on any channel. If you select only one, then the SM limits the scan to that channel. Since the frequencies that this parameter offers for each of these two bands are 5 MHz apart, a scan of *all* channels does not risk establishment of a poor-quality link as in the 2.4-GHz band.

A list of channels in the band is provided in [Considering Frequency Band Alternatives](#) on Page 136.

(The selection labeled **Factory** requires a special software key file for implementation.)

**Color Code**

Color code allows you to force the SM to register to only a specific AP, even where the SM can communicate with multiple APs. For registration to occur, the color code of the SM and the AP *must* match. Specify a value from 0 to 254.

Color code is not a security feature. Instead, color code is a management feature, typically for assigning each sector a different color code. On all Canopy modules, the default setting for the color code value is 0. This value matches only the color code of 0 (*not* all 255 color codes).

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Note the color code that you enter. Ensure that you can readily associate this color code both with the module and with the other data that you store about the module.

**External Filters Delay**

This parameter is present in only 900-MHz modules and can have effect in only those that have interference mitigation filter(s). If this value is present, leave it set to **0**, regardless of whether the SM has an interference mitigation filter.

### Transmitter Output Power

Nations and regions may regulate transmitter output power. For example

- Both 900-MHz and 5.7-GHz modules are available as connectorized radios, which require the operator to adjust power to ensure regulatory compliance. In addition to setting the power in the 5.7-GHz connectorized module, the operator must set the antenna gain/cable loss such that the module can accurately report received power at the antenna.
- Legal maximum allowable transmitter output power and EIRP (Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power) in the 2.4-GHz frequency band varies by country and region. The output power of Series P9 2.4-GHz modules can be adjusted to meet these national or regional regulatory requirements.
- Countries and regions that permit the use of the 5.4-GHz frequency band (CEPT member states, for example), generally require equipment using the band to have adjustable power.

The professional installer of Canopy equipment has the responsibility to

- maintain awareness of applicable regulations.
- calculate the permissible transmitter output power for the module.
- confirm that the initial power setting is compliant with national or regional regulations.
- confirm that the power setting is compliant following any reset of the module to factory defaults.

For information on how to calculate the permissible transmitter output power to enter in this parameter, see [Adjusting Transmitter Output Power](#) on Page 326.

The Radio tab also contains the following buttons.

#### Save Changes

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

#### Reboot

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.2.5 SNMP Tab of the SM

An example of the SNMP tab in an SM is displayed in Figure 97.

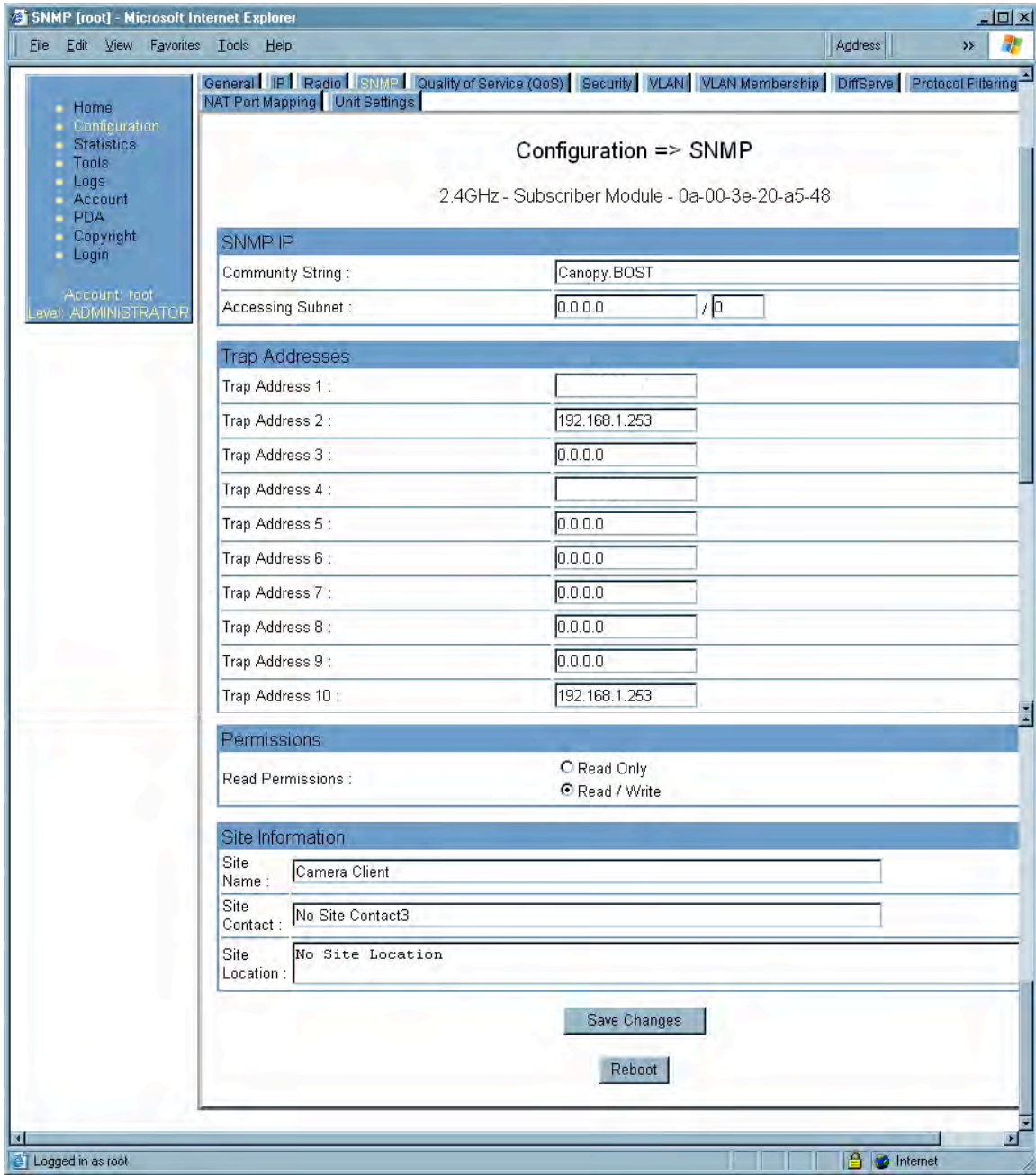


Figure 97: SNMP tab of SM, example

In the SNMP tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

#### Community String

Specify a control string that allows Prizm or an NMS (Network Management Station) to access MIB information about this SM. No spaces are allowed in this string. The default string is **Canopy**.

The **Community String** value is clear text and is readable by a packet monitor. Additional security derives from the configuration of the **Accessing Subnet**, **Trap Address**, and **Permission** parameters.

### Accessing Subnet

Specify the addresses that are allowed to send SNMP requests to this SM. Prizm or the NMS has an address that is among these addresses (this subnet). You must enter both

- The network IP address in the form xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
- The CIDR (Classless Interdomain Routing) prefix length in the form /xx

For example

- the /16 in 198.32.0.0/16 specifies a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 (the first 16 bits in the address range are identical among all members of the subnet).
- 192.168.102.0 specifies that any device whose IP address is in the range 192.168.102.0 to 192.168.102.254 can send SNMP requests to the SM, presuming that the device supplies the correct **Community String** value.

The default treatment is to allow all networks access (set to 0). For more information on CIDR, execute an Internet search on “Classless Interdomain Routing.”



#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

The subscriber can access the SM by changing the subscriber device to the accessing subnet. This hazard exists because the **Community String** and **Accessing Subnet** are both visible parameters. To avoid this hazard, configure the SM to filter (block) SNMP requests. See [Filtering Protocols and Ports](#) on Page 378.

### Trap Address 1 to 10

Specify ten or fewer IP addresses (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx) to which trap information should be sent. Trap information informs Prizm or an NMS that something has occurred. For example, trap information is sent

- after a reboot of the module.
- when Prizm or an NMS attempts to access agent information but either
  - supplied an inappropriate community string or SNMP version number.
  - is associated with a subnet to which access is disallowed.

### Read Permissions

Select **Read Only** if you wish to disallow Prizm or NMS SNMP access to configurable parameters and read-only fields of the SM.

### Site Name

Specify a string to associate with the physical module. This parameter is written into the *sysName* SNMP MIB-II object and can be polled by Prizm or an NMS. The buffer size for this field is 128 characters.

**Site Contact**

Enter contact information for the module administrator. This parameter is written into the *sysContact* SNMP MIB-II object and can be polled by Prizm or an NMS. The buffer size for this field is 128 characters.

**Site Location**

Enter information about the physical location of the module. This parameter is written into the *sysLocation* SNMP MIB-II object and can be polled by Prizm or an NMS. The buffer size for this field is 128 characters.

The SNMP tab also provides the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on the Configuration page are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

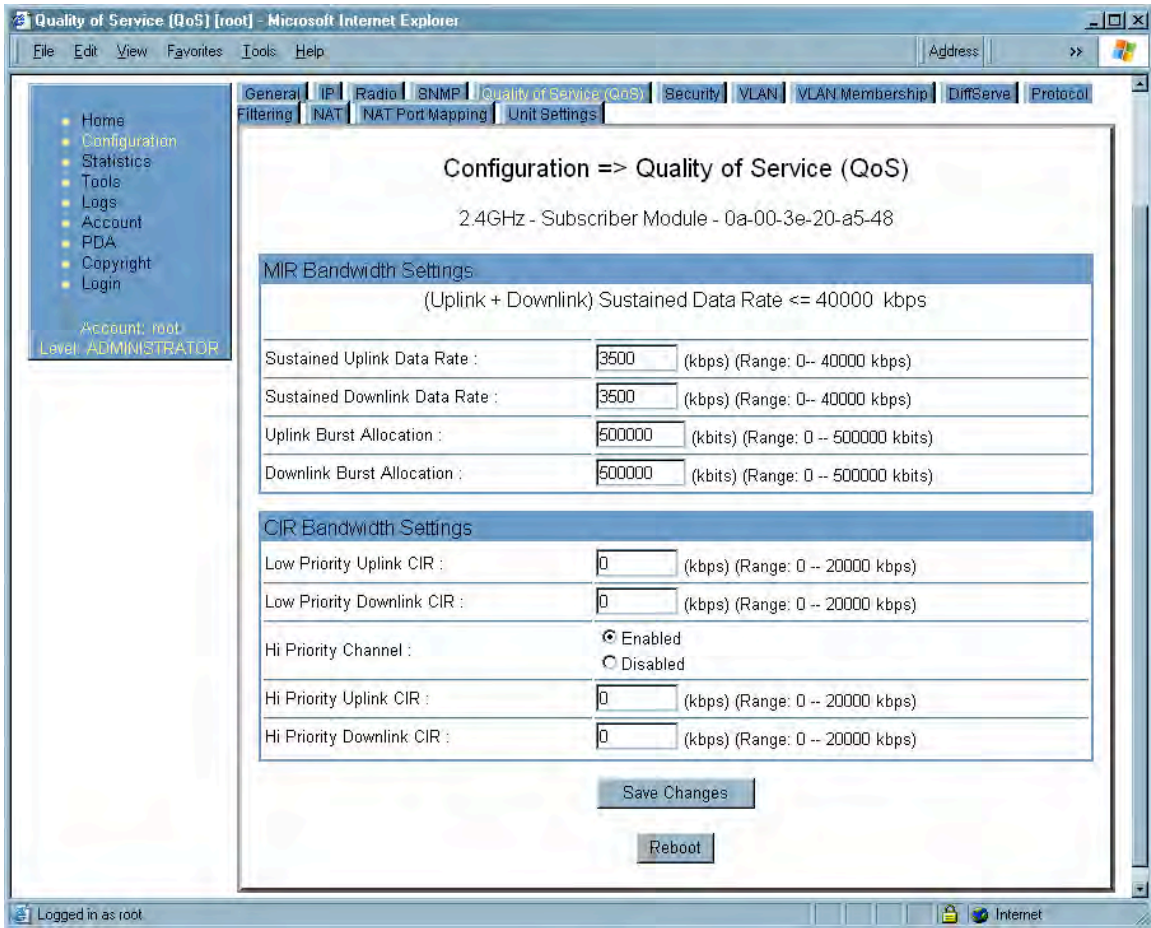
**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

## 18.2.6 Quality of Service (QoS) Tab of the SM

An example of the Quality of Service (QoS) tab in the SM is displayed in [Figure 98](#).



**Figure 98: Quality of Service (QoS) tab of SM, example**

In the Quality of Service (QoS) tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

### Sustained Uplink Data Rate

Specify the rate that this SM is replenished with credits for transmission. This default imposes no restriction on the uplink. See

- [Maximum Information Rate \(MIR\) Parameters](#) on Page 85
- [Interaction of Burst Allocation and Sustained Data Rate Settings](#) on Page 88
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

### Sustained Downlink Data Rate

Specify the rate at which the AP should be replenished with credits (tokens) for transmission to this SM. This default imposes no restriction on the uplink. See

- [Maximum Information Rate \(MIR\) Parameters](#) on Page 85
- [Interaction of Burst Allocation and Sustained Data Rate Settings](#) on Page 88
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.



**Uplink Burst Allocation**

Specify the maximum amount of data to allow this SM to transmit before being recharged at the **Sustained Uplink Data Rate** with credits to transmit more. See

- [Maximum Information Rate \(MIR\) Parameters](#) on Page 85
- [Interaction of Burst Allocation and Sustained Data Rate Settings](#) on Page 88
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Downlink Burst Allocation**

Specify the maximum amount of data to allow the AP to transmit to this SM before the AP is replenished at the **Sustained Downlink Data Rate** with transmission credits. See

- [Maximum Information Rate \(MIR\) Parameters](#) on Page 85
- [Interaction of Burst Allocation and Sustained Data Rate Settings](#) on Page 88
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Low Priority Uplink CIR**

See

- [Committed Information Rate](#) on Page 87
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Low Priority Downlink CIR**

See

- [Committed Information Rate](#) on Page 87
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Hi Priority Channel**

See

- [High-priority Bandwidth](#) on Page 88
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Hi Priority Uplink CIR**

See

- [High-priority Bandwidth](#) on Page 88
- [Committed Information Rate](#) on Page 87
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

**Hi Priority Downlink CIR**

See

- [High-priority Bandwidth](#) on Page 88

- [Committed Information Rate](#) on Page 87
- [Setting the Configuration Source](#) on Page 292.

The Quality of Service (QoS) tab also provides the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made in this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.2.7 Security Tab of the SM

An example of the Security tab in an SM is displayed in Figure 99.

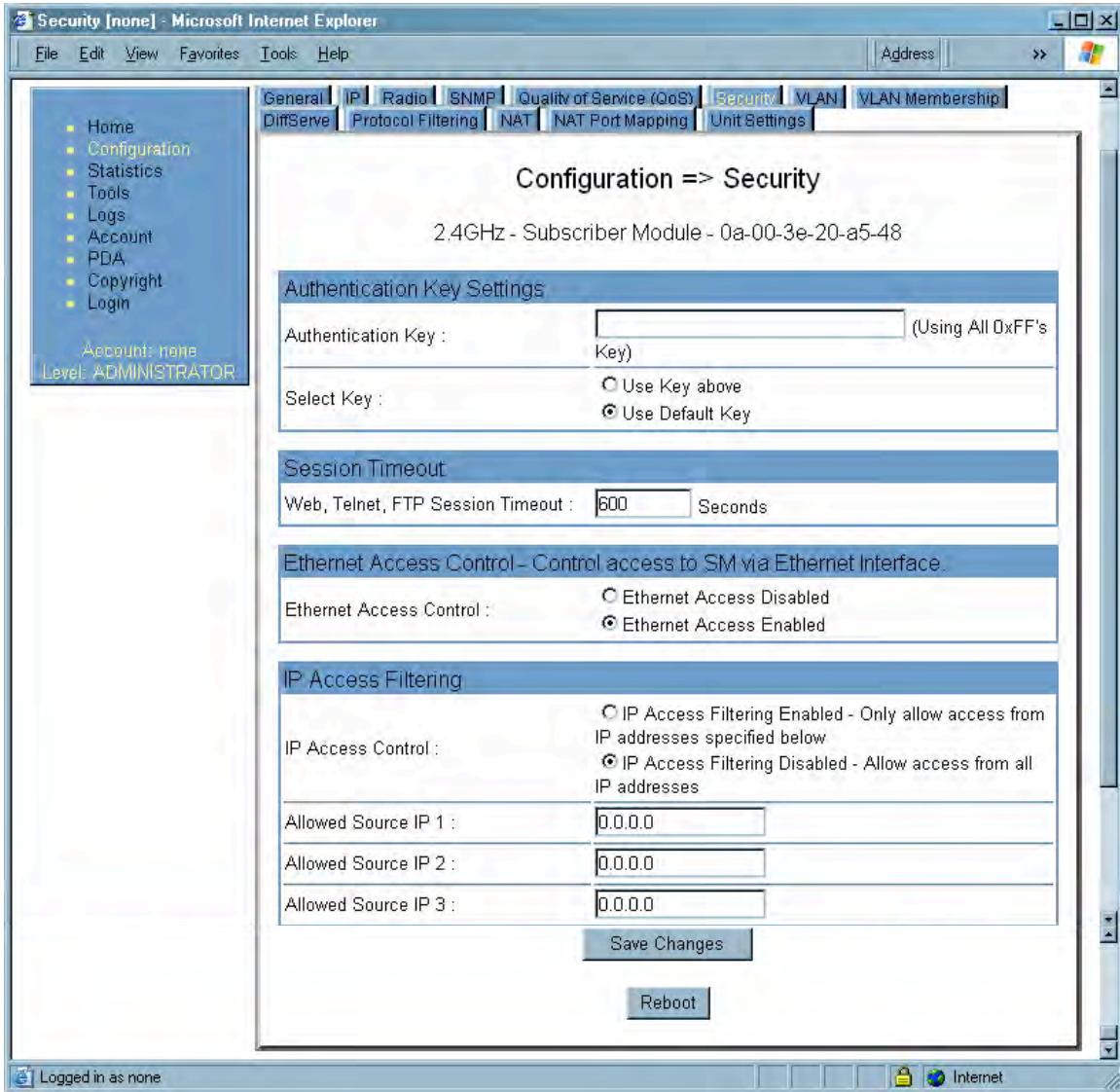


Figure 99: Security tab of SM, example

In the Security tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

### Authentication Key

Only if the AP to which this SM will register requires authentication, specify the key that the SM should use when authenticating. For alpha characters in this hex key, use only upper case.

### Select Key

The **Use Default Key** selection specifies the predetermined key for authentication in BAM or Prizm. See [Authentication Manager Capability](#) on Page 385.

The **Use Key above** selection specifies the 32-digit hexadecimal key that is permanently stored on both the SM and the BAM or Prizm database.



#### NOTE:

The SM and BAM or Prizm pad the key of any length by the addition of leading zeroes, and if the entered keys match, authentication attempts succeed. However, Canopy recommends that you enter 32 characters to achieve the maximal security from this feature.

### Web, Telnet, FTP Session Timeout

Enter the expiry in seconds for remote management sessions via HTTP, telnet, or ftp access to the SM.

### Ethernet Access Control

If you want to prevent any device that is connected to the Ethernet port of the SM from accessing the management interface of the SM, select **Ethernet Access Disabled**. This selection disables access through this port to via http (the GUI), SNMP, telnet, ftp, and tftp. With this selection, management access is available through only the RF interface via either an IP address (if **Network Accessibility** is set to **Public** on the SM) or the Session Status or Remote Subscribers tab of the AP.



#### NOTE:

This setting does not prevent a device connected to the Ethernet port from accessing the management interface of *other SMs* in the network. To prevent this, use the **IP Access Filtering Enabled** selection in the **IP Access Control** parameter of the SMs in the network. See **IP Access Control** below.

If you want to allow management access through the Ethernet port, select **Ethernet Access Enabled**. This is the factory default setting for this parameter.

### IP Access Control

You can permit access to the SM from any IP address (**IP Access Filtering Disabled**) or limit it to access from only one, two, or three IP addresses that you specify (**IP Access Filtering Enabled**). If you select **IP Access Filtering Enabled**, then you must populate at least one of the three **Allowed Source IP** parameters or have no access permitted from any IP address, including access and management by Prizm.

### Allowed Source IP 1 to 3

If you selected **IP Access Filtering Enabled** for the **IP Access Control** parameter, then you must populate at least one of the three **Allowed Source IP** parameters or have no access permitted to the SM from any IP address. You may populate as many as all three.

If you selected **IP Access Filtering Disabled** for the **IP Access Control** parameter, then no entries in this parameter are read, and access from all IP addresses is permitted.

The Security tab of the SM also provides the following buttons.

### Save Changes

When you click this button, any changes that you made on this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

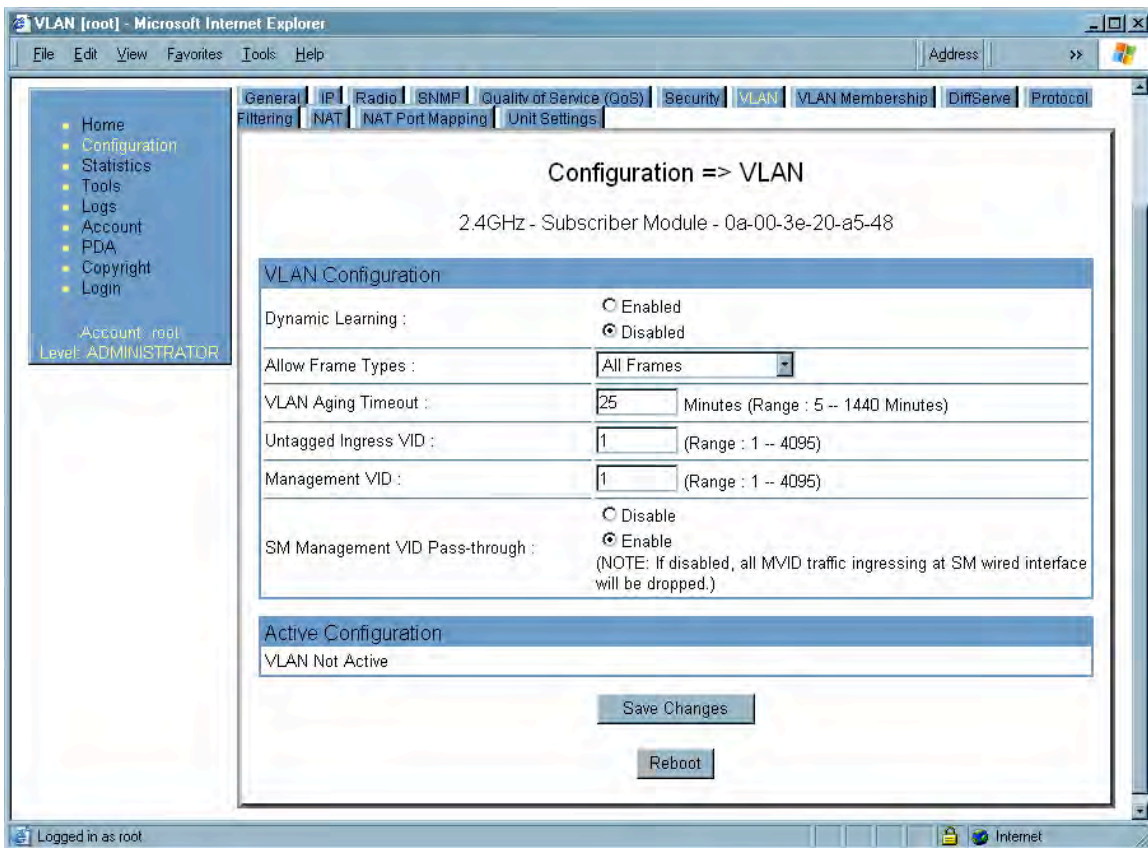
### Reboot

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

## 18.2.8 VLAN Tab of the SM

An example of the VLAN tab in an SM is displayed in [Figure 100](#).



**Figure 100: VLAN tab of SM, example**

In the VLAN tab of an SM, you may set the following parameters.

### Dynamic Learning

Specify whether the SM should (**Enable**) or should not (**Disable**) add the VIDs of upstream frames (that enter the SM through the wired Ethernet interface) to the VID table. The default value is **Enable**.

### Allow Frame Types

Select the type of arriving frames that the SM should tag, using the VID that is stored in the **Untagged Ingress VID** parameter. The default value is **All Frames**.

### VLAN Aging Timeout

Specify how long the SM should keep dynamically learned VIDs. The range of values is 5 to 1440 (minutes). The default value is **25** (minutes).



**NOTE:**

VIDs that you enter for the **Untagged Ingress VID** and **Management VID** parameters do not time out.

### Untagged Ingress VID

Enter the VID that the SM(s) should use to tag frames that arrive at the SM(s) untagged. The range of values is 1 to 4095. The default value is **1**.

### Management VID

Enter the VID that the SM should share with the AP. The range of values is 1 to 4095. The default value is **1**.

### SM Management VID Pass-through

Specify whether to allow the SM (**Enable**) or the AP (**Disable**) to control the VLAN settings of this SM. The default value is **Enable**.

The VLAN tab also provides the following buttons.

### Save Changes

When you click this button, any changes that you made on this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

### Reboot

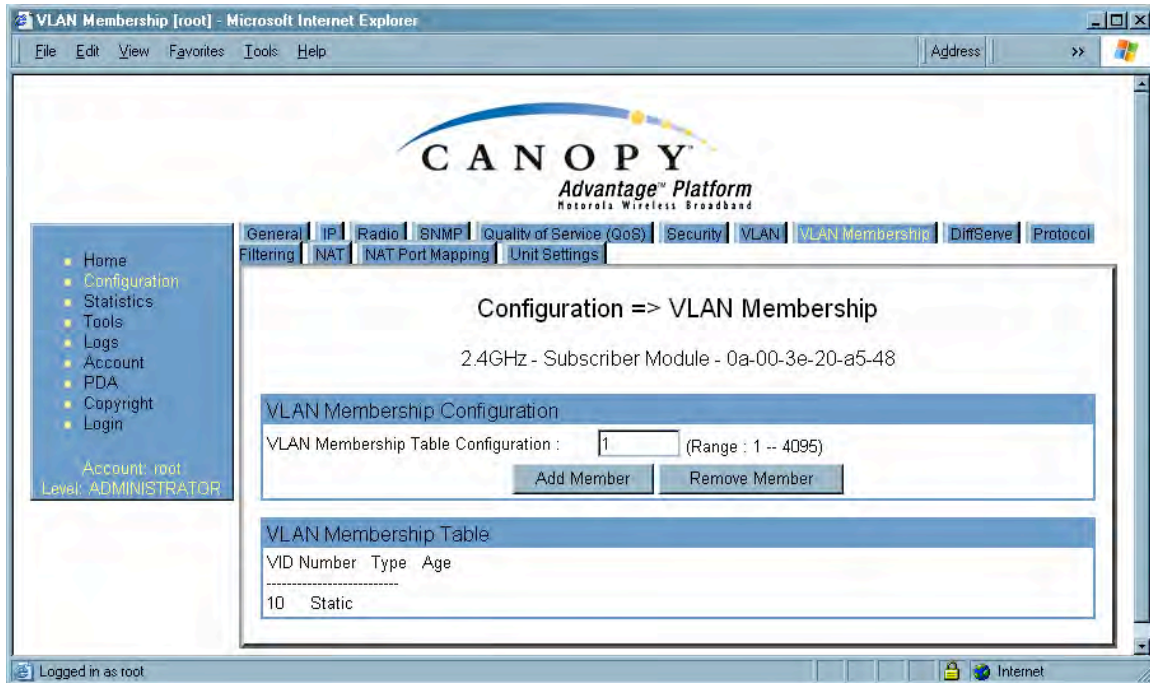
When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.



## 18.2.9 VLAN Membership Tab of the SM

An example of the VLAN Membership tab in an SM is displayed in [Figure 101](#).



**Figure 101: VLAN Membership tab of SM, example**

In the VLAN Membership tab, you may set the following parameter.

### VLAN Membership Table Configuration

For each VLAN in which you want the AP to be a member, enter the VLAN ID and then click the **Add Member** button. Similarly, for any VLAN in which you want the AP to no longer be a member, enter the VLAN ID and then click the **Remove Member** button.

### 18.2.10 DiffServe Tab of the SM

An example of the DiffServe tab in an SM is displayed in Figure 102.

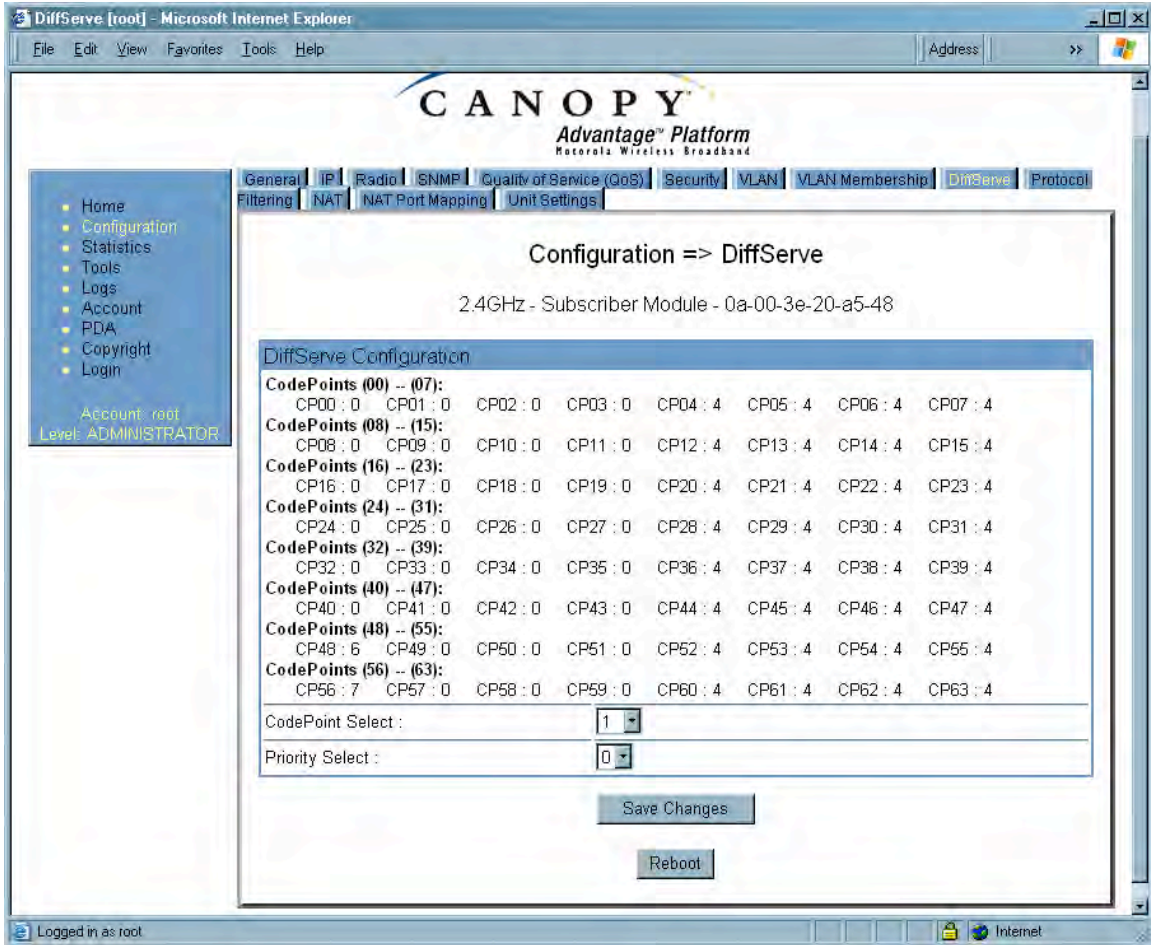


Figure 102: DiffServe tab of SM, example

In the DiffServe tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

**CodePoint 1  
through  
CodePoint 47**

The default priority value for each settable CodePoint is shown in [Figure 119](#). Priorities of 0 through 3 map to the low-priority channel; 4 through 7 to the high-priority channel. The mappings are the same as 802.1p VLAN priorities.

Consistent with RFC 2474

**CodePoint 49  
through  
CodePoint 55**

- **CodePoint 0** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **0** (low-priority channel).
- **CodePoint 48** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **6** (high-priority channel).
- **CodePoint 56** is predefined to a fixed priority value of **7** (high-priority channel).

**CodePoint 57  
through  
CodePoint 63**

You cannot change any of these three fixed priority values. Among the settable parameters, the priority values (and therefore the handling of packets in the high- or low-priority channel) are set in the AP for all downlinks within the sector and in the SM for each uplink. See [DSCP Field](#) on Page [89](#).

The DiffServe tab of the SM also provides the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on this tab are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.2.11 Protocol Filtering Tab of the SM

An example of the Protocol Filtering tab in an SM is displayed in [Figure 103](#).



**Figure 103: Protocol Filtering tab of SM, example**

In the Protocol Filtering tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

#### Packet Filter Types

For any box selected, the Protocol and Port Filtering feature blocks the associated protocol type. Examples are provided in [Protocol and Port Filtering with NAT Disabled](#) on [Page 378](#).

To filter packets in any of the user-defined ports, you must do all of the following:

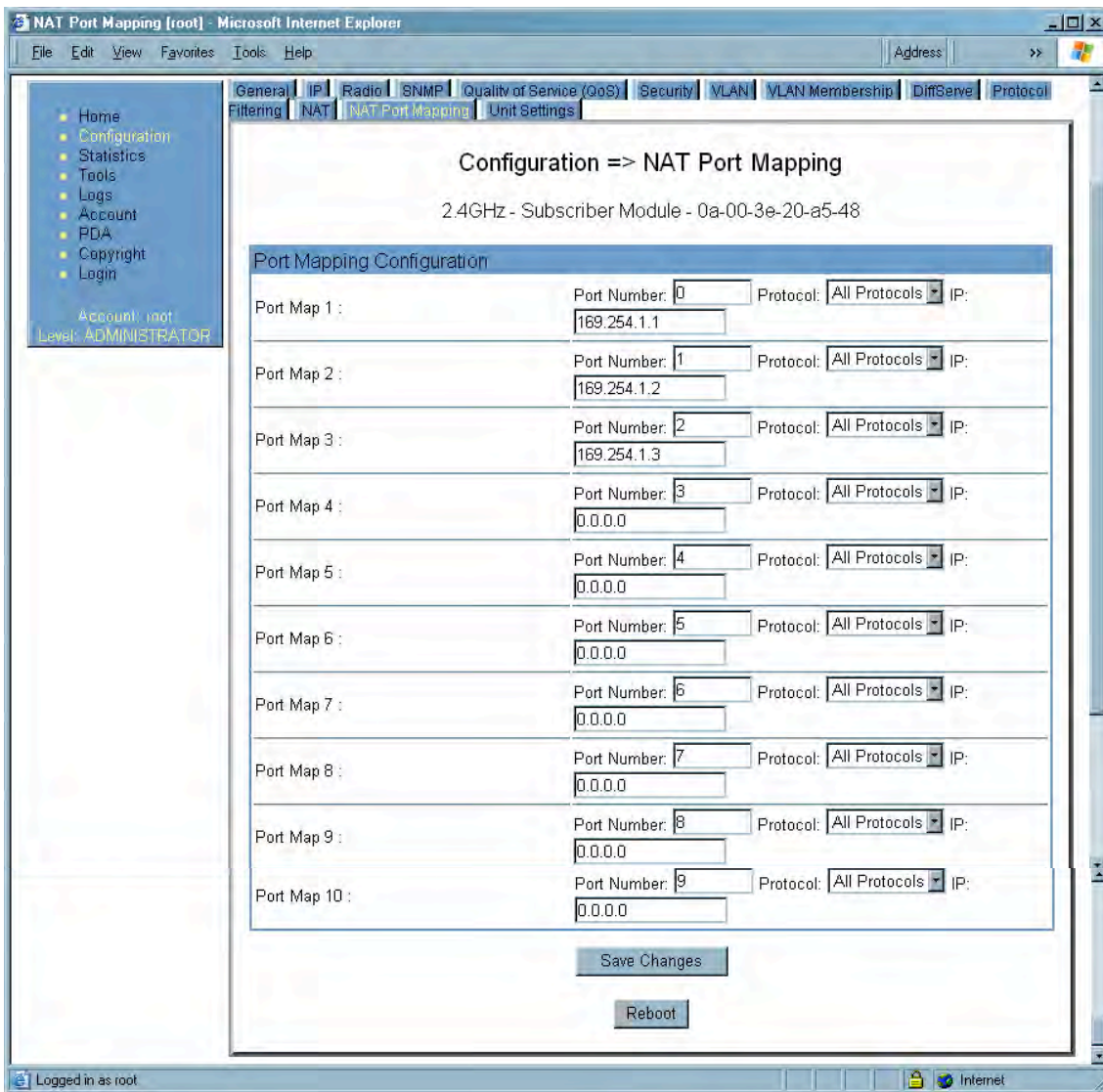
- Check the box for **User Defined Port *n* (See Below)** in the **Packet Filter Types** section of this tab.
- In the **User Defined Port Filtering Configuration** section of this tab, both
  - provide a port number at **Port #*n***.
  - check **TCP, UDP**, or both.

**User Defined Port Filtering Configuration**

You can specify ports for which to block subscriber access, regardless of whether NAT is enabled. For more information, see [Filtering Protocols and Ports](#) on Page 378.

**18.2.12 NAT Port Mapping Tab of the SM**

An example of the NAT Port Mapping tab in an SM is displayed in [Figure 104](#).



**Figure 104: NAT Port Mapping tab of SM, example**

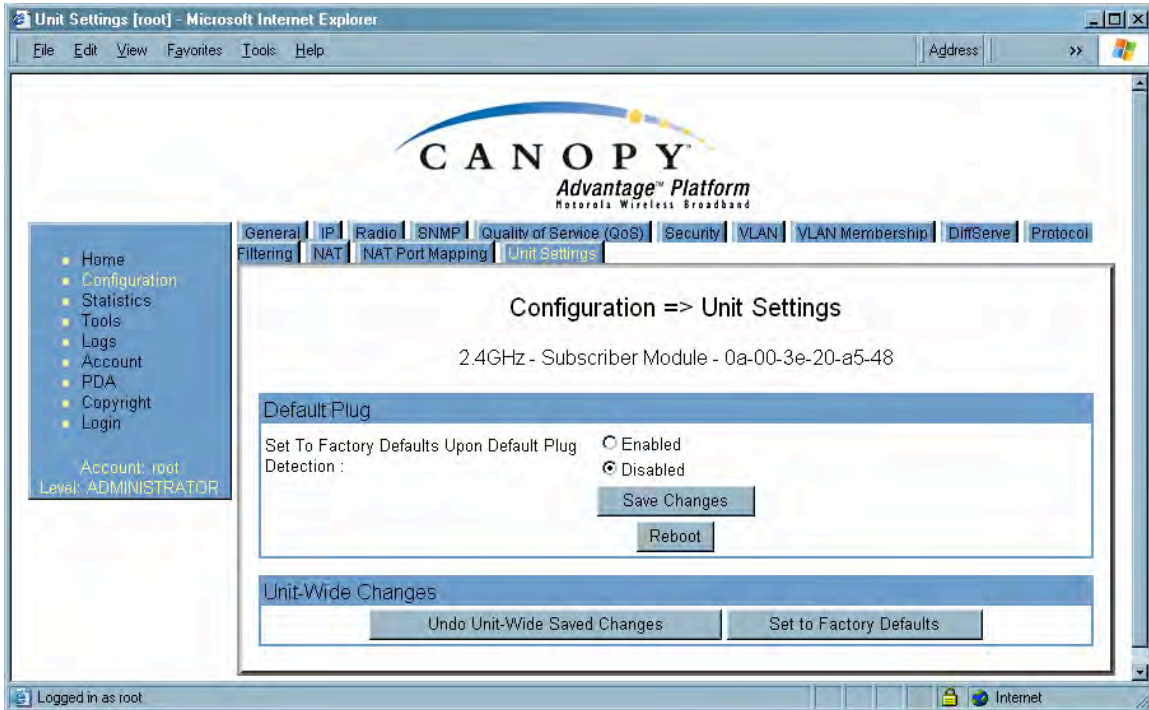


In the NAT Port Mapping tab of the SM, you may set the following parameters.

### Port Map 1 to 10

## 18.2.13 Unit Settings Tab of the SM

An example of the Unit Settings tab in an SM is displayed in [Figure 105](#).



**Figure 105: Unit Settings tab of SM, example**

The Unit Settings tab of the SM contains an option for how the SM should react when it detects a connected override plug. You may set this option as follows.

### Set to Factory Defaults Upon Default Plug Detection

If **Enabled** is checked, then an override/default plug functions as a default plug. When the module is rebooted with the plug inserted, it can be accessed at the IP address 169.254.1.1 and no password, and all parameter values are reset to defaults. A subscriber, technician, or other person who gains physical access to the module and uses an override/default plug *cannot* see or learn the settings that were previously configured in it. When the module is later rebooted with no plug inserted, the module uses the new values for any parameters that were changed and the default values for any that were not.

If **Disabled** is checked, then an override/default plug functions as an override plug. When the module is rebooted with the plug inserted, it can be accessed at the IP address 169.254.1.1 and no password, and all previously configured parameter values remain and are displayed. A subscriber, technician, or other person who gains physical access to the module and uses an override/default plug *can* see and learn the settings. When the module is later rebooted with no plug inserted, the module uses the new values for any parameters that were changed and the previous values for any that were not.



See [Overriding Forgotten IP Addresses or Passwords on AP, SM, or BH](#) on Page 375.

The Unit Settings tab also contains the following buttons.

#### **Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on all tabs are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

#### **Undo Unit-Wide Saved Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made in any tab but did not commit by a reboot of the module are undone.

#### **Set to Factory Defaults**

When you click this button, *all configurable parameters on all tabs* are reset to the factory settings.

#### **Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### **18.3 SETTING THE CONFIGURATION SOURCE**

The AP includes a **Configuration Source** parameter, which sets where SMs that register to the AP are controlled for MIR, VLAN, the high-priority channel, and CIR as follows.

The **Configuration Source** parameter affects the source of

- all MIR settings:
  - **Sustained Uplink Data Rate**
  - **Uplink Burst Allocation**
  - **Sustained Downlink Data Rate**
  - **Downlink Burst Allocation**
- all SM VLAN settings:
  - **Dynamic Learning**
  - **Allow Only Tagged Frames**
  - **VLAN Ageing Timeout**
  - **Untagged Ingress VID**
  - **Management VID**
  - **VLAN Membership**
- the **Hi Priority Channel** setting
- all CIR settings
  - **Low Priority Uplink CIR**
  - **Low Priority Downlink CIR**
  - **Hi Priority Uplink CIR**
  - **Hi Priority Downlink CIR**

Most operators whose plans are typical should consult [Table 49](#).

**Table 49: Recommended combined settings for typical operations**

Most operators who use...	should set this parameter...	in this web page...	of this module...	to...
none	<b>Authentication Mode</b>	Configuration> Security	AP	<b>Authentication Disabled</b>
	<b>Configuration Source</b>	Configuration> General	AP	<b>SM</b>
BAM Release 2.0 (Consider upgrading to Prizm)	<b>Authentication Mode</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>Authentication Required</b>
	<b>Configuration Source</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>BAM+SM</b>
BAM Release 2.1 (Consider upgrading to Prizm)	<b>Authentication Mode</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>Authentication Required</b>
	<b>Configuration Source</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>BAM</b>
Prizm Release 2.0 and 2.1 (being used for BAM functionality)	<b>Authentication Mode</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>Authentication Required</b>
	<b>Configuration Source</b>	Configuration	AP	<b>BAM</b>

Operators whose plans are atypical should consider the results that are described in [Table 50](#) and [Table 51](#). For any SM whose **Authentication Mode** parameter is set to **Authentication Required**, the listed settings are derived as shown in [Table 50](#).

**Table 50: Where feature values are obtained for an SM with authentication required**

Configuration Source Setting in the AP	Values are obtained from			
	MIR Values	VLAN Values	High Priority Channel State	CIR Values
BAM	BAM	BAM	BAM	BAM
SM	SM	SM	SM	SM
BAM+SM	BAM	BAM, then SM	BAM, then SM	BAM, then SM

**NOTES:**  
HPC represents the **Hi Priority Channel** (enable or disable).  
Where *BAM, then SM* is the indication, parameters for which BAM does not send values are obtained from the SM. This is the case where the BAM server is operating on a BAM release that did not support the feature. This is also the case where the feature enable/disable flag in BAM is set to disabled. The values are those previously set or, if none ever were, then the default values.  
Where *BAM* is the indication, values in the SM are disregarded.  
Where *SM* is the indication, values that BAM sends for the SM are disregarded.  
The high-priority channel is unavailable to Series P7 and P8 SMs that run Canopy Release 8.

For any SM whose **Authentication Mode** parameter is *not* set to **Authentication Required**, the listed settings are derived as shown in [Table 51](#).

**Table 51: Where feature values are obtained for an SM with authentication disabled**

Configuration Source Setting in the AP	Values are obtained from			
	MIR Values	VLAN Values	High Priority Channel State	CIR Values
BAM	AP	AP	AP	AP
SM	SM	SM	SM	SM
BAM+SM	SM	SM	SM	SM

BAM Release 2.0 sends only MIR values. BAM Release 2.1 and Prizm Release 2.0 and 2.1 send VLAN and high-priority channel values as well.

For the case where the **Configuration Source** parameter in the AP is set to **BAM**, the SM stores a value for the **Dynamic Learning** VLAN parameter that differs from its factory default. When Prizm does not send VLAN values (because **VLAN Enable** is set to **No** in Prizm), the SM

- uses this stored **Disable** value for **Dynamic Learning**.
- shows the following in the VLAN Configuration web page:
  - *either* **Enable** or **Disable** as the value of the **Dynamic Learning** parameter.
  - **Allow Learning : No** under **Active Configuration**.

For the case where the **Configuration Source** parameter in the AP is set to **BAM+SM**, and Prizm does not send VLAN values, the SM

- uses the configured value in the SM for **Dynamic Learning**. If the SM is set to factory defaults, then this value is **Enable**.
- shows under **Active Configuration** the result of the configured value in the SM. For example, if the SM is set to factory defaults, then the VLAN Configuration page shows **Allow Learning : Yes**.

This selection (**BAM+SM**) is *not* recommended where Prizm manages the VLAN feature in SMs.

## 18.4 CONFIGURING A BH TIMING MASTER FOR THE DESTINATION



**NOTE:**

The OFDM Series BHs are described in their own dedicated user guides. See [Products Not Covered by This User Guide](#) on Page 34.

If an ADMINISTRATOR-level password has been set in the BHM, you must log into the module before you can configure its parameters. See [Managing Module Access by Passwords](#) on Page 373.

### 18.4.1 General Tab of the BHM

An example of the General tab in a BHM is displayed in Figure 106.

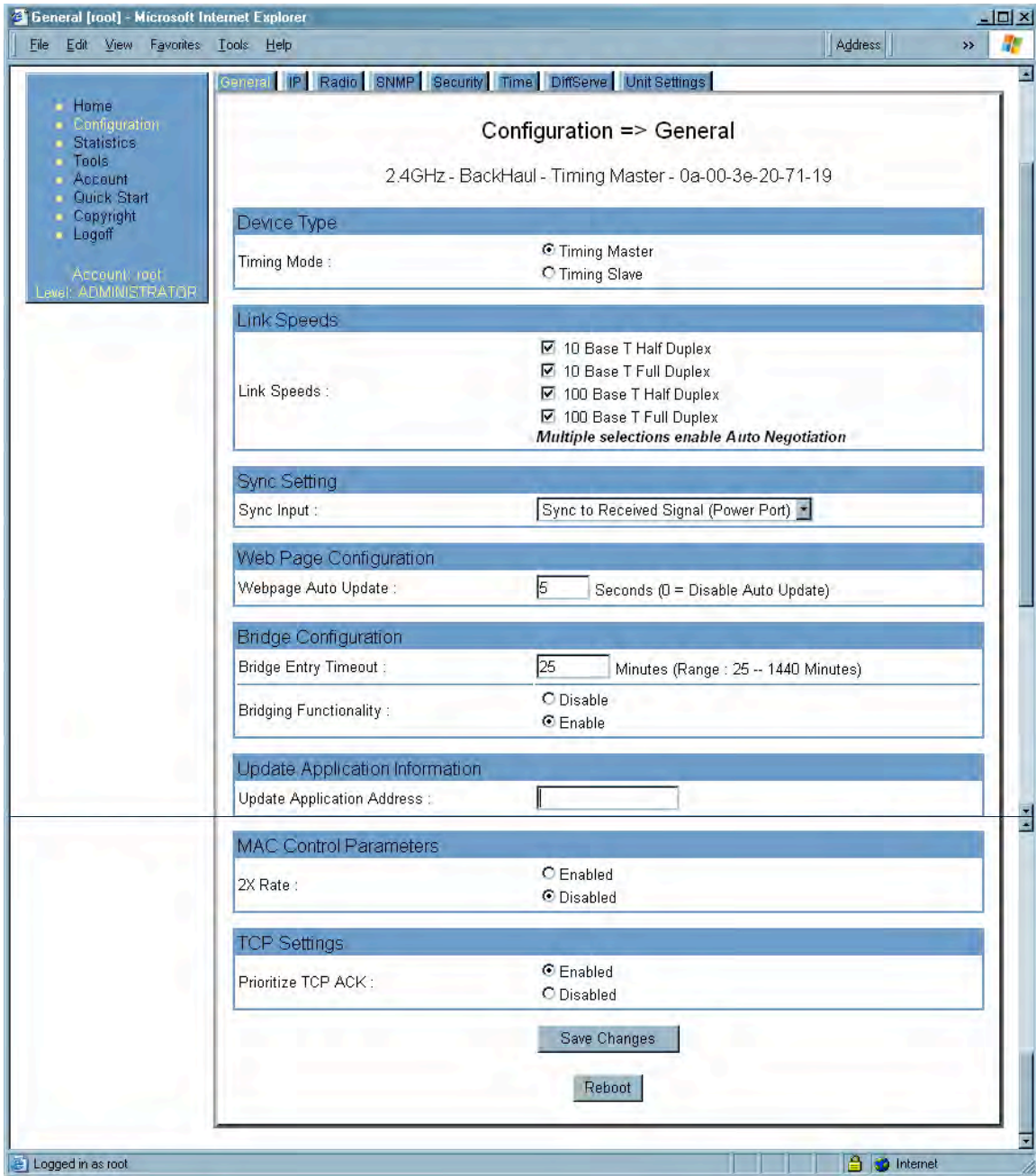


Figure 106: General tab of BHM, example

In the General tab of the BHM, you may set the following parameters.

### Timing Mode

Select **Timing Master**. This BH will provide sync for the link. Whenever you toggle this parameter to Timing Master from Timing Slave, you should also do the following:

1. Make no other changes in this or any other interface page.
2. Save this change of timing mode.
3. Reboot the BH.

*RESULT:* The set of interface web pages that is unique to a BHM is made available.

### Link Speeds

Specify the type of link speed for the Ethernet connection. The default for this parameter is that all speeds are selected. The recommended setting is a single speed selection for all APs, BHs, and SMs in the operator network.

### Sync Input

Specify the type of synchronization for this BH timing master to use.

- Select **Sync to Received Signal (Power Port)** to set this BHM to receive sync from a connected CMMmicro.
- Select **Sync to Received Signal (Timing Port)** to set this BHM to receive sync from a connected CMM2, an AP in the cluster, an SM, or a BH timing slave.
- Select **Generate Sync Signal** where the BHM does not receive sync, and no AP or other BHM is active within the link range.

### Webpage Auto Update

Enter the frequency (in seconds) for the web browser to automatically refresh the web-based interface. The default setting is 0. The 0 setting causes the web-based interface to never be automatically refreshed.

### Bridge Entry Timeout

Specify the appropriate bridge timeout for correct network operation with the existing network infrastructure. The Bridge Entry Timeout should be a longer period than the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache timeout of the router that feeds the network.



#### **CAUTION!**

An inappropriately low Bridge Entry Timeout setting may lead to temporary loss of communication with some end users.

### Bridging Functionality

Select whether you want bridge table filtering active (**Enable**) or not (**Disable**) on this BHM. Selecting **Disable** allows you to use redundant BHs without causing network addressing problems. Through a spanning tree protocol, this reduces the convergence time from 25 minutes to mere seconds. However, you should disable bridge table filtering as only a deliberate part of your overall network design. Otherwise, disabling it allows unwanted traffic across the wireless interface.

**Update Application Address**

For capabilities in future software releases, you can enter the address of the server to access for software updates on this BHM.

**2X Rate**

See [2X Operation](#) on Page 91.

**Prioritize TCP ACK**

To reduce the likelihood of TCP acknowledgement packets being dropped, set this parameter to Enabled. This can improve throughput that the end user perceives during transient periods of congestion on the link that is carrying acknowledgements. See [AP-SM Links](#) on Page 99.

The General tab of the BHM also provides the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on the Configuration page are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

**Reboot**

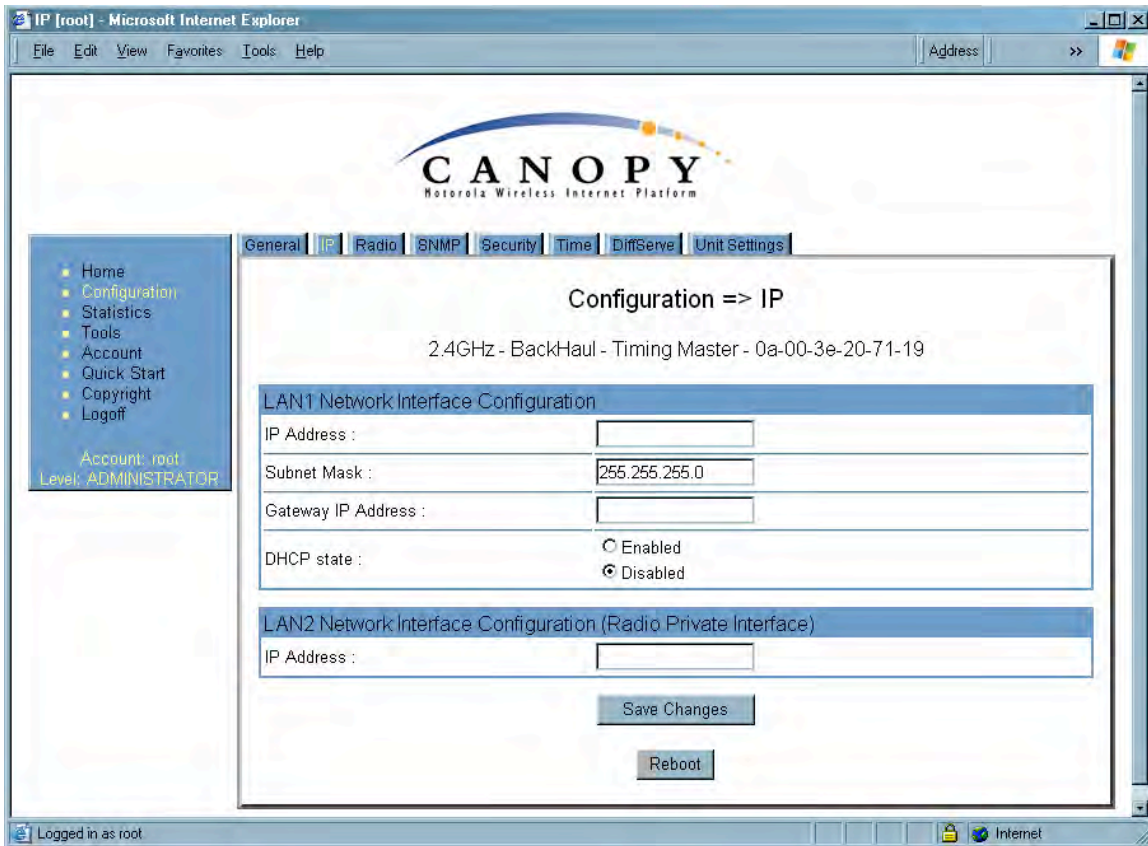
When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.



## 18.4.2 IP Tab of the BHM

An example of an IP tab in a BHM is displayed in [Figure 107](#).



**Figure 107: IP tab of BHM, example**

You may set the following IP Configuration page parameters.

### LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, IP Address

Enter the *non-routable* IP address to be associated with the Ethernet connection on this module. (The default IP address from the factory is 169.254.1.1.) If you set and then forget this parameter, then you must both

1. physically access the module.
2. use an override plug to electronically access the module configuration parameters at 169.254.1.1. See [Overriding Forgotten IP Addresses or Passwords on AP, SM, or BH on Page 377](#).



#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Note or print the IP settings from this page. Ensure that you can readily associate these IP settings both with the module and with the other data that you store about the module.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, Subnet Mask**

Enter an appropriate subnet mask for the BHM to communicate on the network. The default subnet mask is 255.255.0.0. See [Allocating Subnets](#) on Page 162.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, Gateway IP Address**

Enter the appropriate gateway for the BHM to communicate with the network. The default gateway is 169.254.0.0.

**LAN1 Network Interface Configuration, DHCP State**

If you select **Enabled**, the DHCP server automatically assigns the IP configuration (IP address, subnet mask, and gateway IP address) and the values of those individual parameters (above) are not used. The setting of this DHCP state parameter is also viewable, but not settable, in the Network Interface tab of the Home page.

**LAN2 Network Interface Configuration (RF Private Interface), IP Address**

Enter the IP address to be associated with this BHM for over-the-air access.

The IP tab also provides the following buttons.

**Save Changes**

When you click this button, any changes that you made on the IP Configuration page are recorded in flash memory. However, these changes *do not* apply until the next reboot of the module.

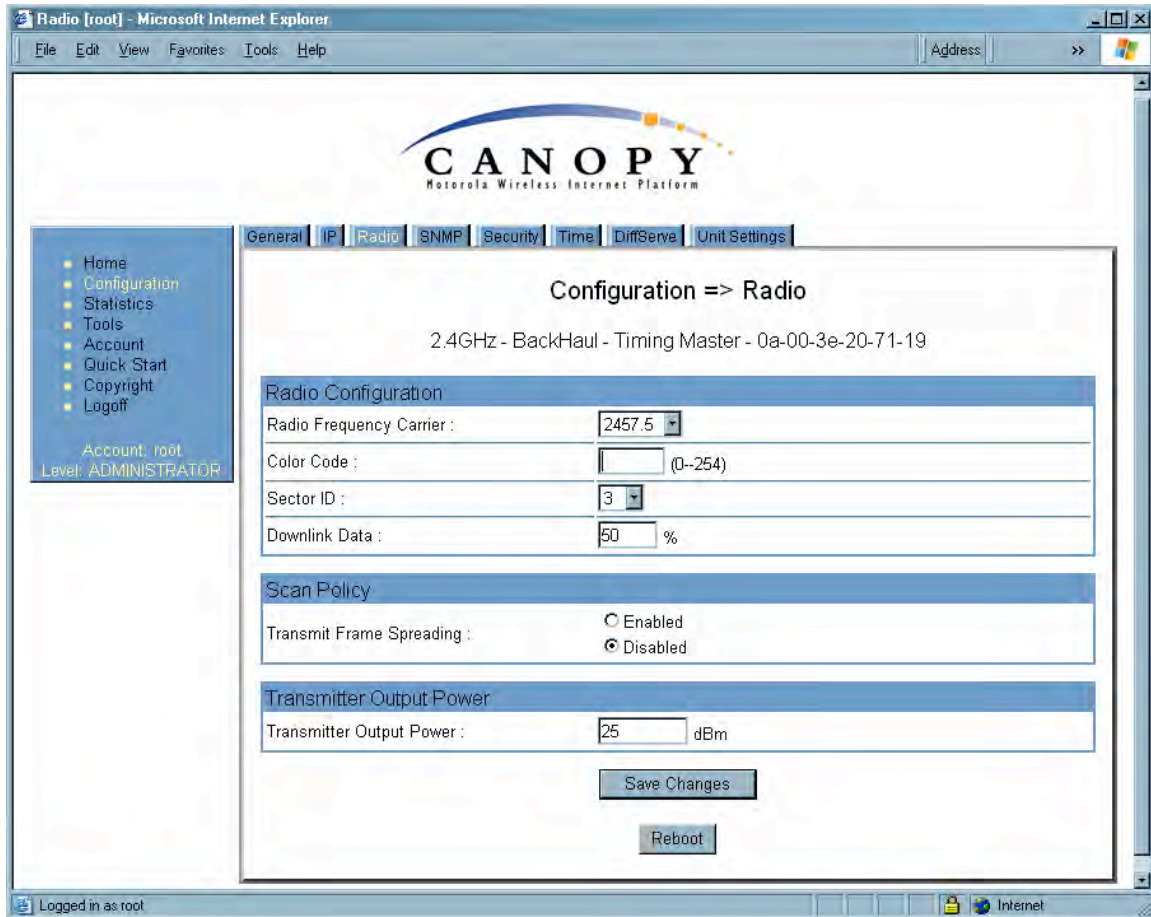
**Reboot**

When you click this button

1. the module reboots.
2. any changes that you saved by a click of the **Save Changes** button are implemented.

### 18.4.3 Radio Tab of the BHM

An example of the Radio tab in a BHM is displayed in [Figure 108](#).



**Figure 108: Radio tab of BHM, example**

In the Radio tab of the BHM, you may set the following parameters.

#### Radio Frequency Carrier

Specify the frequency for the BHM to transmit. The default for this parameter is **None**. (The selection labeled **Factory** requires a special software key file for implementation.) In a 5.7-GHz BHM, this parameter displays both ISM and U-NII frequencies. In a 5.2-GHz BHM, this parameter displays only ISM frequencies. For a list of channels in the band, see [Considering Frequency Band Alternatives](#) on Page 136.

#### Color Code

Specify a value from 0 to 254. For registration to occur, the color code of the BHM and the BHS *must* match. On all Canopy modules, the default setting for the color code value is 0. This value matches only the color code of 0 (*not* all 255 color codes).