NPort W2150A/W2250A Series
User's Manual

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NPort W2150A/W2250A Series User's Manual

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Introduction

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Package Checklist**
- **Product Features**
- **Serial Port Pin Assignments**

Overview

In this chapter, we introduce the basic features and specifications of the NPort W2150A/W2250A and NPort W2150A/W2250A-T, referred to collectively as the NPort W2150A/W2250A Series.

The NPort W2150A/W2250A Series of wireless device servers are used to connect RS-232/422/485 serial devices or Ethernet devices, including PLCs, meters, and sensors, to a wireless LAN. Your communications software will be able to access the serial devices or Ethernet devices from anywhere over a local LAN, WLAN, or the Internet. Moreover, the WLAN environment offers an excellent solution for applications in which the serial devices and Ethernet devices are moved frequently from place to place.

The NPort W2150A/W2250A supports both automatic IP configuration protocols (DHCP, BOOTP) and manual configuration using a standard web browser. Both IP configuration methods ensure quick and effective installation. In addition, a utility called “NPort Windows Driver Manager” makes port mapping easy.

The external antenna can be adjusted for maximum signal strength. You can also choose to use your own antenna for additional flexibility and scalability. A signal strength indicator on the front panel makes it easier for you to troubleshoot any connection problems.

The NPort W2150A/W2250A Series offers different operation modes to ensure compatibility with standard network APIs, including TCP Server Mode, TCP Client Mode, and UDP Mode. Real COM/TTY drivers are provided to allow legacy serial-based software to communicate over an IP network instantly. This preserves your software investment while providing all the advantages of networking your serial devices.

For easier management, the NPort W2150A/W2250A includes features such as password authentication, IP filtering, 64-bit and 128-bit WEP encryption, and SNMP support.

Package Checklist

Standard Accessories

- 1 NPort W2150A or NPort W2250A wireless device server
- 1 antenna 2.4/5 GHz: ANT-WDB-ARM-02
- 100 to 240 VAC power adapter (excluding T models)*
- 1 Ethernet cable: CBL-RJ458P-100
- Quick installation guide (printed)
- Warranty card

NOTE The package includes one power adapter suitable for your region.

Optional Accessories

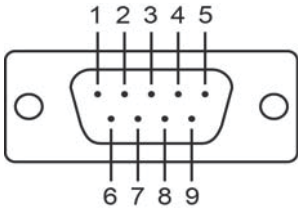
- DK35A: DIN-rail mounting kit (35 mm)
- Power-jack-to-terminal-block power cable (P/N: 9199000000900)

NOTE Please notify your sales representative if any of the above items is missing or damaged.

Product Features

- Supports wireless client: links any serial or Ethernet device to an IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n network
- Web-based configuration over Ethernet or WLAN
- Enhanced remote configuration with HTTPS, SSH
- Secure data access with WEP, WPA, WPA2
- Built-in WLAN site survey tool
- Fast Roaming for quick automatic switching between access points
- Per-port offline port buffering and serial data log
- Dual power inputs via power jack and terminal block

Serial Port Pin Assignments



Pin	RS-232	RS-422/ RS-485 (4W)	RS-485 (2W)
1	DCD	TxD-(A)	–
2	RXD	TxD+(B)	–
3	TXD	RxD+(B)	Data+(B)
4	DTR	RxD-(A)	Data-(A)
5	GND	GND	GND
6	DSR	–	–
7	RTS	–	–
8	CTS	–	–
9	–	–	–

2

Getting Started

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

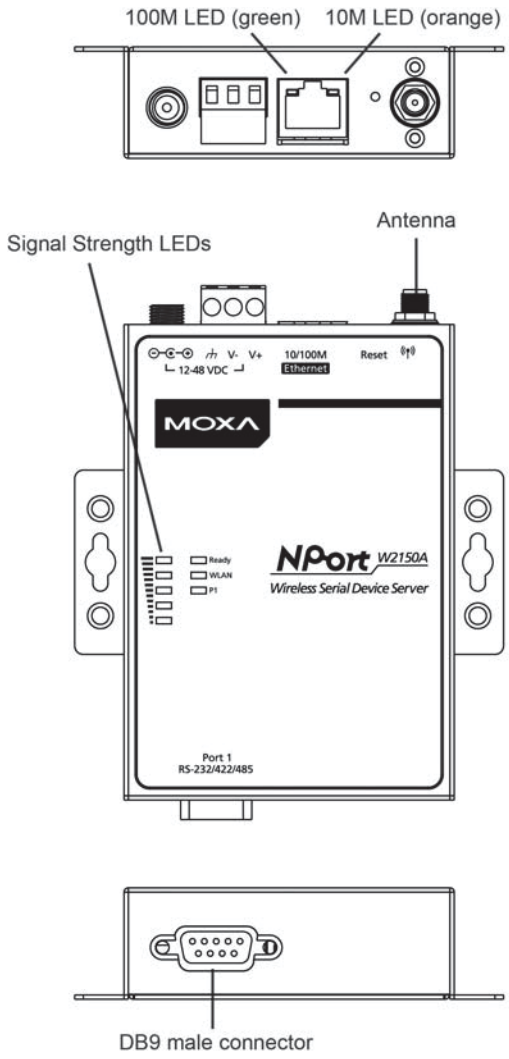
- **Overview**
- **Panel Layout**
- **LED Indicators**
  - Top Panel LED Indicators
  - End Panel LED Indicators
- **Pull High/Low Resistors for RS-422/485**
- **Placement Options**
- **Connecting the Hardware**
  - Connecting to the Network
  - Connecting the Power
  - Connecting to a Serial Device

Overview

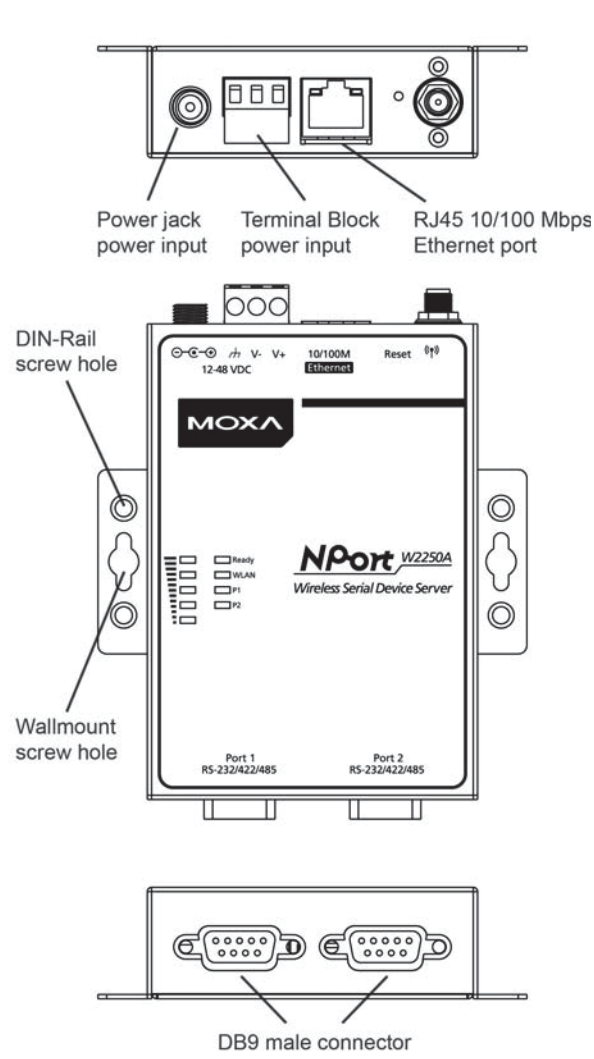
This chapter presents the hardware features of the NPort W2150/W2250A Series and explains how to connect the hardware.

Panel Layout

NPort W2150A/W2150A-T



NPort W2250A/W2250A-T



LED Indicators

Top Panel LED Indicators

Name	Color	Function
Ready	Red	Steady on: Power is on, and the NPort is booting up. Blinking: An IP conflict exists, or the DHCP/ BOOTP server did not respond properly.
	Green	Steady on: The NPort is functioning normally. Blinking: The unit is responding to Locate function.
	Off	Power is off, or a power error condition exists.
WLAN	Green	Steady on: Wireless enabled Blinking: The NPort can't establish WLAN connection with AP (Infrastructure) or station (Ad-Hoc)
	Off	Wireless not enabled.
Serial 1 Serial 2	Orange	Serial port is receiving data.
	Green	Serial port is transmitting data.
	Off	No data is flowing to or from the serial port.
Signal Strength (5 LEDS)	Red	1 Red - the signal strength (RSSI) is worse than -88 dBm 2 Red - the signal strength (RSSI) is between -87 to -79 dBm
	Green	3 Green - the signal strength (RSSI) is between -78 to -68 dBm 4 Green - the signal strength (RSSI) is between -67 to -60 dBm 5 Green - the signal strength (RSSI) is between -59 to -45 dBm

End Panel LED Indicators

Name	Color	Function
Ethernet	Orange	10 Mbps Ethernet connection
	Green	100 Mbps Ethernet connection
	Off	Ethernet cable is disconnected

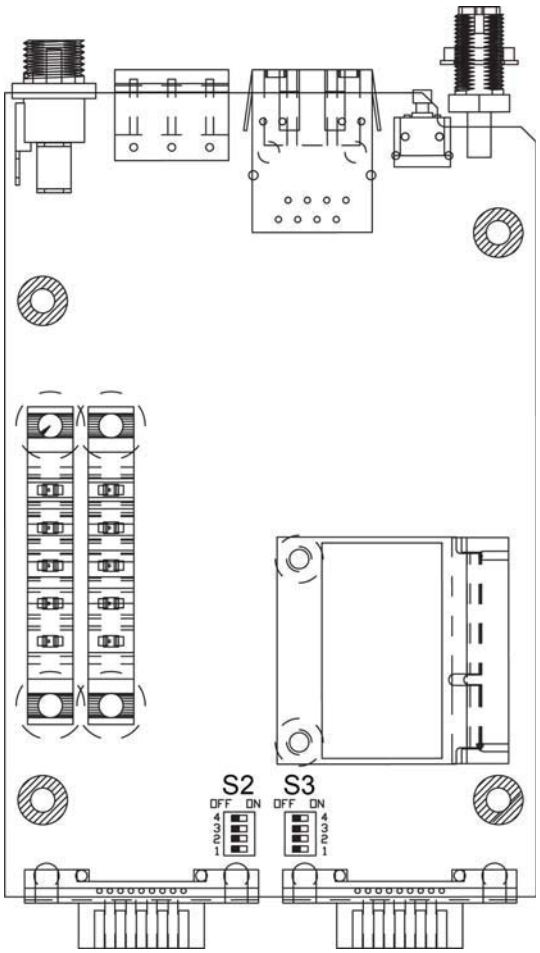
Pull High/Low Resistors for RS-422/485

You may need to set the pull high/low resistors when termination resistors are used for certain RS-422 or RS-485 environments.

S2 (Serial 1) **S3** (Serial 2)	**DIP 1** Pull high resistor	**DIP 2** Pull low resistor	**DIP 3** Terminal resistor	**DIP 4** Reserved
ON	1 KΩ	1 KΩ	120 Ω	–
OFF	*150 KΩ	*150 KΩ	*N/A	–

*Default

S3 is for NPort W2250A only



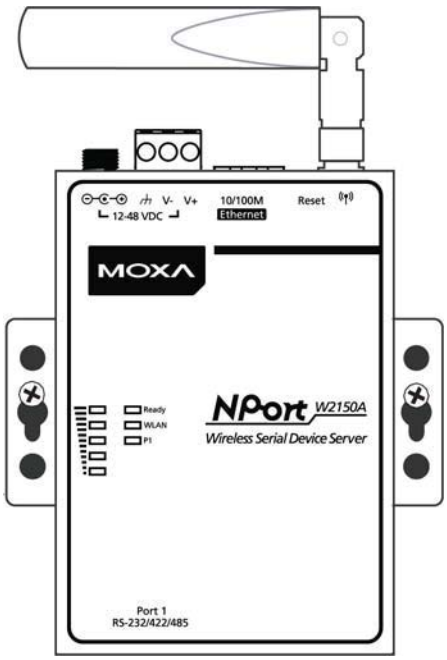
ATTENTION

Do not use the 1 KΩ setting while in RS-232 mode. Doing so will degrade the RS-232 signals and reduce the effective communication distance.

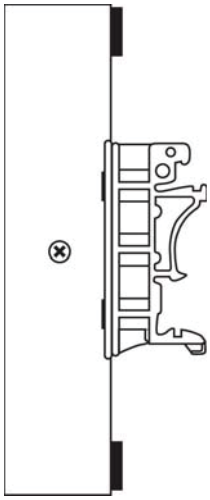
Placement Options

The NPort can be placed on a desktop or other horizontal surface. You can also install the NPort on a DIN-rail or on the wall.

Wall Mounting



DIN-Rail Mounting



Connecting the Hardware

ATTENTION

Before connecting the hardware, follow these important wiring safety precautions:

Disconnect power source

Do not install or wire this unit or any attached devices with the power connected. Disconnect the power before installation by removing the power cord before installing and/or wiring your unit.

Follow maximum current ratings

Calculate the maximum possible current in each power wire and common wire. Observe all electrical codes dictating the maximum current allowable for each wire size.
If the current goes above the maximum ratings, the wiring could overheat, causing serious damage to your equipment.

Use caution - unit may get hot

The unit will generate heat during operation, and the casing may be too hot to touch. Take care when handling the unit. Be sure to leave adequate space for ventilation.

The following guidelines will help ensure trouble-free signal communication with the NPort.

- Use separate paths to route wiring for power and devices to avoid interference. Do not run signal or communication wiring and power wiring in the same wire conduit. The rule of thumb is that wiring that shares similar electrical characteristics can be bundled together.
- If power wiring and device wiring paths must cross, make sure the wires are perpendicular at the intersection point.
- Keep input wiring and output wiring separate.
- Label all wiring to each device in the system for easier testing and troubleshooting

Connecting to the Network

Use the supplied Ethernet cable to connect the NPort to your Ethernet network. If the cable is properly connected, the NPort will indicate a valid connection to the Ethernet as follows:

- A green Ethernet LED indicates a valid connection to a 100 Mbps Ethernet network.
- An orange Ethernet LED indicates a valid connection to a 10 Mbps Ethernet network.
- A flashing Ethernet LED indicates that Ethernet packets are being transmitted or received.

Connecting the Power

Connect the VDC power line (12 to 48 V) to the NPort's power jack or terminal block (recommended for only one connection at a time). If power is properly connected, the "Ready" LED will initially glow red. When the system is ready, the "Ready" LED will turn green.

Connecting to a Serial Device

Use a serial cable to connect your serial device to a serial port on the NPort.

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Initial IP Configuration

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Factory Default IP Settings**
- **Using ARP to Assign an IP Address**
- **Using the Telnet Console to an Assign IP Address**
- **Using the Serial Console to an Assign IP Address**

Overview

This chapter presents several ways to assign the NPort's IP address for the first time. Please refer to Chapter 2 for instructions on connecting to the network.

The web console is the recommended method for configuring the NPort. Please refer to Chapter 5 and 6 for details on using the web console for configuration.

ATTENTION

The LAN and WLAN interfaces cannot be used at the same time if you don't enable the Ethernet Bridge mode (please refer to Chapter 7 for more details). If the Ethernet link is active, then WLAN connections will be disabled. If the WLAN connection is active, then the Ethernet link will be disabled.

ATTENTION

Make sure that the Ethernet cable is connected before powering up the NPort.

Factory Default IP Settings

Network Interface	IP Configuration	IP Address	Netmask
LAN	Static	192.168.126.254	255.255.255.0
WLAN	Static	192.168.127.254	255.255.255.0

If your NPort is configured to obtain its IP settings from a DHCP or BOOTP server but is unable to get a response, it will use the factory default IP address and netmask.

ATTENTION

If you forget the IP address of your NPort, you can look it up using the Device Search Utility (DSU). After the Device Search Utility (DSU) has found all NPorts on the network, each unit will be listed with its IP address. Please refer to Chapter 11 for additional information on using the Device Search Utility (DSU).

Using ARP to Assign an IP Address

The ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) command can be used to assign an IP address to the NPort. The ARP command tells your computer to associate the NPort's MAC address with the specified IP address. You must then use Telnet to access the NPort, at which point the device server's IP address will be reconfigured. This method only works when the NPort is configured with default IP settings.

1. Select a valid IP address for your NPort. Consult with your network administrator if necessary.
2. Obtain the NPort's MAC address from the label on its bottom panel.
3. From the DOS prompt, execute the **arp** -s command with the desired IP address and the NPort's MAC address, as in the following example:

   ```
   arp -s 192.168.200.100 00-90-E8-xx-xx-xx
   ```

   In this example, 192.168.200.100 is the new IP address that will be assigned to the NPort, and 00-90-E8-xx-xx-xx is the NPort's MAC address.

4. From the DOS prompt, execute a special Telnet command using port 6000, as in the following example:

   ```
   telnet 192.168.200.100 6000
   ```

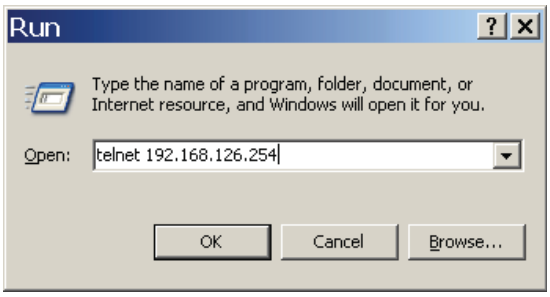
   In this example, 192.168.200.100 is the new IP address that will be assigned to the NPort.

5. You will see a message indicating that the connection failed.

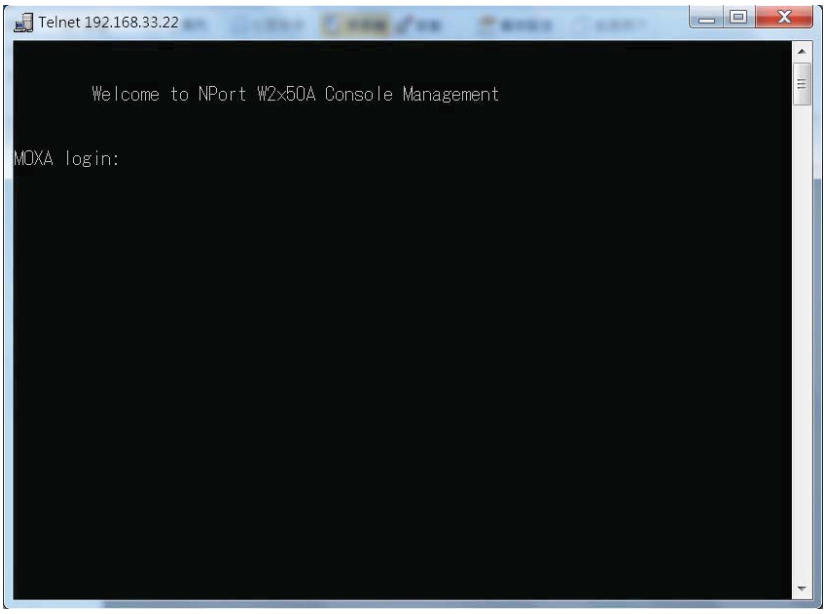
The NPort will automatically reboot with the new IP address. You can verify that the configuration was successful by connecting to the new IP address with Telnet, ping, the web console, or the Device Search Utility (DSU).

Using the Telnet Console to an Assign IP Address

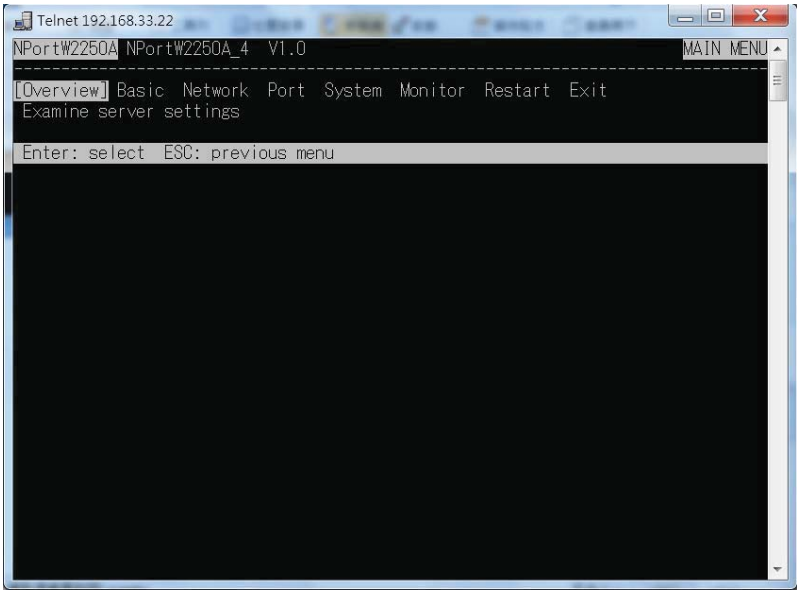
1. Select **Run...** from the Windows Start menu.
2. Enter **telnet 192.168.126.254** (the NPort's default IP address) and click **[OK]**.



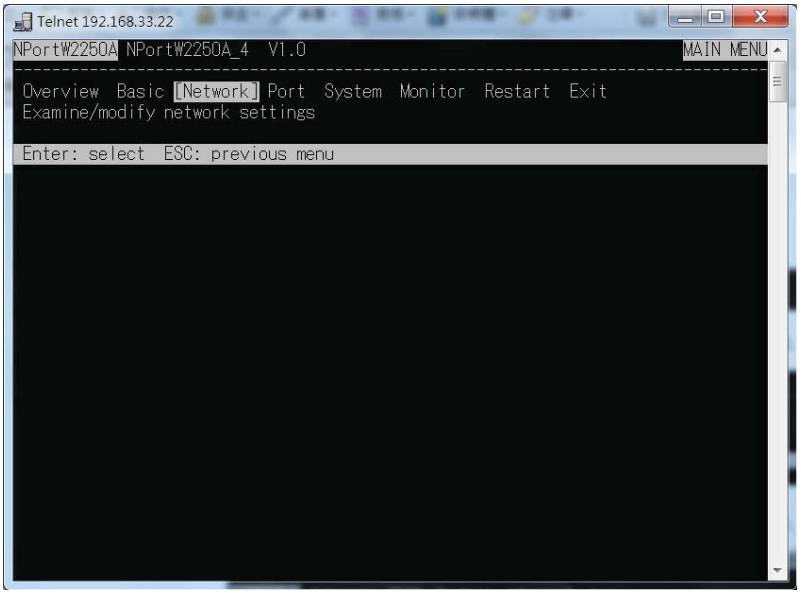
3. Enter your login account and password, then press **ENTER.**
   (Default login is **admin** and password is **moxa**.)



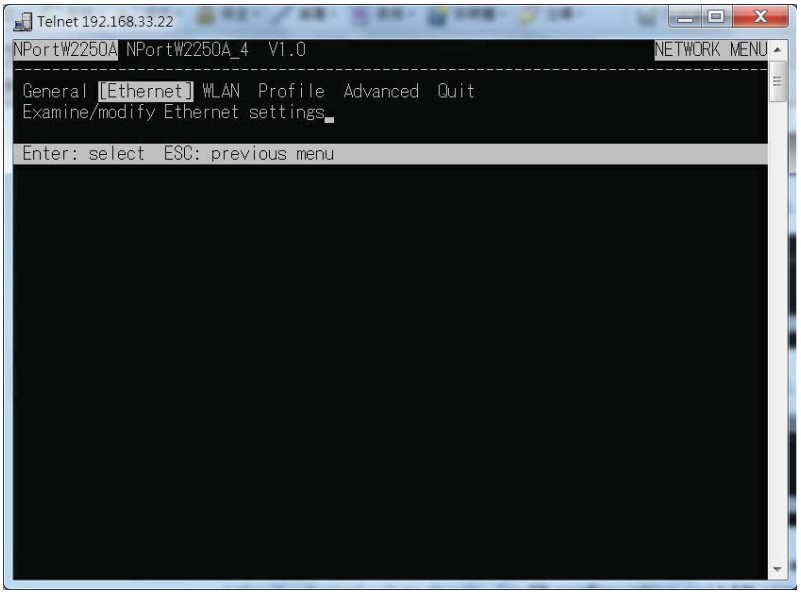
4. You will login to the **Overview** page.



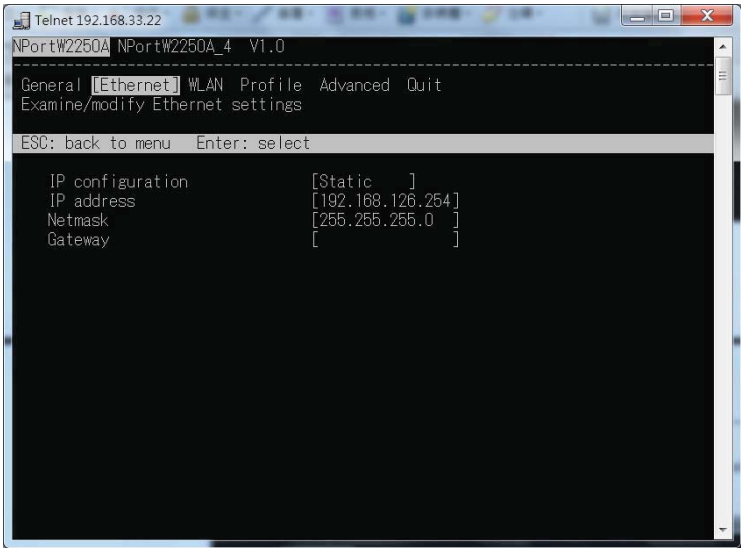
5. Press **N** or use the cursor keys to select **Network** and press **ENTER**.



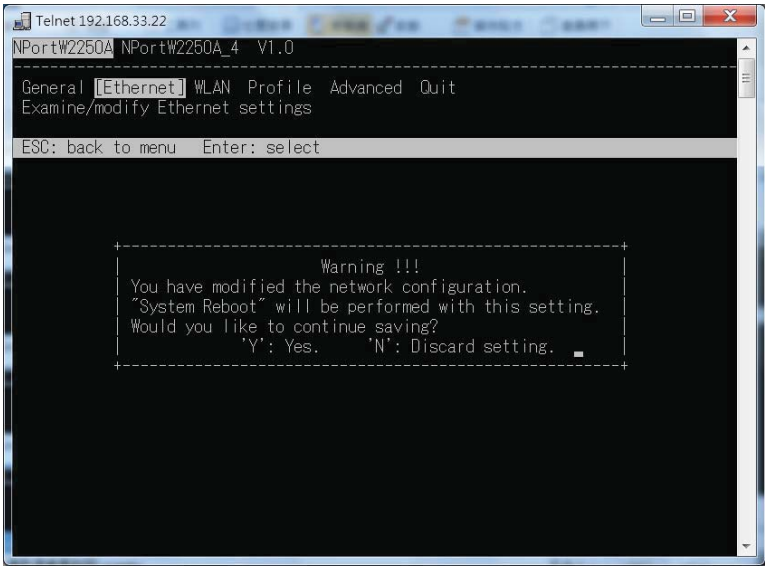
6. Press **E** or use the cursor keys to select **Ethernet** and press **ENTER**.



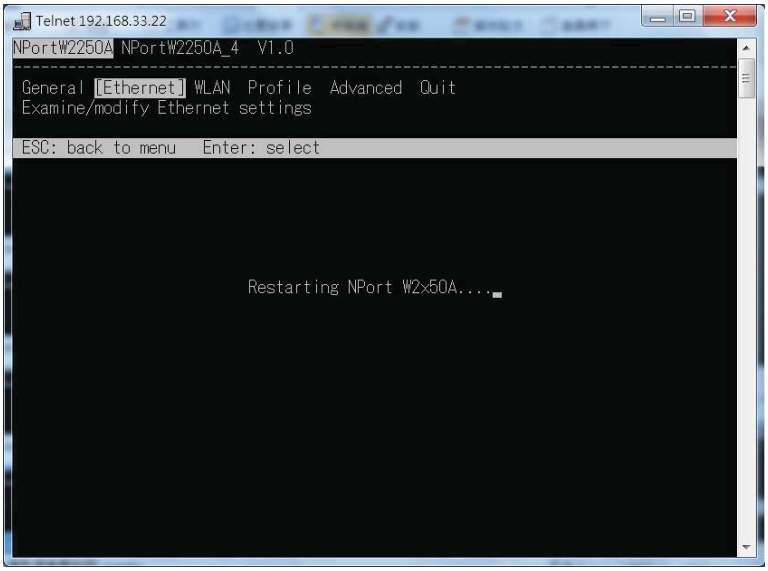
7. Use the cursor keys to navigate between the different fields. For **IP address**, **Netmask**, and **Gateway**, enter the desired values directly. For **IP configuration** and **LAN speed**, press **ENTER** to open a submenu and select between the available options.



8. Press **ESC** to return to the menu. When prompted, press **Y** to save the configuration changes.



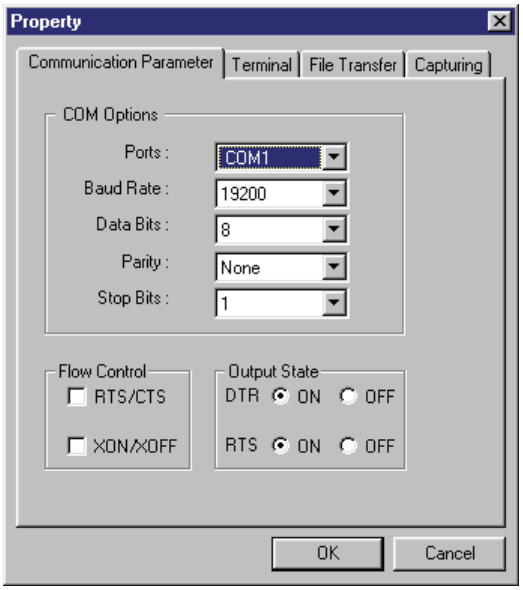
The NPort will reboot with the new IP settings. You can telnet to the new IP to login again.



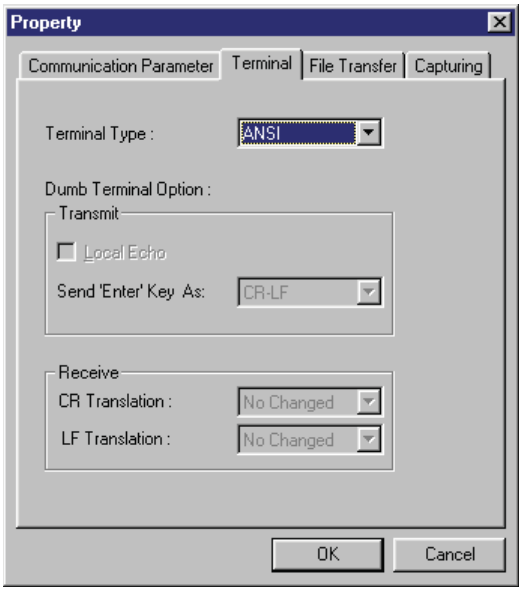
Using the Serial Console to an Assign IP Address

Before using the NPort's serial console, turn off the power and use a serial cable to connect the NPort console port to your computer's serial port. Port 1 on the NPort serves as the console port. Use Port 1 connecting to the console port with a serial-based terminal or terminal emulator program, such as Windows HyperTerminal. You may also download PComm Lite at www.moxa.com. The terminal type should be set as ANSI or VT100, and the serial communication parameters should be set as 19200, 8, N, 1 (19200 for baud rate, 8 for data bits, None for parity, and 1 for stop bits). As soon as the connection is open, you will be presented with a text menu displaying the NPort W2150A/W2250A Series general settings. Please refer to Chapter 4 for a description of the available settings. The following instructions, we recommend using PComm Terminal Emulator, which can be downloaded free of charge from www.moxa.com, to carry out the configuration procedure.

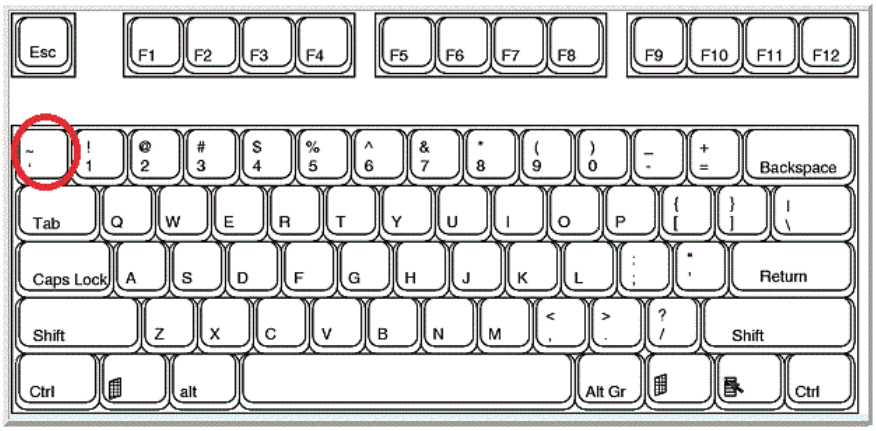
1. Connect your PC's serial port to the NPort's console port.
2. Open your terminal emulator program, such as Windows HyperTerminal. We recommend using PComm Terminal Emulator, which can be downloaded for free at www.moxa.com.
3. In your terminal emulator program, configure the communication parameters for the serial port on the PC. The parameters should be set to **19200** for baud rate, **8** for data bits, **None** for parity, and **1** for stop bits.



4. In your terminal emulator program, set the terminal type to **ANSI** or **VT100**. If you select **Dumb Terminal** as the terminal type, some of the console functions—especially the "Monitor" function—may not work properly.



5. Hold the **grave accent** key (`) down and power up the NPort.



The continuous string of grave accent characters triggers the NPort to switch from data mode to console mode.

6. The serial console will open and will be functionally identical to the Telnet console. Please refer to the Telnet console section for instructions on how to navigate the console and configure the IP settings.

4

Introduction to Operation Modes

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Real COM Mode**
- **RFC2217 Mode**
- **TCP Server Mode**
- **TCP Client Mode**
- **UDP Mode**
- **Pair Connection Modes**
- **Ethernet Modem Mode**

Overview

This chapter introduces the different serial port operation modes that are available on the NPort W2150A/W2250A Series. Each serial port on the NPort is configured independently of the other ports, with its own serial communication parameters and operation mode. The serial port's operation mode determines how it interacts with the network, and different modes are available to encompass a wide variety of applications and devices.

Real COM and **RFC2217** modes allow serial-based software to access the NPort serial port as if it were a local serial port on a PC. These modes are appropriate when your application relies on Windows or Linux software that was originally designed for locally attached COM or TTY devices. With these modes, you can access your devices from the network using your existing COM/TTY-based software, without investing in additional software.

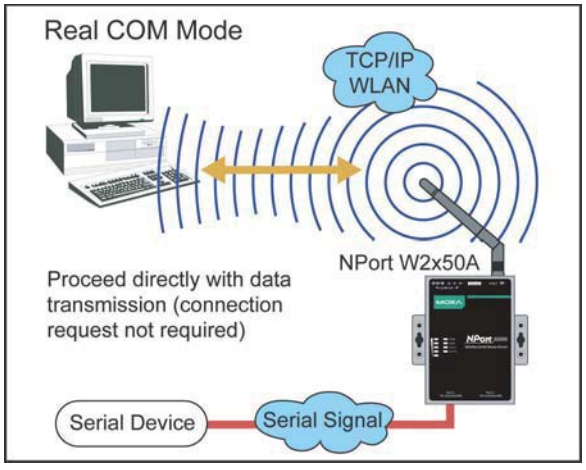
Three different socket modes are available for user-developed socket programs: **TCP Server**, **TCP Client**, and **UDP Server/Client**. For TCP applications, the appropriate mode depends on whether the connection will be hosted or initiated from the NPort serial port or from the network. The main difference between the TCP and UDP protocols is that TCP guarantees delivery of data by requiring the recipient to send an acknowledgement to the sender. UDP does not require this type of verification, making it possible to offer speedier delivery. UDP also allows multicasting of data to groups of IP addresses and would be suitable for streaming media or noncritical messaging applications such as LED message boards.

Pair Connection Slave and **Master** modes are designed for serial-to-serial communication over Ethernet, in order to overcome traditional limitations with serial transmission distance.

In **Ethernet Modem** mode, the NPort acts as an Ethernet modem, providing a network connection to a host through the serial port.

Real COM Mode

Real COM mode is designed to work with NPort drivers that are installed on a network host. COM drivers are provided for Windows systems, and TTY drivers are provided for Linux and UNIX systems. The driver establishes a transparent connection to the attached serial device by mapping a local serial port to the NPort serial port. Real COM mode supports up to four simultaneous connections, so multiple hosts can collect data from the attached device at the same time.



ATTENTION

Real COM drivers are installed and configured through NPort Windows Driver Manager.

Real COM mode allows you to continue using your serial communications software to access devices that are now attached to your NPort device server. On the host, the NPort Real COM driver automatically intercepts data sent to the COM port, packs it into a TCP/IP packet, and redirects it to the network. At the other end of the connection, the NPort device server accepts the Ethernet frame, unpacks the TCP/IP packet, and sends the serial data to the appropriate device.

ATTENTION

In Real COM mode, several hosts can have simultaneous access control over the NPort serial port. If necessary, you can limit access by using the NPort's Accessible IP settings. Please refer to Chapter 8 for additional information on Accessible IP settings.

RFC2217 Mode

RFC-2217 mode is similar to Real COM mode, since it relies on a driver to transparently map a virtual COM port on a host computer to a serial port on the NPort. The RFC2217 standard defines general COM port control options based on the Telnet protocol and supports one connection at a time. Third party drivers supporting RFC-2217 are widely available on the Internet and can be used to implement virtual COM mapping.

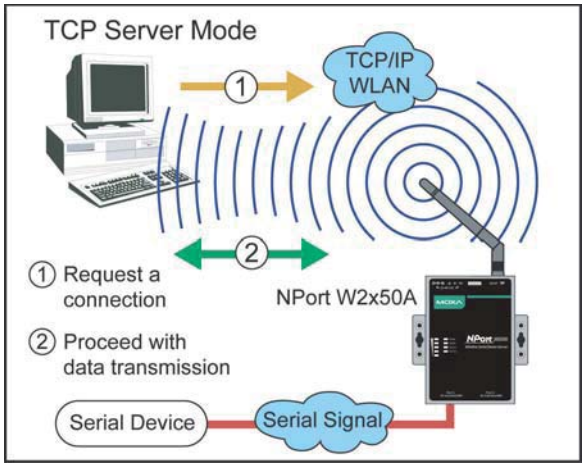
TCP Server Mode

In TCP Server mode, the NPort serial port is assigned an *IP:port* address that is unique on your TCP/IP network. It waits for the host computer to establish a connection to the attached serial device. This operation mode also supports up to eight simultaneous connections, so multiple hosts can collect data from the attached device at the same time.

Data transmission proceeds as follows:

A host requests a connection to the NPort serial port.

Once the connection is established, data can be transmitted in both directions—from the host to the device, and from the device to the host.



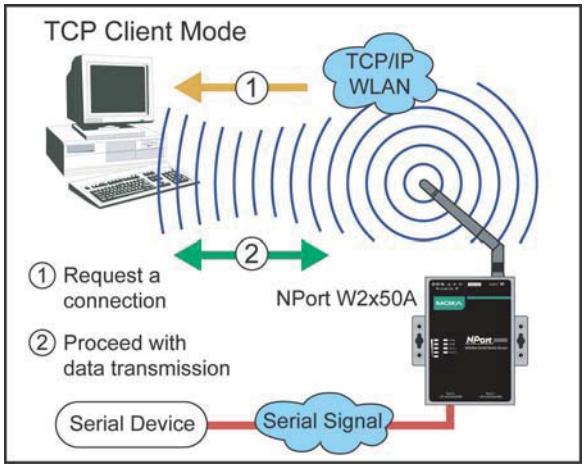
TCP Client Mode

In TCP Client mode, the NPort actively establishes a TCP connection to a specific network host when data is received from the attached serial device. After the data has been transferred, the NPort can automatically disconnect from the host computer through the Inactivity time settings. Please refer to Chapter 7 for details on these parameters.

Data transmission proceeds as follows:

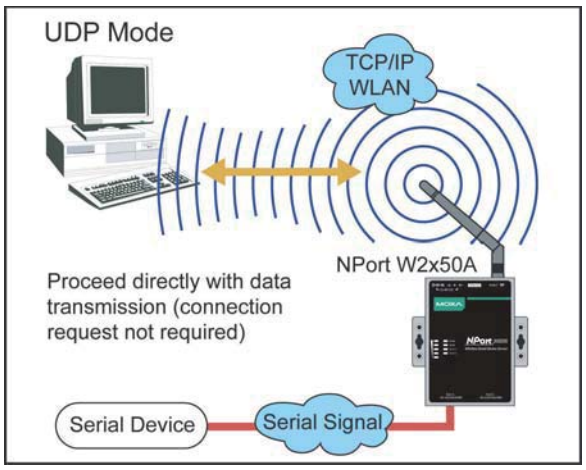
The NPort requests a connection from the host.

The connection is established and data can be transmitted in both directions between the host and device.



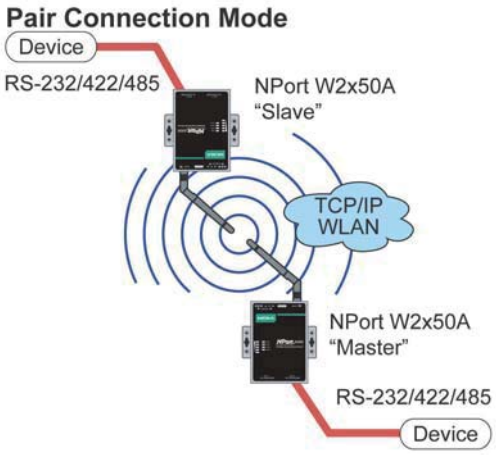
UDP Mode

UDP is similar to TCP but is faster and more efficient. Data can be broadcast to or received from multiple network hosts. However, UDP does not support verification of data and would not be suitable for applications where data integrity is critical. It is ideal for message display applications.



Pair Connection Modes

Pair Connection Master and Slave modes connect two NPort device servers over a network for serial-to-serial communication. A device attached to one NPort can then communicate transparently to a device attached to the other NPort, as if the two devices were connected by a serial cable. Both data and modem control signals are exchanged, except for DCD signals. This can be used to overcome traditional limitations with serial communication distance and introduces many new possibilities for serial-based device control.



Ethernet Modem Mode

Ethernet Modem mode is designed for use with legacy operating systems, such as MS-DOS, that do not support TCP/IP Ethernet. By connecting the properly configured NPort serial port to the MS-DOS computer's serial port, it is possible to use legacy software to transmit data over the Ethernet when the software was originally designed to transmit data over a modem.

5

Installing and Configuring the Software

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

Overview

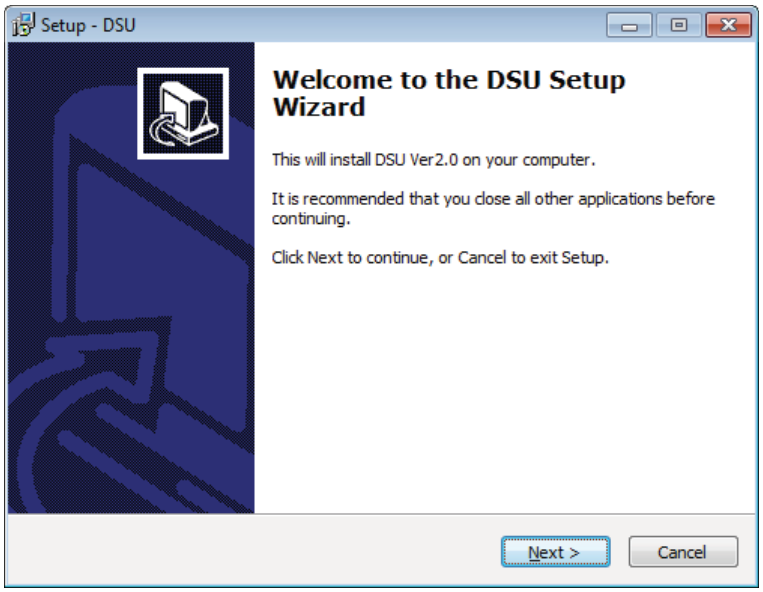
This chapter describes how to install and use the NPort Windows Driver Manager, the Device Search Utility (DSU), and NPort Linux and UNIX drivers. You may download these items from Moxa's website that is provided with the NPort W2150A/W2250A Series.

NPort Windows Driver Manager is a utility that installs and manages NPort COM drivers for COM mapping. The **Device Search Utility (DSU)** is a utility for the management of NPort device servers over the network. You may also use the Device Search Utility (DSU) to upgrade the firmware.

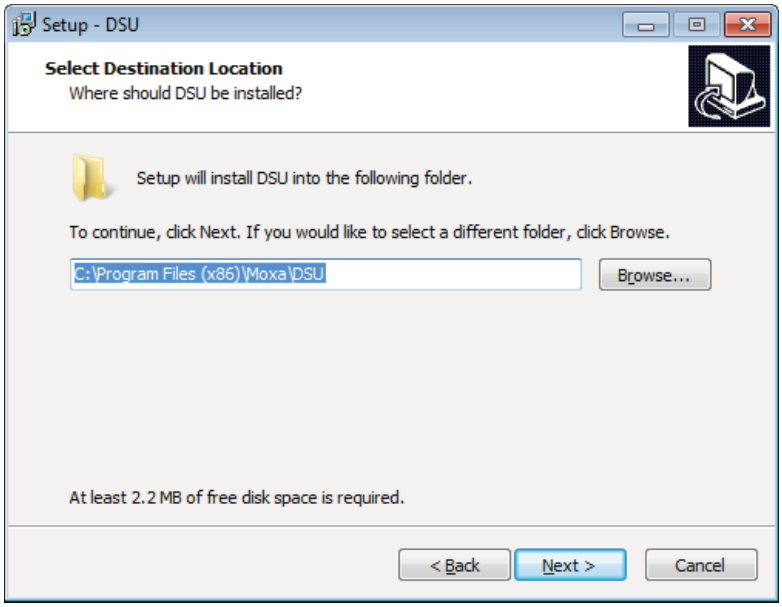
Device Search Utility (DSU)

Installing the DSU

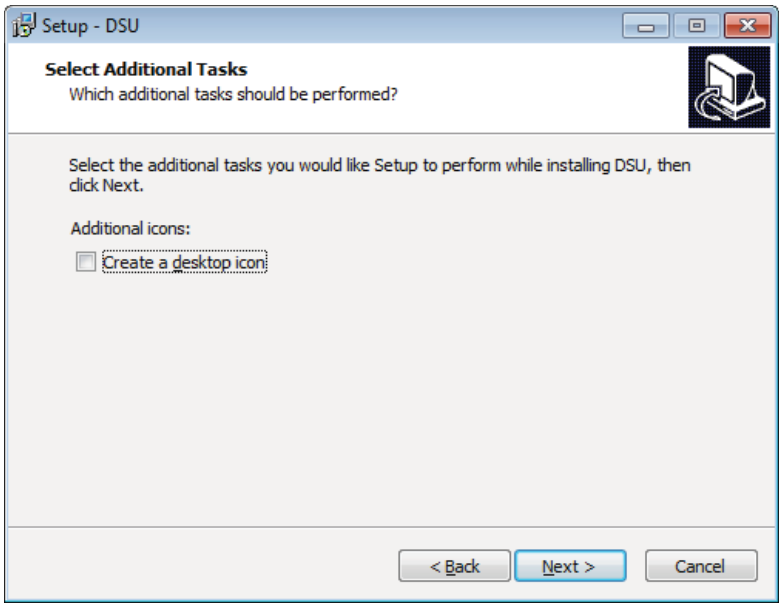
1. Download the DSU from Moxa's website:
   https://www.moxa.com/support/download.aspx?type=support&id=10137
   You may double click on the executable file. Once the program starts running, click **Yes** to proceed.
2. The installation wizard will open. Click **Next** to proceed.



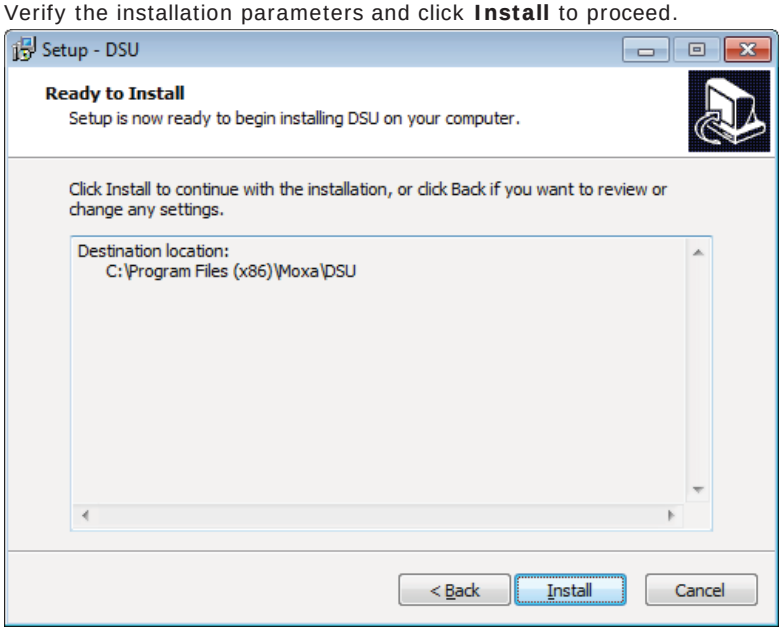
3. Select a destination location and click **Next** to proceed.



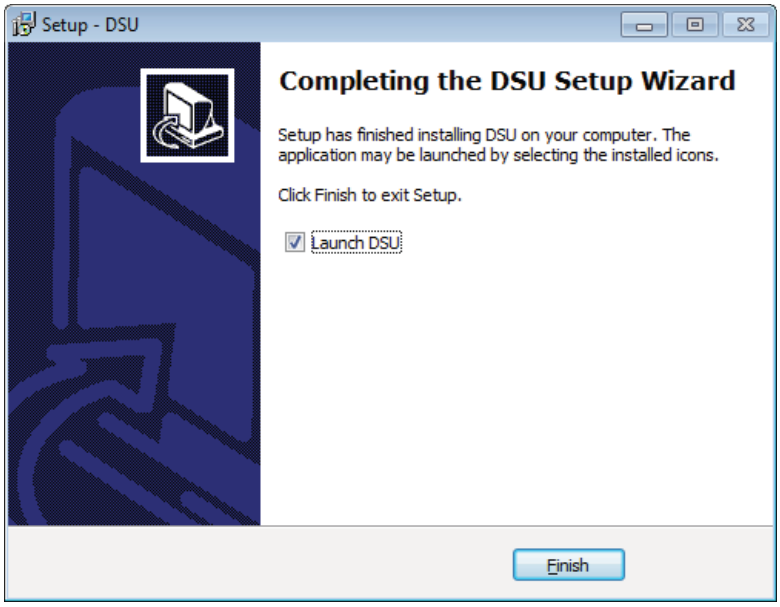
4. Indicate if you wish to create a desktop icon and click **Next** to proceed.



5. Verify the installation parameters and click **Install** to proceed.



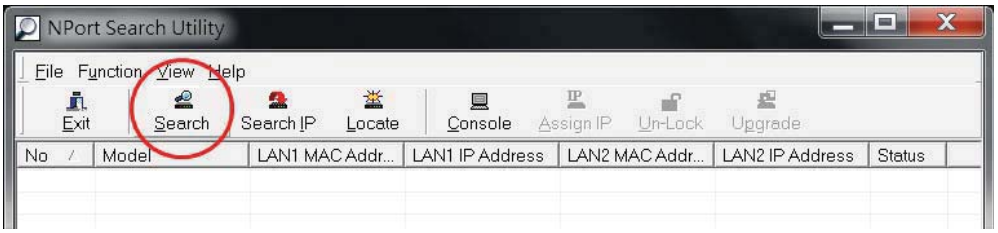
6. The wizard will begin installing the files. After the files have been installed, click **Finish** to complete the installation.



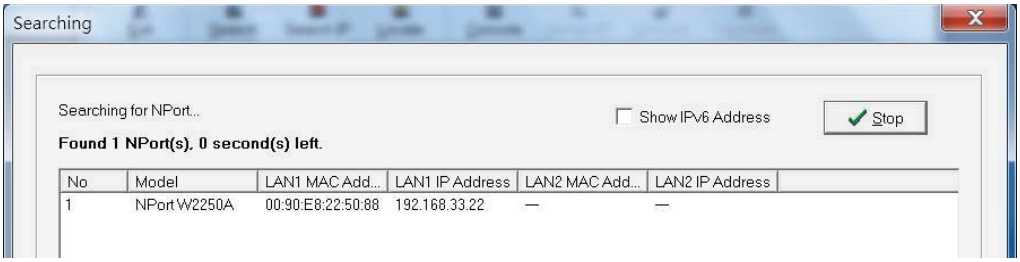
Finding NPort Device Servers on a Network

You can use the Device Search Utility (DSU) to look up or change the IP address of any NPort device server on the network. Since the utility searches for devices based on their MAC address rather than IP address, all NPort units that are connect to the LAN will be located, regardless of whether or not they are part of the same subnet as the host.

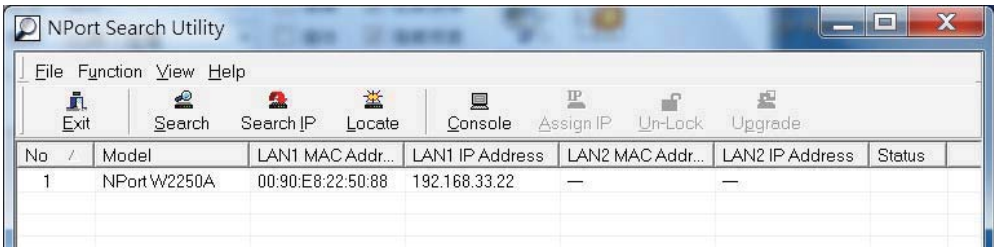
1. In the Device Search Utility (DSU), click **Search** on the main toolbar.



2. The utility will being searching for NPort device servers.

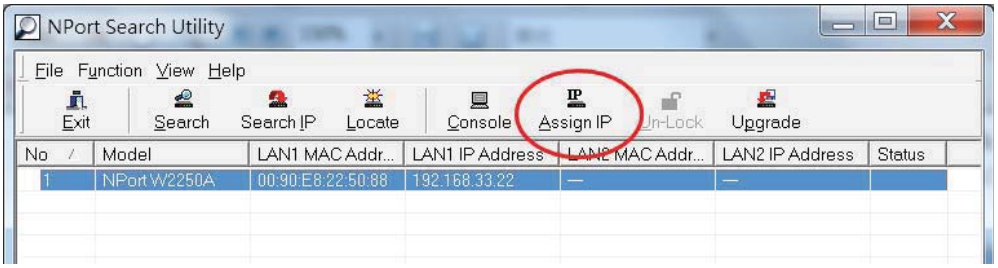


3. When the search is complete, the NPort units that were found will be listed in the main window.

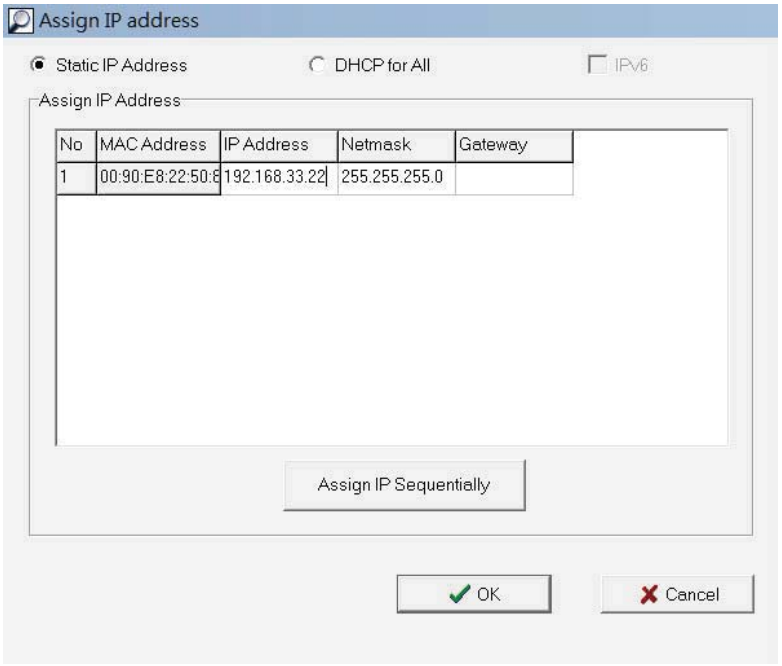


Modifying NPort IP Addresses

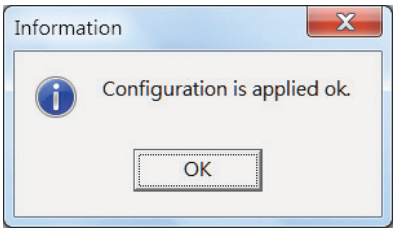
1. Once the Device Search Utility (DSU) has found NPort device servers on the LAN, you can modify any unit's IP address. Select the desired NPort in the main window and click **Assign IP** on the main toolbar. This will modify the IP address for the active network connection (LAN or WLAN).



2. Enter the new IP address and netmask. If multiple units were selected, you may assign addresses sequentially by clicking **Assign IP Sequentially**. Click **OK** to proceed.

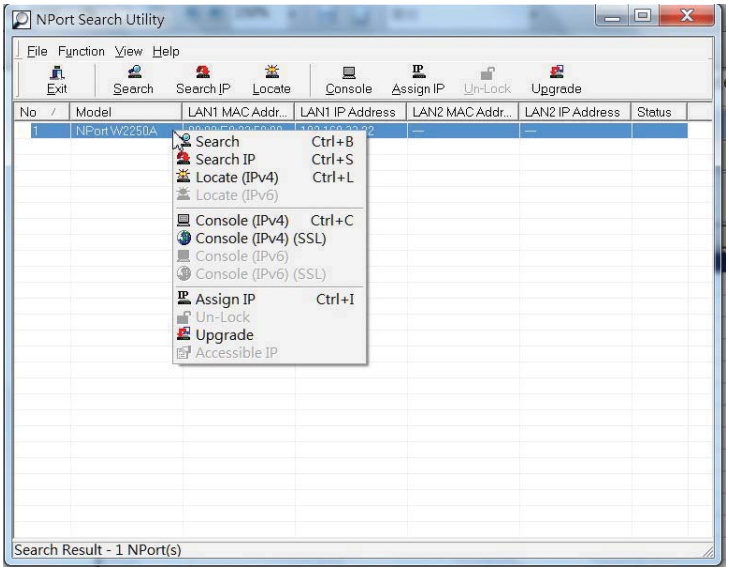


3. The selected NPort will be restarted by the Device Search Utility (DSU) with the new IP address.

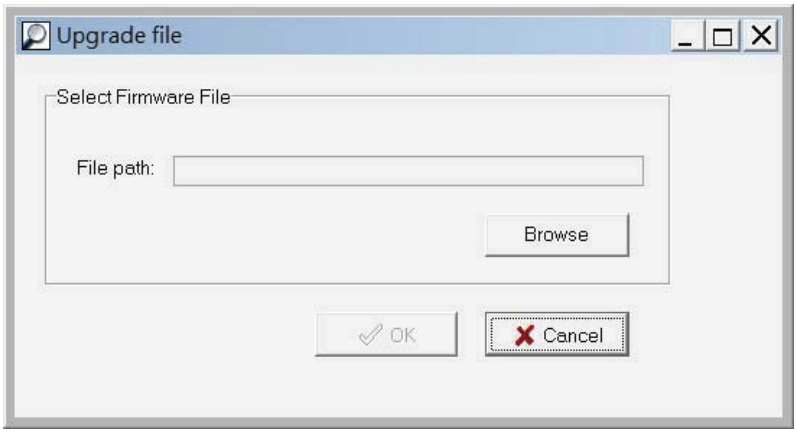


Upgrading NPort Firmware

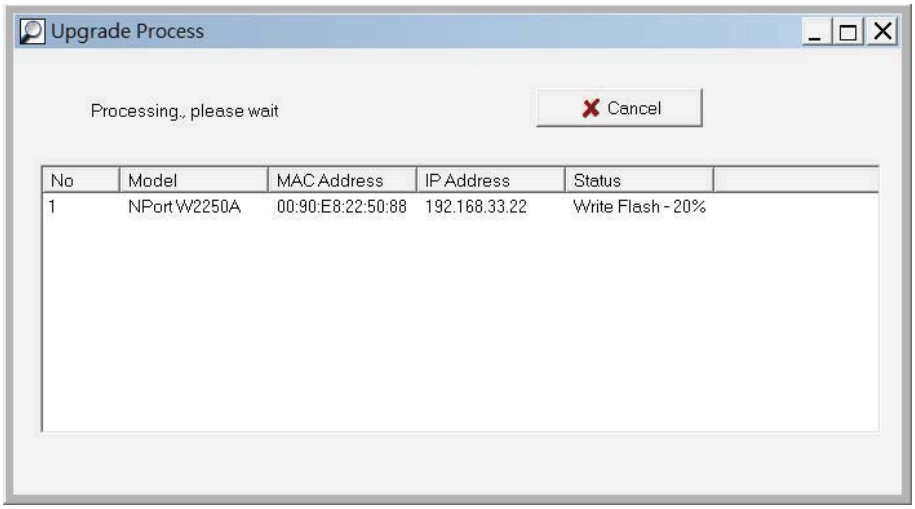
1. Once the Device Search Utility (DSU) has found NPort device servers on the LAN, you can upgrade any unit's firmware. Right-click the desired NPort in the main window and select **Upgrade**.



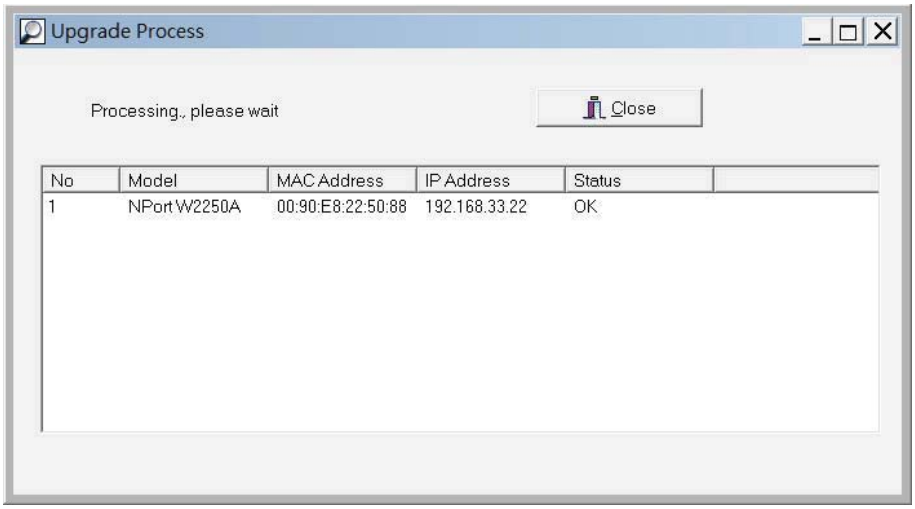
2. Select the new firmware file and click **OK** to proceed. To obtain the latest firmware for the NPort W2150A/W2250A, visit www.moxa.com.



3. The utility will begin upgrading the firmware for the selected unit. Do not disconnect or power off the unit while the firmware is being upgraded.



4. When the displayed status is OK, click **Close** to complete the process.



ATTENTION

The Device Search Utility (DSU) supports upgrading the firmware of multiple units simultaneously if each unit is the same model. Hold down the CTRL key to add additional units to your selection; hold down the SHIFT key to select a block of units.

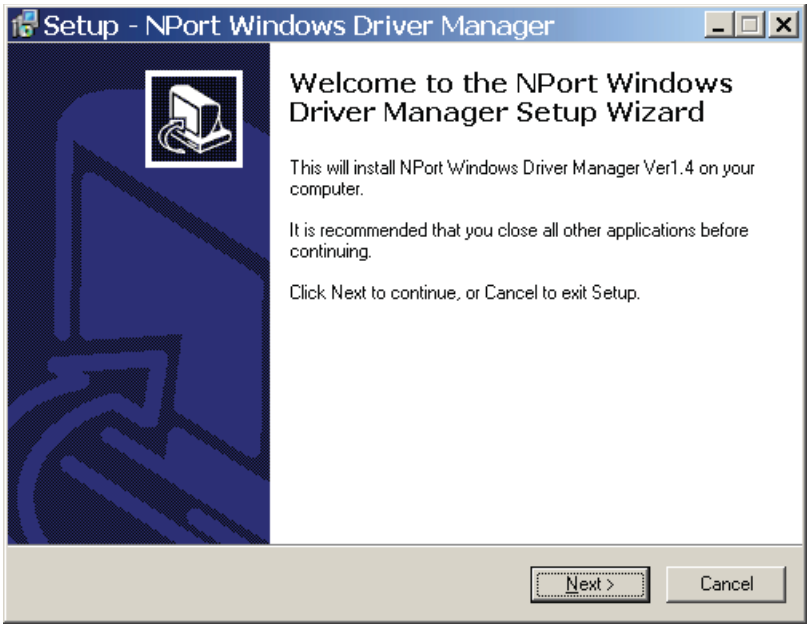
NPort Windows Driver Manager

NPort Windows Driver Manager installs remote NPort serial ports as new COM ports on your Windows PC. When the drivers are installed and configured, devices that are attached to serial ports on the NPort will be treated as if they were attached to your PC's own COM ports. The NPort serial port must be configured for Real COM mode when being mapped to a COM port.

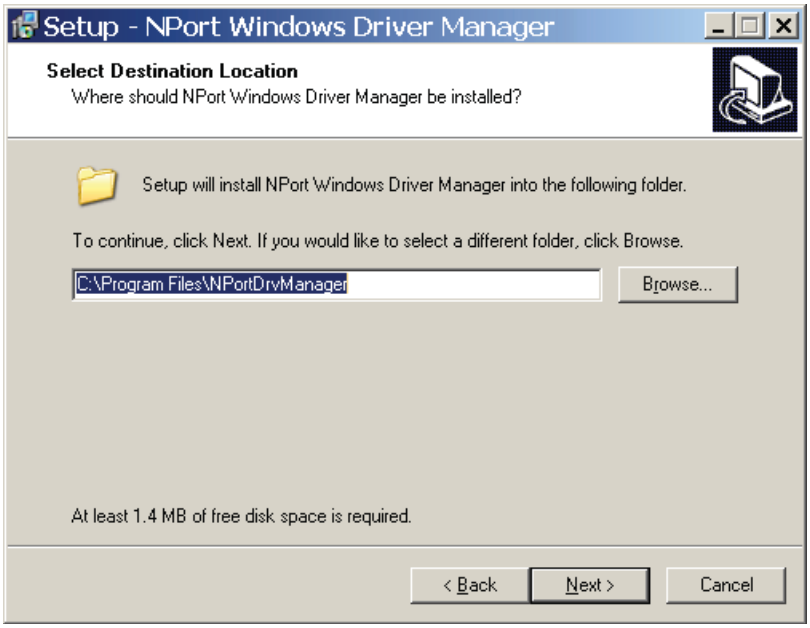
Installing NPort Windows Driver Manager

1. Download the NPort Windows Driver Manager from Moxa website:
   https://www.moxa.com/support/download.aspx?type=support&id=974
   You may double click on the executable file. Once the installation program starts running, click **[Yes]** to proceed.

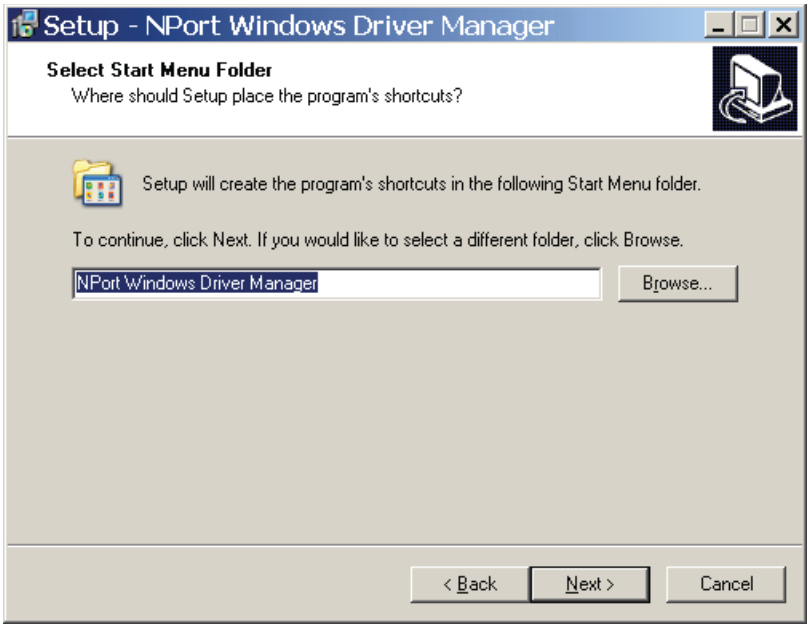
2. The installation wizard will open. Click **Next** to proceed.



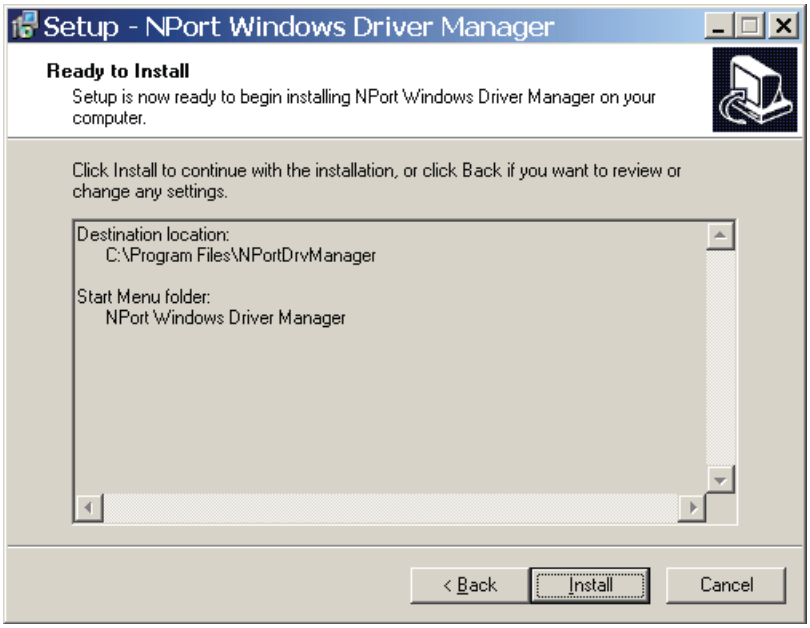
3. Select a destination location and click **Next** to proceed.



4. Select a folder for the program shortcuts and click **Next** to proceed.

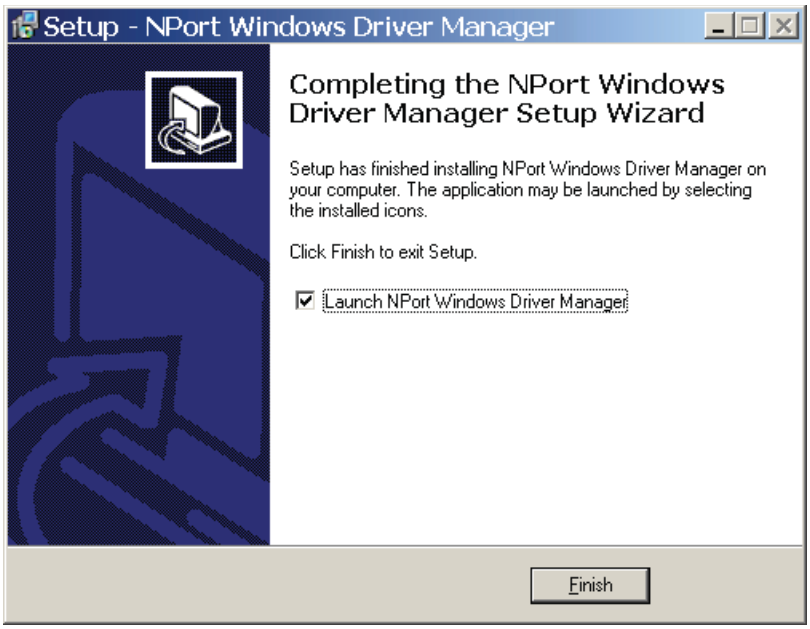


5. Verify the installation parameters and click **Install** to proceed.



6. If you see a warning that the software has not passed Windows Logo testing, click **Continue Anyway** to proceed.

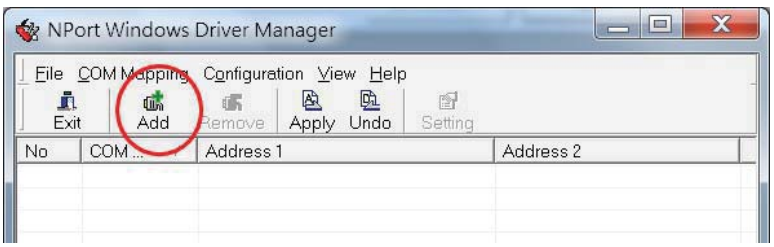
7. The wizard will begin installing the files. When the files have been installed, click **Finish** to complete the installation.



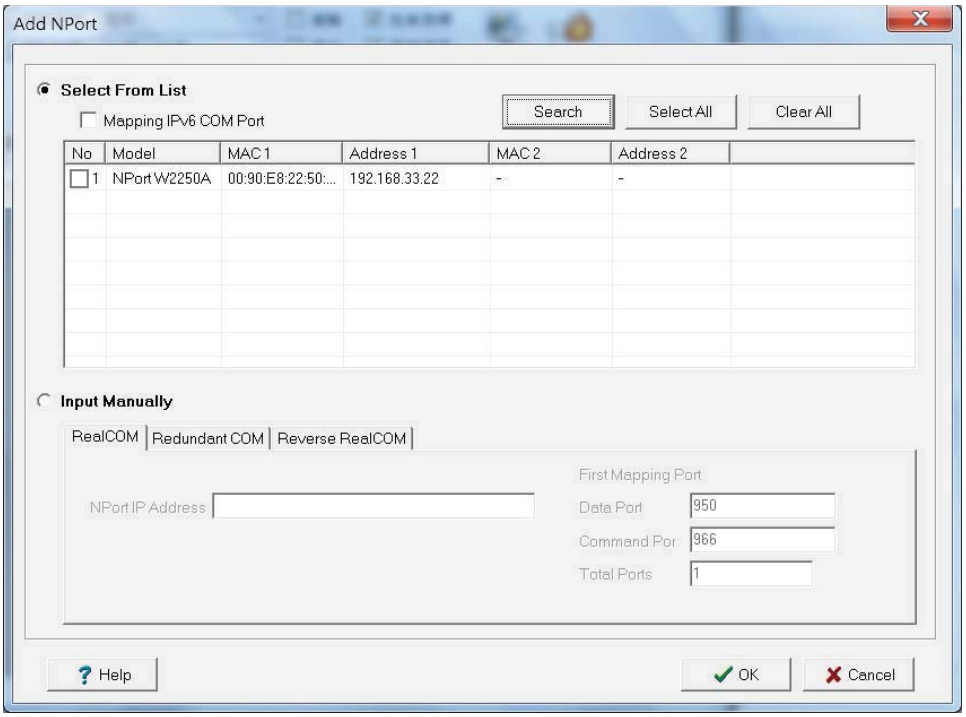
Adding Mapped Serial Ports

NPort Windows Driver Manager adds a COM port to your PC that is mapped to an NPort serial port. The destination NPort serial port must be set to Real COM mode.

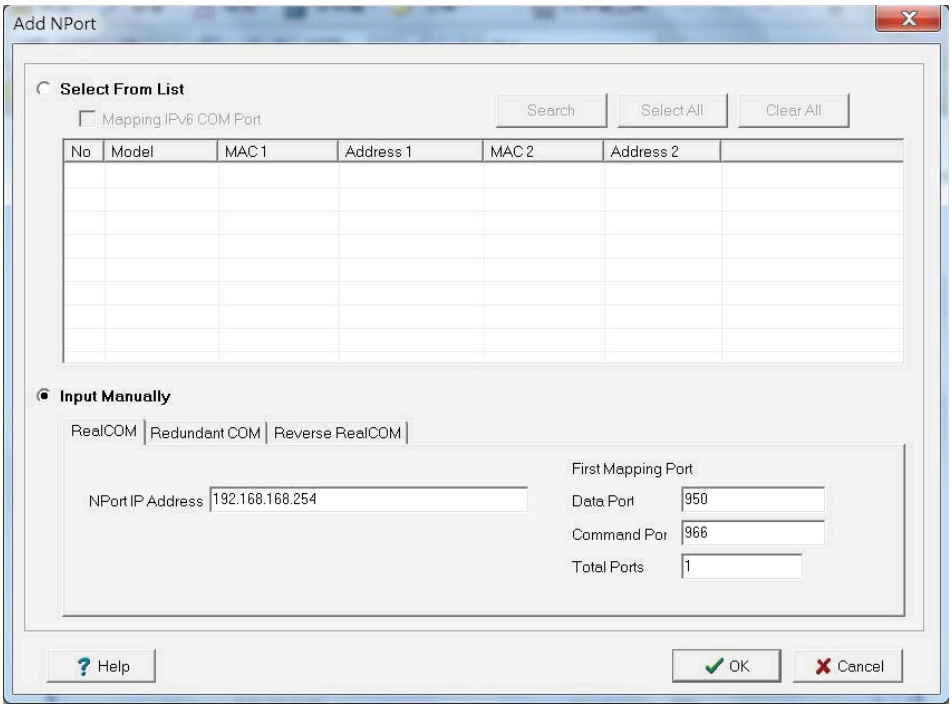
1. In **NPort Windows Driver Manager**, click **Add** on the main toolbar.



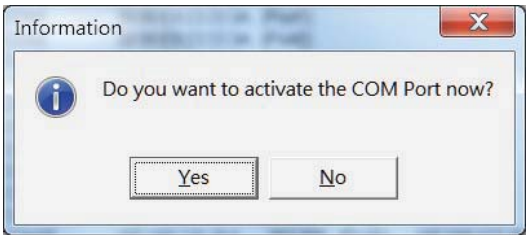
2. Click **Search** to search the network for NPort device servers. In the list of NPort device servers that were found, select the unit(s) that you will use for COM mapping and click **OK**.

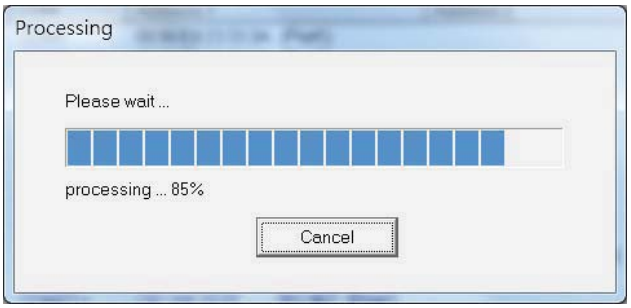


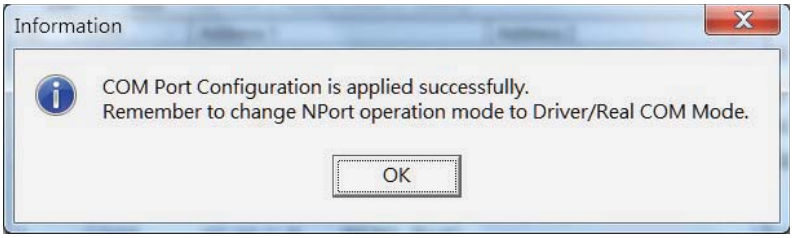
Alternatively, you can select **Input Manually** and manually enter the **NPort IP Address**, **1st Data Port**, **1st Command Port**, and **Total Ports** for the desired NPort unit. Click **OK** to proceed.



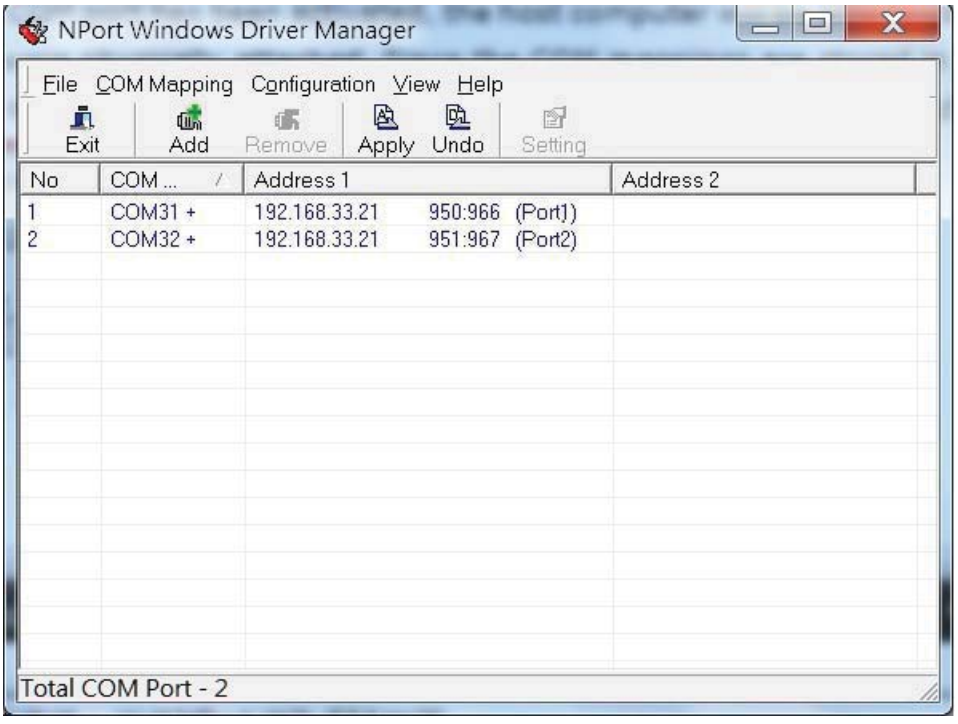
3. NPort Windows Driver Manager will list each available serial port and will automatically assign a new COM port to each one. The new COM port will not be accessible by the host system until it has been activated in NPort Windows Driver Manager. Activating a mapped COM port saves the information in the host system registry and makes the COM port available for use. Click **Yes** to activate the COM port(s) at this time; click **No** to activate the COM port(s) later.





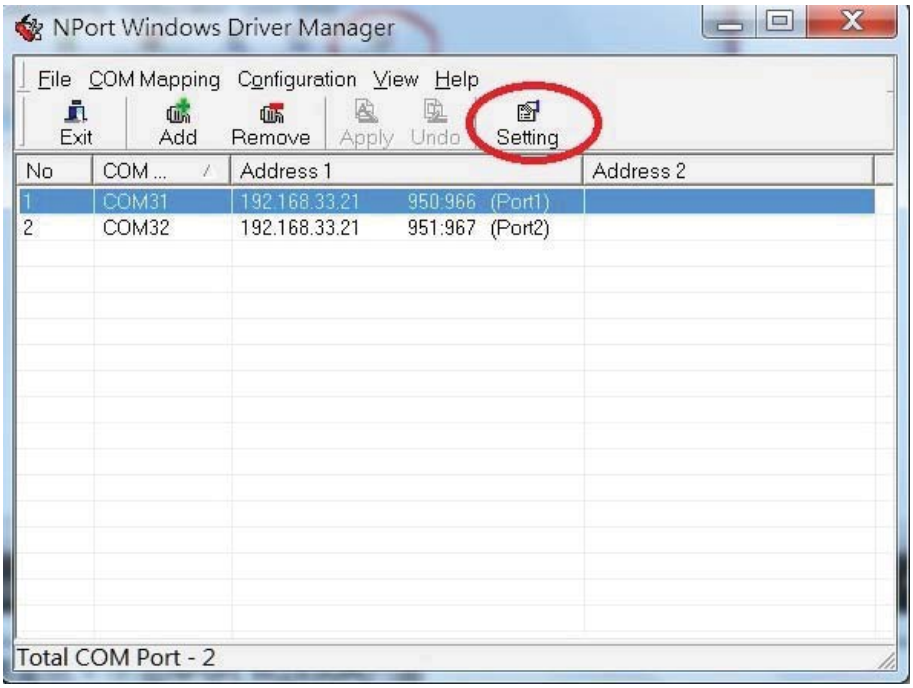


4. Activated COM ports will be listed in black; COM ports that have not been activated will be listed in blue. Once a COM port has been activated, the host computer will be able to communicate with the new COM port as if it were physically attached. Since the COM mappings are stored in the host system registry, they will still be in effect if the PC is restarted or if Windows Driver Manager is closed.

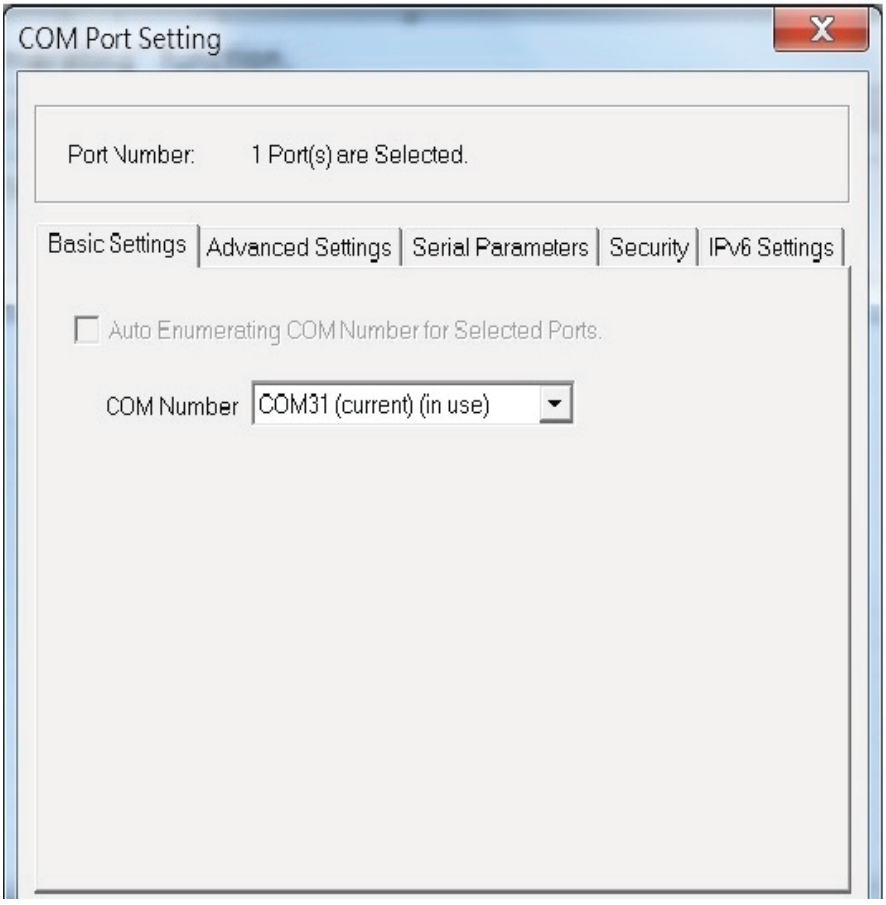


Configuring Mapped Serial Ports

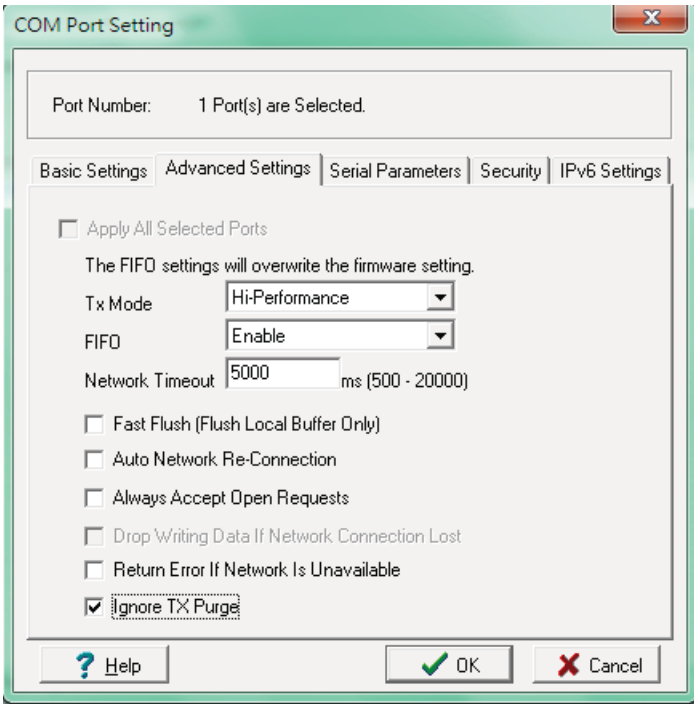
1. To modify the settings of a mapped serial port, select the desired port(s) and click **Setting** on the main toolbar.



2. On the **Basic Setting** tab, select the **COM Number** that will be assigned to the serial port. If you have selected multiple ports, you can assign COM numbers automatically in sequential order by selecting the **Auto Enumerating COM Number for Selected Ports** function.



3. On the **Advanced Setting** tab, configure **Tx Mode**, **FIFO**, and **Fast Flush**.



Tx Mode: In Hi-Performance mode, the driver immediately issues a "Tx Empty" response to the program after sending data to the NPort. In Classical mode, the driver sends the "Tx Empty" response after confirmation is received from the NPort. Classical mode is recommended if you want to ensure that all data is sent out before further processing.

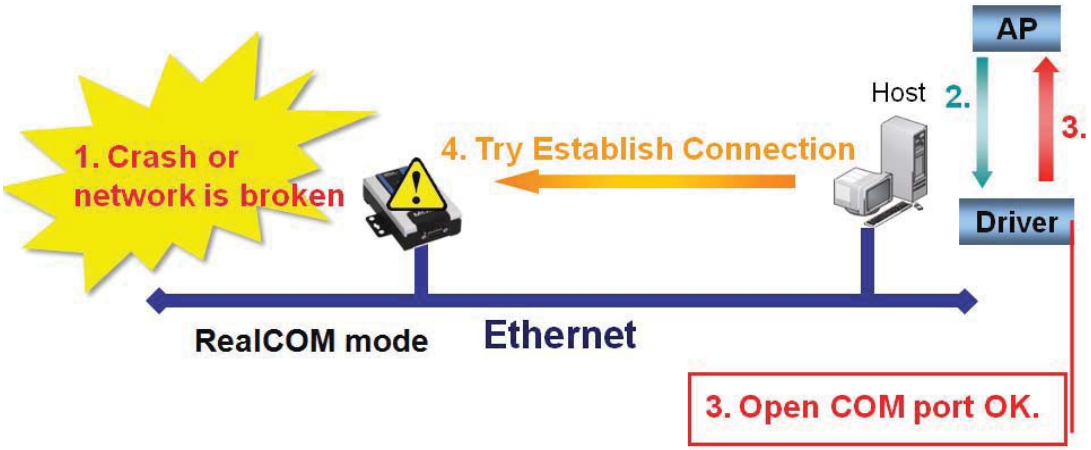
FIFO: This tells the driver whether or not to use the FIFO.

Network Timeout: You can use this option to prevent blocking if the target NPort is unavailable.

Fast Flush: When enabled, the driver flushes only the local buffer on the host for a Win32 PurgeComm() function call. When disabled, both the local and remote buffers are flushed. If your application uses PurgeComm() and performance seems sluggish, try enabling Fast Flush.

Auto Network Re-Connection: With this option enabled, the driver will repeatedly attempt to re-establish the TCP connection if the NPort does not respond to background "check-alive" packets

Always Accept Open Requests: When enabled, the NPort driver will always accept requests to open a virtual COM port, even if communications with the device can not be established. With this option, the NPort driver will agree to open a virtual COM port on the system even if the port is blocked or the Ethernet connection is disabled. If this is the case, the connected device will not receive and transmit data even though the system has opened a virtual COM port.



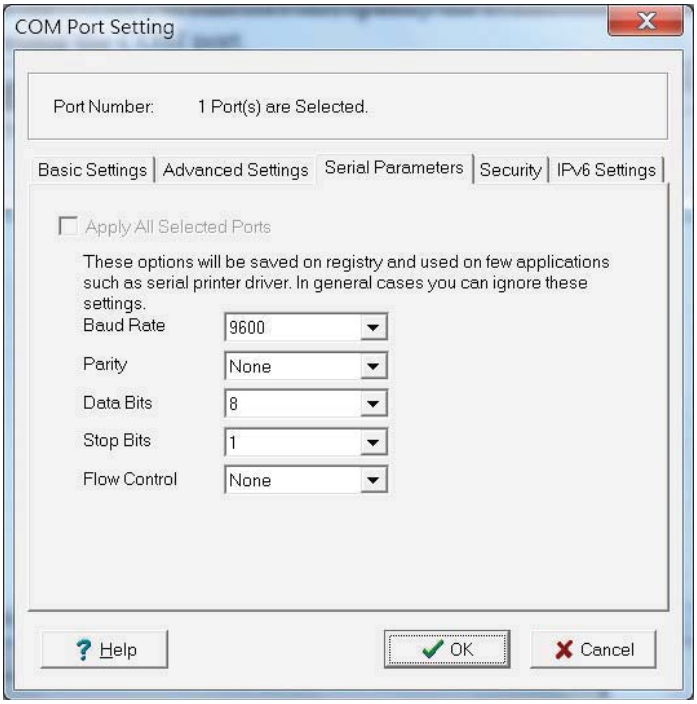
Drop Writing Data if Network Connection is Lost: This function will assure the data to be kept in the buffer or dropped when network connection is lost. The buffer size is 4 KBytes.

Return error if network is unavailable: If this option is disabled, the driver will not return any error even when a connection cannot be established to the NPort. With this option enabled, calling the Win32 Comm function will result in the error return code "STATUS_NETWORK_UNREACHABLE" when a connection cannot be established to the NPort. This usually means that your host's network connection is down, perhaps due to a cable being disconnected. However, if you can reach other network devices, it may be that the NPort is not powered on or is disconnected. Not that **Auto Network Re-Connection** must be enabled in order to use this function.

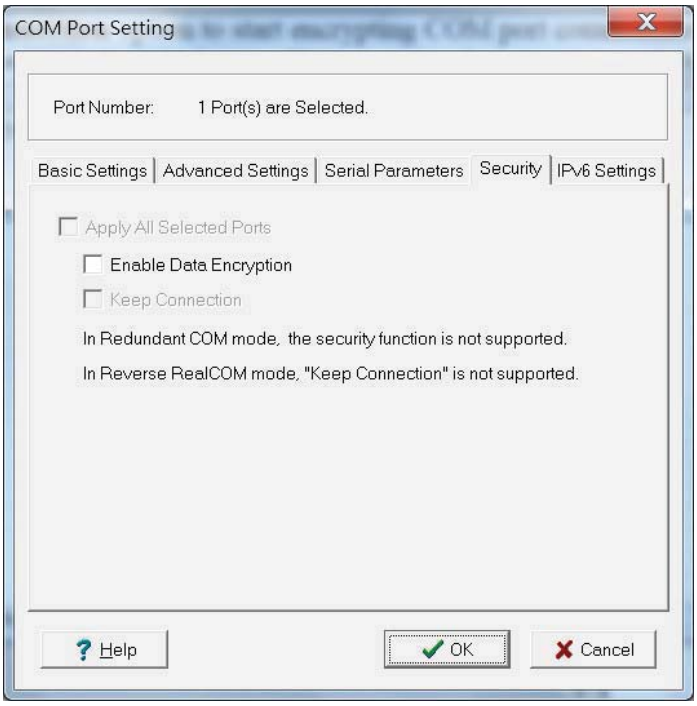
Ignore TX Purge

Applications can use the Win32 API PurgeComm to clear the output buffer. Outstanding overlapping write operations will be terminated. Select the **Ignore TX Purge** checkbox to ignore the effect on output data.

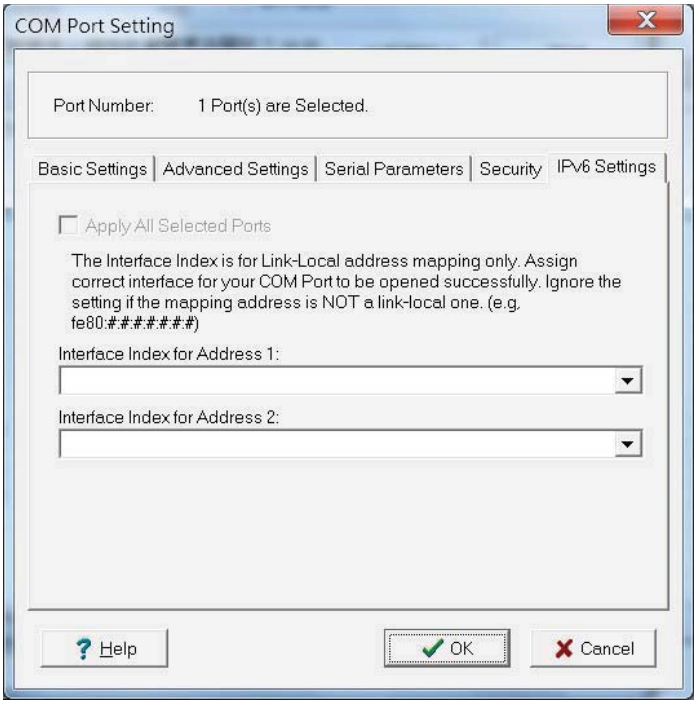
4. On the **Serial Parameters** tab, specify the communication settings that the host will use when opening the COM port.



5. On the **Security** tab, select the **Enable Data Encryption** option to enable data to be encrypted when transmitted over the COM ports. After selecting the encryption option, select the **Keep connection** option to start encrypting COM port communications immediately without restarting the COM ports. This may speed up opening and closing of the COM port for your host, but it also causes your host to tie up the NPort serial port so other hosts cannot use it.

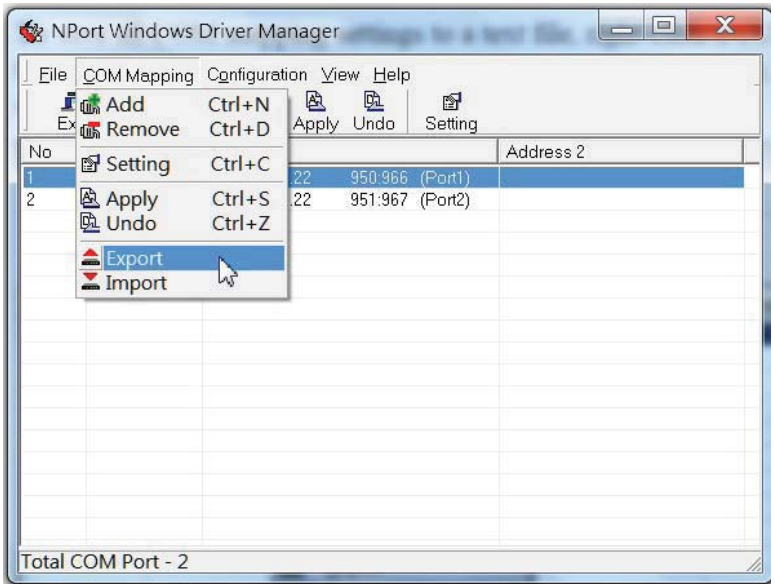


6. On the IPv6 Setting tab, interface 1 and 2 are able to change.



7. Click **OK** when you have finished configuring the COM port

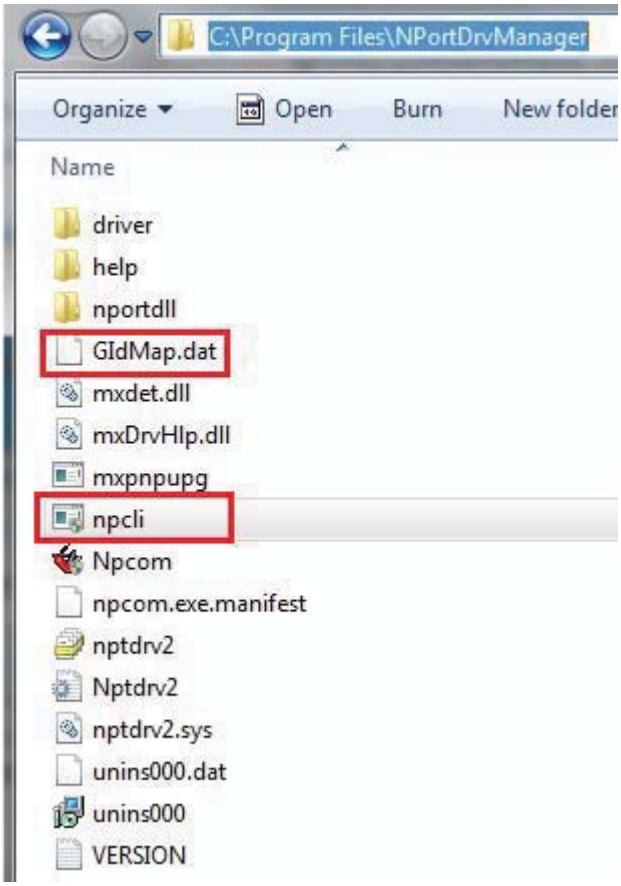
8. To save all COM mapping settings to a text file, right-click a COM port and select **Export** in the context menu. After the settings have been exported to a file, they can be imported on another host.



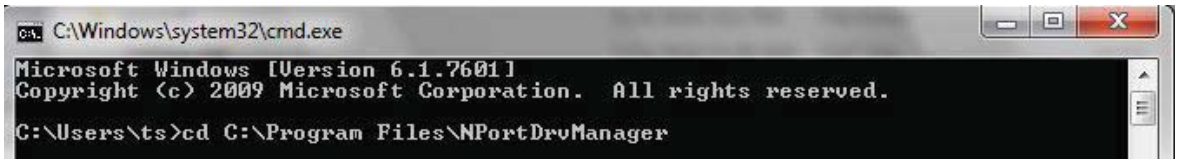
Command-Line Installation/Removal

For NPort Windows Driver Manager v1.19 and above, it comes with command line script tool – npcli.exe for installation, removal of the driver and capability of configuring NPort driver functions.

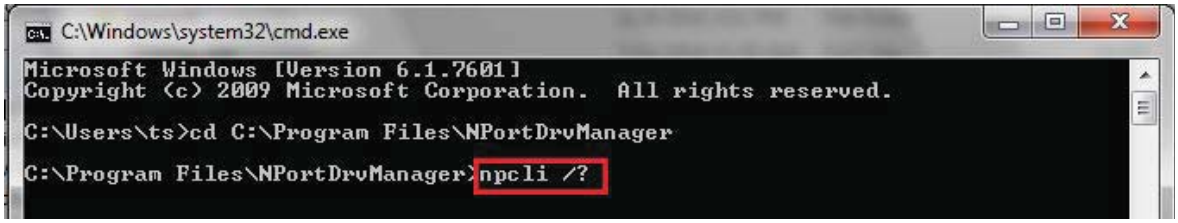
After successfully installing NPort Windows Driver Manager v1.19 (or above), the default file path is C:\Program Files\NPortDrvManager as shown below. The main files that support the NPort command line tool are npcli.exe and GIdMap.dat. You may move these two files to your preferred location.



Once NPort Windows Driver Manager v1.19 (or above) is installed, call up the cmd screen on your computer. Change the directory to the drive where you placed the above two files.



Type npcli /? to get detail information of what command lines are supported and the function descriptions.



The usage instructions will show up for a user's reference.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
NPort Command Line Interface Ver2.0 Build 16052400
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Usage:

  1. NPort Driver operation:
    npcli /driver [/install | /uninstall | /upgrade] [PATH_NAME]

  /install     Install specified driver to host.
  /uninstall   Uninstall current installed driver from host.
  /upgrade     Upgrade specified driver without modifying the mapped ports.
  PATH_NAME    Specify the installer file of the NPort Driver Manager to install
               or upgrade.

  2. RealCOM port operation:
    npcli /driver /add IP_ADDR /port PORT_NO /com COM_NO [/txmode [hiperf |
         classical]] [/fifo [enable | disable]] [/flush [fast | normal]]
    npcli /driver /remove /com [COM_NO | all]

  /add         Add a RealCOM with a valid IP address (IP_ADDR).
  /port        Specify the NPort port number (PORT_NO) to add.
  /com         Specify the COM number to add or remove (COM_NO).
  /txmode      Set the TX mode as hi-performance (hiperf) or classical. The
               default is hiperf.
  /fifo        Set the FIFO as enable or disable. The default is enable.
  /flush       Set to enable fast flush(fast) or disable fast flush(normal).
               The default is fast.
  /remove      Remove specified COM number (COM_NO) or all RealCOM ports.

  3. NPort devices operation:
    npcli /devicd /search
    npcli /device /set ID /network [/ip IP_ADDR] [/mask SUBNET]
         [/gateway IP_ADDR] [/password CIPHER]
    npcli /device /apply ID [/password CIPHER]
```

```
 /search      Search the NPort and store the list to the memory.
 /set         Specify the ID to set. Users must specify one of the searched
              NPorts for further operations. The default is 1.
 /port        Specify the NPort port number (PORT_NO) to set.
 /password    Specify the password (CIPHER) if the NPort has one.
 /network     Set to change the network settings.
 /ip          Change the IP address (IP_ADDR) of NPort.
 /mask        Change the subnet mask (SUBNET) of NPort.
 /gateway     Change the IP address (IP_ADDR) of gateway.
 /apply       Specify the ID to save changes and restart the NPort.

 4. Examples
   npcli /driver /install D:\Users\drvmgr_setup_Ver1.19.0_Build_15122492
   npcli /driver /uninstall
   npcli /driver /add 192.168.127.254 /port 1 /com 3
   npcli /driver /add 192.168.127.254 /port 2 /com 4 /flush normal
   npcli /device /search
   npcli /device /set 1 /network /ip 192.168.10.7 /mask 255.255.255.0
        /password moxa
   npcli /device /apply 1

Note:
 Npcli.exe requires an administrator privilege to change device settings.
 It support only IPv4 and it must be run under Windows XP and later versions.
```

Linux Real TTY Drivers

Real TTY driver are provided that will map Linux host TTY ports to NPort serial ports. Once the mapping has been set up, Linux users and applications can connect to a serial port as if it were a local TTY port. These drivers have been designed and tested for the majority of Linux distributions, including Linux kernel version 2.4.x, 2.6.x, and 3.x, 4.x. Please check http://www.moxa.com for the latest Linux kernel supported.

Basic Steps

Follow these instructions to map a TTY port to an NPort serial port:

1. Install the NPort device server and set the target device port to Real COM mode.
2. Install the Real TTY driver files on the Linux host.
3. Map the host's TTY port to the target device port on the NPort.

Installing Linux Real TTY Driver Files

Before proceeding with the software installation, make sure you have completed the NPort device server has been installed and configured correctly. Note that the default LAN IP address for the NPort is **192.168.126.254**, whereas the default WLAN IP address is **192.168.127.254**.

ATTENTION

The target serial port must be operating in Real COM mode in order to map TTY ports.

1. Obtain the driver file from https://www.moxa.com/support/support_home.aspx?isSearchShow=1.
2. Log in to the console as a super user (root).
3. Execute **cd /** to go to the root directory.

4. Copy the driver file **npreal2xx.tgz** to the / directory.
5. Execute **tar xvfz npreal2xx.tgz** to extract all files into the system.
6. Execute **/tmp/moxa/mxinst**. (For Red Hat AS/ES/WS and Fedora Core1, execute "**# /tmp/moxa/mxinst SP1**".) The shell script will install the driver files automatically.
7. After installing the driver, you will be able to see several files in the **/usr/lib/npreal2/driver** folder:

   mxaddsvr (add server, map TTY port)
   mxdelsvr (delete server, undo TTY port mapping)
   mxloadsvr (reload server)
   mxmknod (create device node/TTY port)
   mxrmnod (remove device node/TTY port)
   mxuninst (remove TTYport and driver files)
   At this point, you may map the TTY port to the NPort serial port.

Mapping TTY Ports

Make sure that you set the operation mode of the desired NPort serial port to Real COM mode. After logging in as a super user, enter the directory **/usr/lib/npreal2/driver** and then execute **mxaddsvr** to map the target NPort serial port to the host TTY ports. The syntax of **mxaddsvr** is as follows:

mxaddsvr [*NPort IP Address*] [*Total Ports*] ([*Data port*] [*Cmd port*])

The **mxaddsvr** command performs the following actions:

1. Modify npreal2d.cf.
2. Create TTY ports in directory /dev with major and minor number configured in npreal2d.cf.
3. Restart the driver.

Mapping TTY ports automatically

To map TTY ports automatically, you may execute **mxaddsvr** with just the IP address and number of ports, as in the following example:

```
# cd /usr/lib/npreal2/driver
# ./mxaddsvr 192.168.3.4 16
```

In this example, 16 TTY ports will be added, all with IP 192.168.3.4, with data ports from 950 to 965 and command ports from 966 to 981.

Mapping TTY ports manually

To map TTY ports manually, you may execute **mxaddsvr** and manually specify the data and command ports, as in the following example:

```
# cd /usr/lib/npreal2/driver
# ./mxaddsvr 192.168.3.4 16 4001 966
```

In this example, 16 TTY ports will be added, all with IP 192.168.3.4, with data ports from 4001 to 4016 and command ports from 966 to 981.

Removing Mapped TTY Ports

After logging in as root, enter the directory **/usr/lib/npreal2/driver** and then execute **mxdelsvr** to delete a server. The syntax of mxdelsvr is:

mxdelsvr [*IP Address*]

Example:

```
# cd /usr/lib/npreal2/driver
# ./mxdelsvr 192.168.3.4
```

The following actions are performed when executing **mxdelsvr**:

1. Modify npreal2d.cf.
2. Remove the relevant TTY ports in directory /dev.
3. Restart the driver.

If the IP address is not provided in the command line, the program will list the installed servers and total ports on the screen. You will need to choose a server from the list for deletion.

Removing Linux Driver Files

A utility is included that will remove all driver files, mapped TTY ports, and unload the driver. Enter the directory **/usr/lib/npreal2/driver** and execute **mxuninst** to uninstall the driver. This program will perform the following actions:

1. Unload the driver.
2. Delete all files and directories in /usr/lib/npreal2.
3. Delete directory /usr/lib/npreal2.
4. Modify the system initializing script file.

UNIX Fixed TTY Drivers

A fixed TTY driver is provided that will map UNIX host TTY ports to NPort serial ports. Once the mapping has been set up, UNIX users and applications can connect to an NPort serial port as if it were a local TTY port. This driver has been designed and tested for the majority of UNIX systems. Please check http://www.moxa.com for the latest UNIX systems support.

Installing the UNIX Driver

1. Log in to UNIX and create a directory for the MOXA TTY. To create a directory named **/usr/etc**, execute the command:
   # mkdir –p /usr/etc
2. Copy **moxattyd.tar** to the directory you created. For the **/usr/etc** directory, you would execute the following commands:
   # cp moxattyd.tar /usr/etc
   # cd /usr/etc
3. Extract the source files from the tar file by executing the command:
   # tar xvf moxattyd.tar

   The following files will be extracted:
   README.TXT
   moxattyd.c --- source code
   moxattyd.cf --- an empty configuration file
   Makefile --- makefile
   VERSION.TXT --- fixed TTY driver version
   FAQ.TXT
4. Compile and link.
   For SCO UNIX:
   # make sco

   For UnixWare 7:
   # make svr5

   For UnixWare 2.1.x, SVR4.2:
   # make svr42

Configuring the UNIX Driver

Modify the configuration:

The configuration used by **moxattyd** is defined in the text file **moxattyd.cf**, which is in the same directory. You may use vi or any text editor to modify the file, as follows:

ttyp1 192.168.1.1 950

You can refer to **moxattyd.cf** for detailed descriptions of the various configuration parameters. Please note that **Device Name** depends on the OS. See the Device Naming Rule section in README.TXT for more information.

To start the moxattyd daemon after system bootup, add an entry into **/etc/inittab** using the TTY name you defined in **moxattyd.cf**, as in the following example:

ts:2:respawn:/usr/etc/moxattyd/moxattyd –t 1

Device naming rule

For UnixWare 7, UnixWare 2.1.x, and SVR4.2, use:
pts/[*n*]

For all other UNIX operating systems, use:
ttyp[*n*]

The value of [n] should be equal or larger than 11 in order to prevent conflicts with the device names of functional keys in some UNIX systems.

Starting moxattyd

Execute the command **init q** or reboot your UNIX operating system.

Adding an additional server

Modify the text file **moxattyd.cf** to add an additional server. Users may use vi or any text editor to modify the file. For more configuration information, refer to **moxattyd.cf**, which contains detailed descriptions of the various configuration parameters.

Find the process ID (PID) of the **moxattyd**.
 # ps -ef | grep moxattyd

Update the configuration of **moxattyd**.
 # kill -USR1 [*PID*]
(e.g., if moxattyd PID = 404, **kill -USR1 404**)

This completes the process of adding an additional server.

6

Web Console: Basic Settings

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Basic Settings**

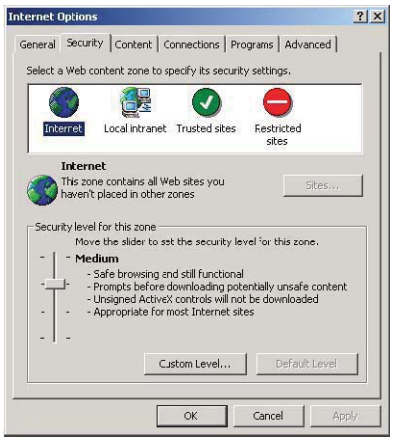
Overview

This chapter introduces the NPort web console and explains how to configure the basic settings.

The NPort can be configured from anywhere on the network through its web console. Simply point the browser to the device server's IP address to open the web console. Network settings, operation mode, and other items can all be configured through the browser.

Web Browser Settings

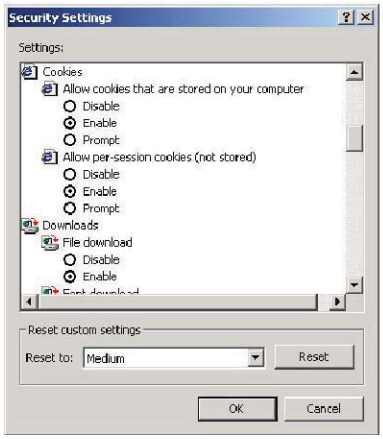
In order to use the web console, you will need to have cookies enabled for your browser. Please note that the web console uses cookies only for password transmission. For Internet Explorer, cookies can be enabled by right-clicking the Internet Explorer icon on your desktop and selecting **Properties** from the context menu.



On the Security tab, click **Custom Level...** and enable these two items:

Allow cookies that are stored on your computer

Allow per-session cookies (not stored)



ATTENTION

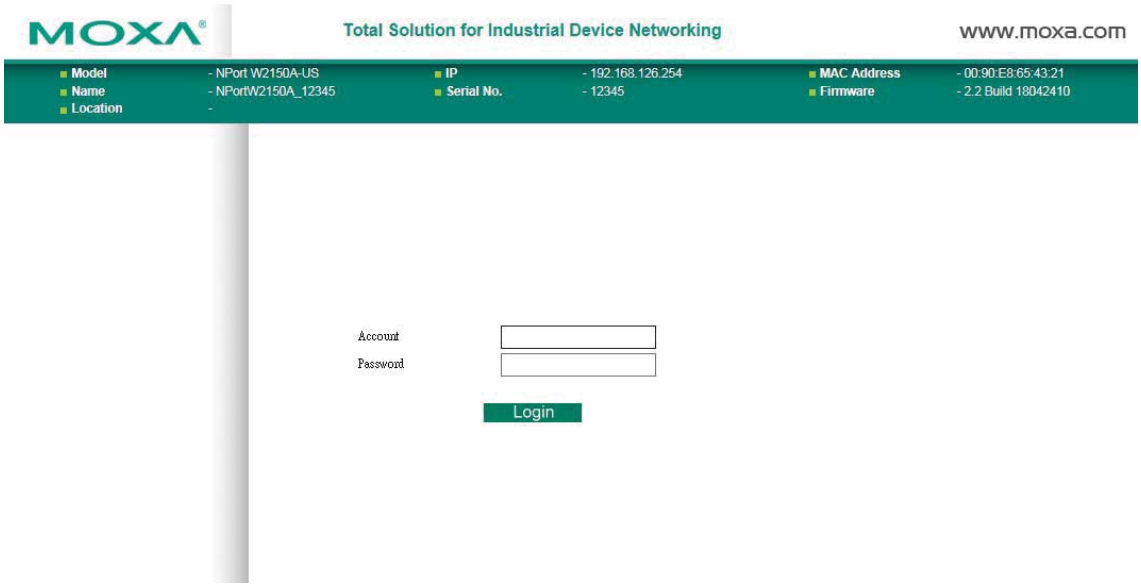
If you are not using Internet Explorer, cookies are usually enabled through a web browser setting such as allow **cookies that are stored on your computer** or **allow per-session cookies**.

Navigating the Web Console

To open the web console, enter your device server's IP address in the website address line. If you are configuring the NPort for the first time over an Ethernet cable, you will use the default IP address, **192.168.126.254**.

There are two account types: **admin** and **user**. If you enter the system with **admin** account, you will have the right to read and write. If you enter the system with **user** account, you will only have the right to read.

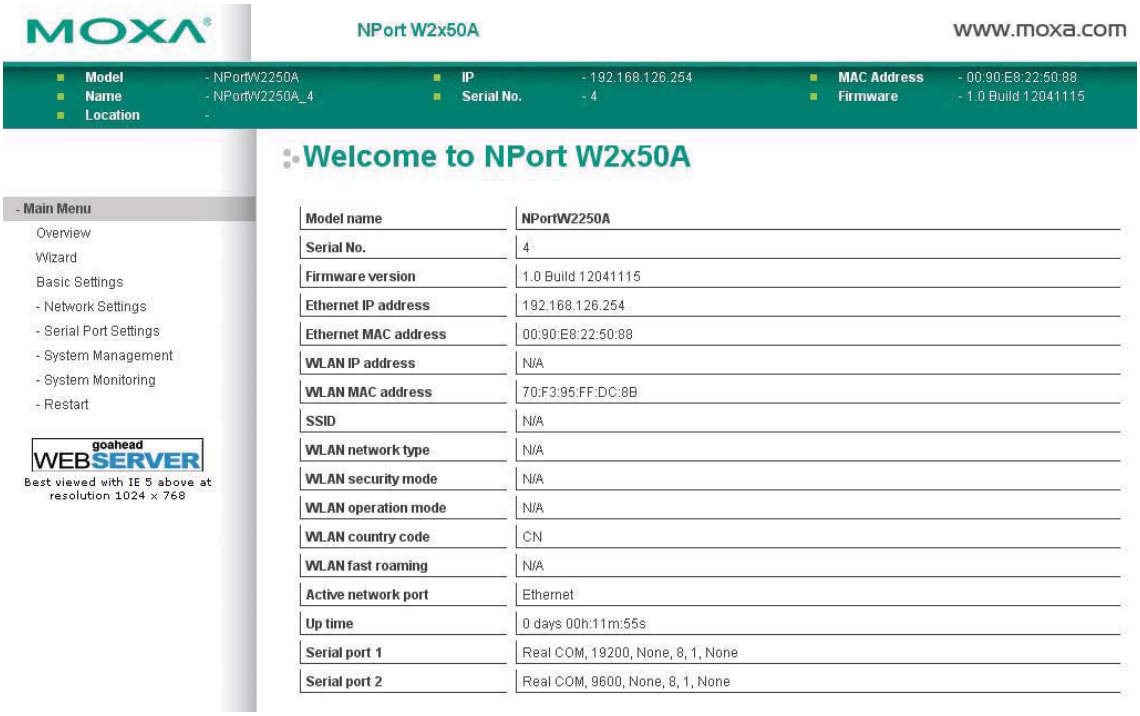
If prompted, enter the console password. The default password for both **admin** and **user** accounts is **moxa**. The password will be transmitted with MD5 encryption over the Ethernet.



ATTENTION

If you have forgotten the password, you can use the reset button to load factory defaults, but this will erase all previous configuration information.

The web console will appear as shown below.



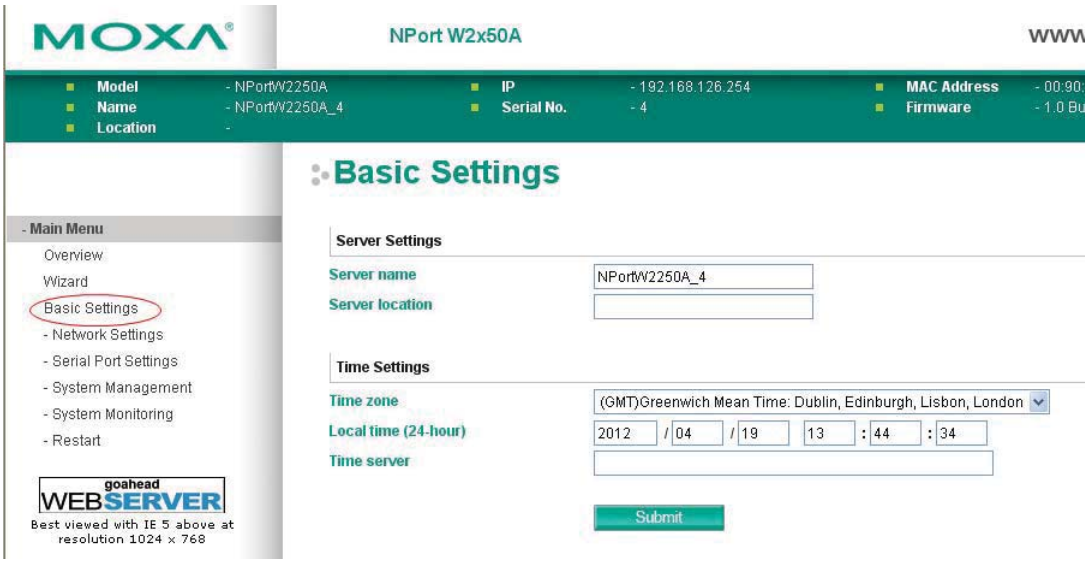
Settings are presented on pages that are organized by folder. Select the desired folder in the left navigation panel to open that page. The page will be displayed in the main window on the right. Certain folders can be expanded by clicking the adjacent "–" symbol.

For example, if you click **Basic Settings** in the navigation panel, the main window will show a page of basic settings that you can configure.

After you have made changes on a page, you must click **[Submit]** in the main window before jumping to another page. Your changes will be lost if you do not click **[Submit]**.

Once you click **[Submit]** button, the device server will reboot and with a beep alarm.

Basic Settings



On the **Basic Settings** page, you can configure **Server name**, **Server location**, **Time zone (24-hour)**, **Local time**, and **Time server**.

Server Name

Default	NPortW2150A_<serial no.> or NPortW2250A_<serial no.>
Options	free text (e.g., “Server 1”)
Description	This is an optional free text field to help you differentiate one device server from another. It does not affect operation of the NPort device server.

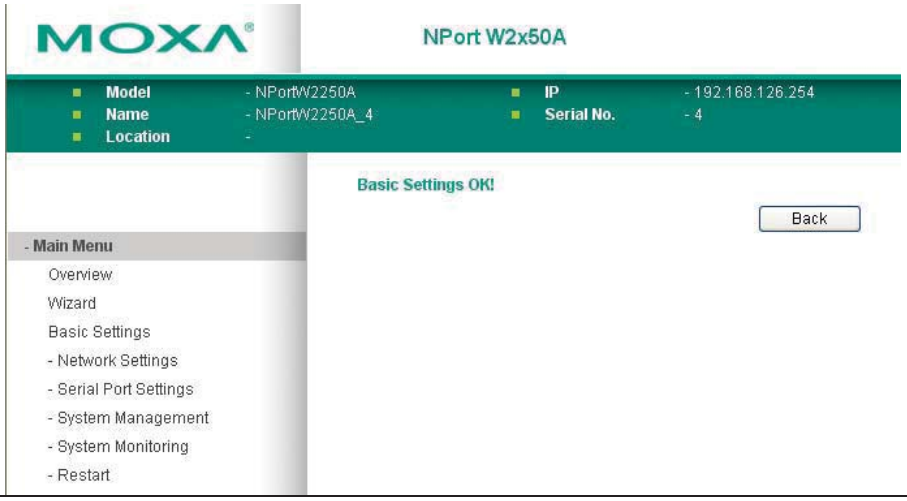
Server Location

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “Bldg 1, 2nd Floor”)
Description	This is an optional free text field to help you differentiate one device server from another. It does not affect operation of the NPort device server.

Time Zone

Default	(GMT)Greenwich Mean Time
Options	(GMT)Greenwich Mean Time (GMT-01:00)Azores, Cape Verde Is. (GMT-02:00)Mid-Atlantic etc.
Description	This field shows the currently selected time zone and allows you to select a different time zone.

Local Time

Default	
Options	Date (yy:mm:dd), Time (hh:mm:ss)
Description	The NPort has a built-in real-time clock that allows you to add time information to functions such as the automatic warning e-mail or SNMP trap. This field shows the current time according to the NPort's built-in real-time clock. This is not a live field, so you will need to refresh the browser to get an updated reading. Change the correct date or time, and click **[Submit]**. The change will take effect directly, and shows **Basic Setting OK!**. 

ATTENTION

There is a risk of an explosion if the real-time clock battery is replaced incorrectly!
The real-time clock is powered by a lithium battery. We strongly recommend that you obtain assistance from a Moxa support engineer before replacing the battery. Please contact the Moxa RMA service team if you need to change the battery.

Time Server

Default	
Options	IP address or domain name (e.g., "192.168.1.1" or "time.nist.gov")
Description	This optional field specifies your time server's IP address or domain name, if a time server is used in your network. The NPort supports SNTP (RFC-1769) for automatic time calibration. The device server will request time information from the specified time server every 10 minutes.

7

Web Console: Network Settings

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

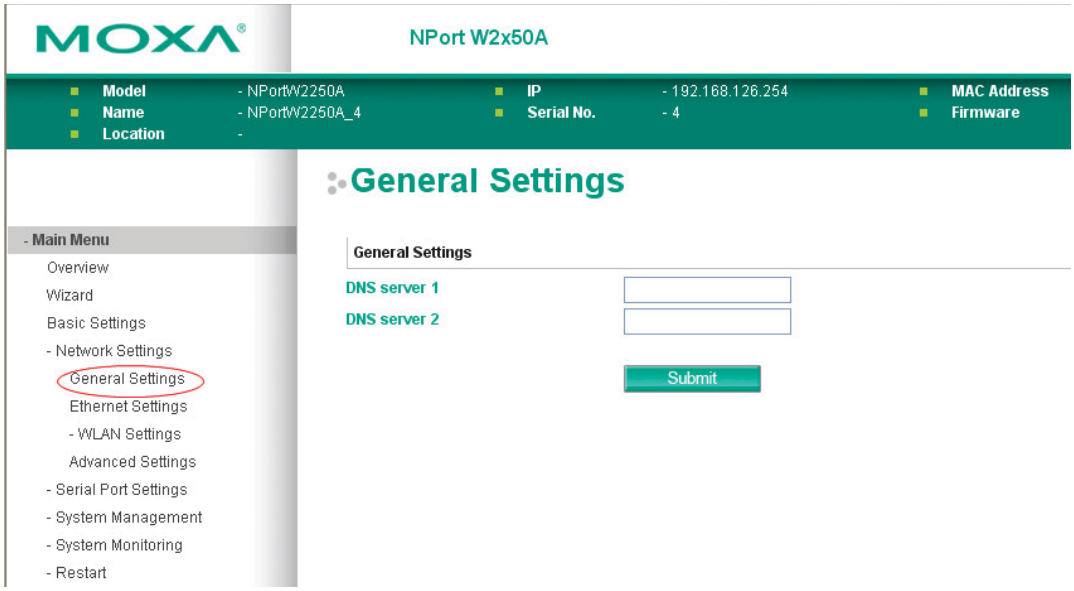
- **Overview**
- **Network Settings**
  - General Settings
  - Ethernet/Bridge Settings
  - WLAN Settings
  - Advanced Settings

Overview

This chapter explains how to configure all settings located under the **Network Settings** folder in the NPort web console.

Network Settings

General Settings



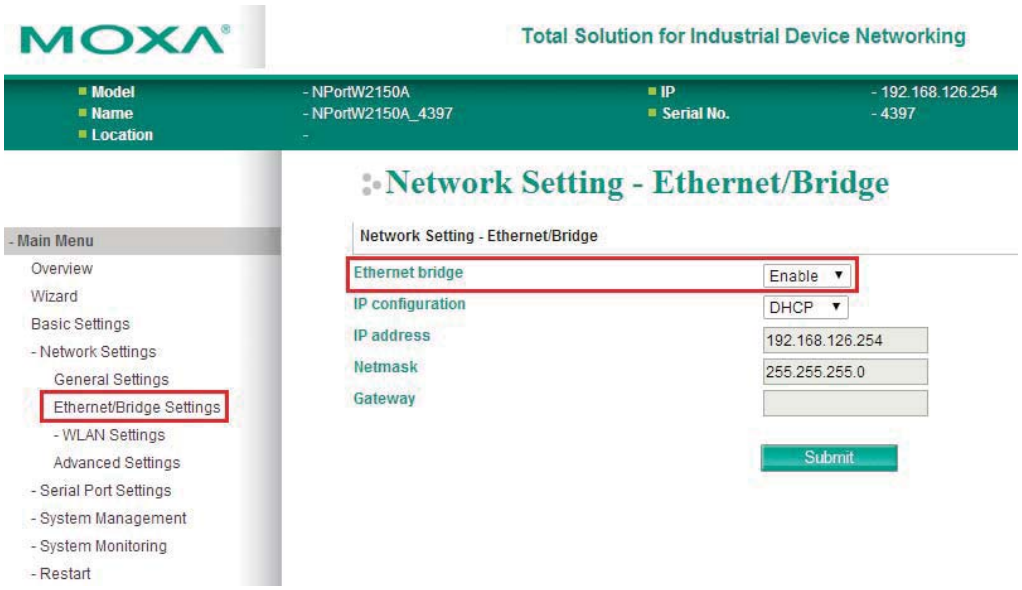
On the General Settings page in the Network Settings folder, you can modify DNS server 1 and 2.

DNS Server 1 and 2

Default	
Options	IP address (e.g., “192.168.1.1”)
Description	This field is for the DNS server’s IP address, if applicable. With the DNS server configured, the NPort device server can use domain names instead of IP addresses to access hosts. Domain Name System (DNS) is how Internet domain names are identified and translated into IP addresses. A domain name is an alphanumeric name, such as www.moxa.com, that it is usually easier to remember than the numeric IP address. A DNS server is a host that translates a text-based domain name into an IP address in order to establish a TCP/IP connection. When the user wants to visit a particular website, the user’s computer sends the domain name (e.g., www.moxa.com) to a DNS server to request that website’s numeric IP address. When the IP address is received from the DNS server, the user’s computer uses that information to connect to the website’s web server. The NPort will play the role of a DNS client, actively querying the DNS server for the IP address associated with a particular domain name.

Ethernet/Bridge Settings

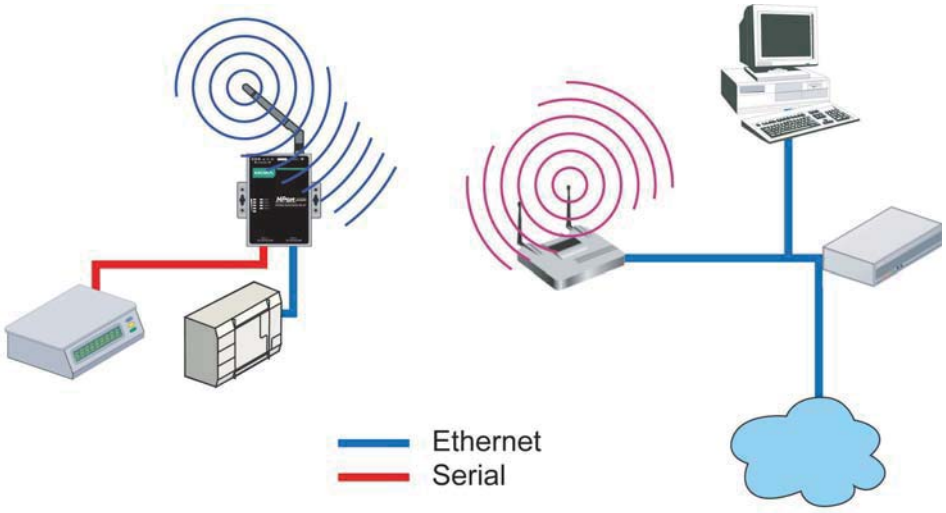
To enable the Ethernet-to-Wireless function, also called Wireless Client, go to the **Ethernet/Bridge Settings** page and enable **Ethernet Bridge**. When it's enabled, the LAN and WLAN will use the same IP configuration (use the same IP address, netmask and gateway settings).



ATTENTION

In dynamic IP environments, the NPort will send three requests every 30 seconds to the DHCP or BOOTP server until the network settings have successfully been assigned. The first request will time out after one second; the second request will time out after three seconds, and the third request will timeout after five second. If the DHCP or BOOTP server is unavailable, the NPort will use the factory default network settings.

Ethernet Bridge

Default	Disabled
Options	Enabled, Disabled
Description	This field specifies whether to enable **Ethernet Bridge** mode or not. When **Ethernet Bridge** is enabled, the LAN and WLAN interfaces are bridged together. Data can be seamlessly transferred between serial lines, LAN, and WLAN. The LAN and WLAN will use the LAN IP setting, and WLAN IP setting will be disabled. **Disabled:** When disabled, you can use either the LAN or WLAN. **Enabled:** When enabled, you can use both the LAN and the WLAN. 

IP Configuration

Default	Static
Options	Static, DHCP, DHCP/BOOTP, BOOTP
Description	This field determines how the NPort's IP address will be assigned. Static: IP address, netmask, and gateway are user-defined. DHCP: IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS, and time server are assigned by the DHCP server. DHCP/BOOTP: IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS, and time server are assigned by the DHCP server. IP address is assigned by BOOTP server if DHCP server does not respond. BOOTP: IP address is assigned by the BOOTP server.

IP Address

Default	192.168.126.254
Options	IP address (e.g., "192.168.1.1")
Description	This field is for the IP address that will be assigned to your NPort device server. An IP address is a number assigned to a network device (such as a computer) as a permanent address on the network. Computers use the IP address to identify and talk to each other over the network. Choose a proper IP address that is unique and valid in your network environment. If your device server will be assigned a dynamic IP address, set the **IP configuration** parameter appropriately.

Netmask

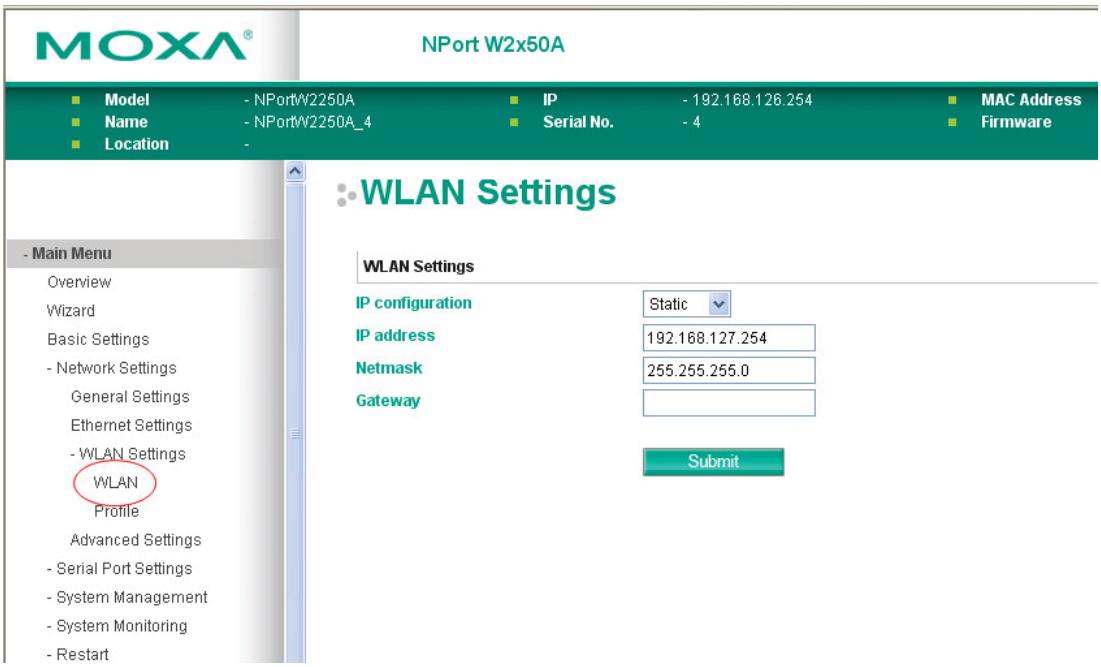
Default	255.255.255.0
Options	Netmask setting (e.g., “255.255.0.0”)
Description	This field is for the subnet mask. A subnet mask represents all of the network hosts at one geographic location, in one building, or on the same local area network (LAN). When a packet is sent out over the network, the NPort device server will use the subnet mask to check whether the desired TCP/IP host specified in the packet is on the local network segment. If the address is on the same network segment as the device server, a connection is established directly from the device server. Otherwise, the connection is established through the gateway as specified in the **Gateway** parameter.

Gateway

Default	
Options	IP address (e.g., “192.168.1.1”)
Description	This field is for the IP address of the gateway, if applicable. A gateway is a network computer that acts as an entrance to another network. Usually, the computers that control traffic within the network or at the local Internet service provider are gateway nodes. The NPort device server needs to know the IP address of the default gateway computer in order to communicate with the hosts outside the local network environment. Consult your network administrator if you do not know how to set this parameter.

WLAN Settings

WLAN



The **WLAN** page is located under **WLAN Settings** in the **Network Settings** folder. You can modify **IP configuration**, **IP address**, **Netmask**, and **Gateway** for your WLAN.

The NPort W2150A/W2250A Series supports IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n wireless network interfaces. The supported IP configurations are static and dynamic (BOOTP, DHCP, or BOOTP+DHCP). Users can set up the IP configuration with the serial console, or the Web/Telnet consoles through the NPort's Ethernet interface. For detailed information about configuring **IP configuration**, **IP address**, **Netmask**, and **Gateway**, see the previous section, Ethernet Configuration.

IP Configuration

Default	Static
Options	Static, DHCP, DHCP/BOOTP, BOOTP
Description	This field determines how the NPort's IP address will be assigned. Static: IP address, netmask, and gateway are user-defined. DHCP: IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS, and time server are assigned by the DHCP server. DHCP/BOOTP: IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS, and time server are assigned by the DHCP server. An IP address is assigned by the BOOTP server if the DHCP server does not respond. BOOTP: An IP address is assigned by the BOOTP server.

IP Address

Default	192.168.127.254
Options	IP address (e.g., "192.168.1.1")

Description	This field is for the IP address that will be assigned to your NPort device server. An IP address is a number assigned to a network device (such as a computer) as a permanent address on the network. Computers use the IP address to identify and talk to each other over the network. Choose a proper IP address that is unique and valid in your WLAN environment. If your device server will be assigned a dynamic IP address, set the IP configuration parameter appropriately.

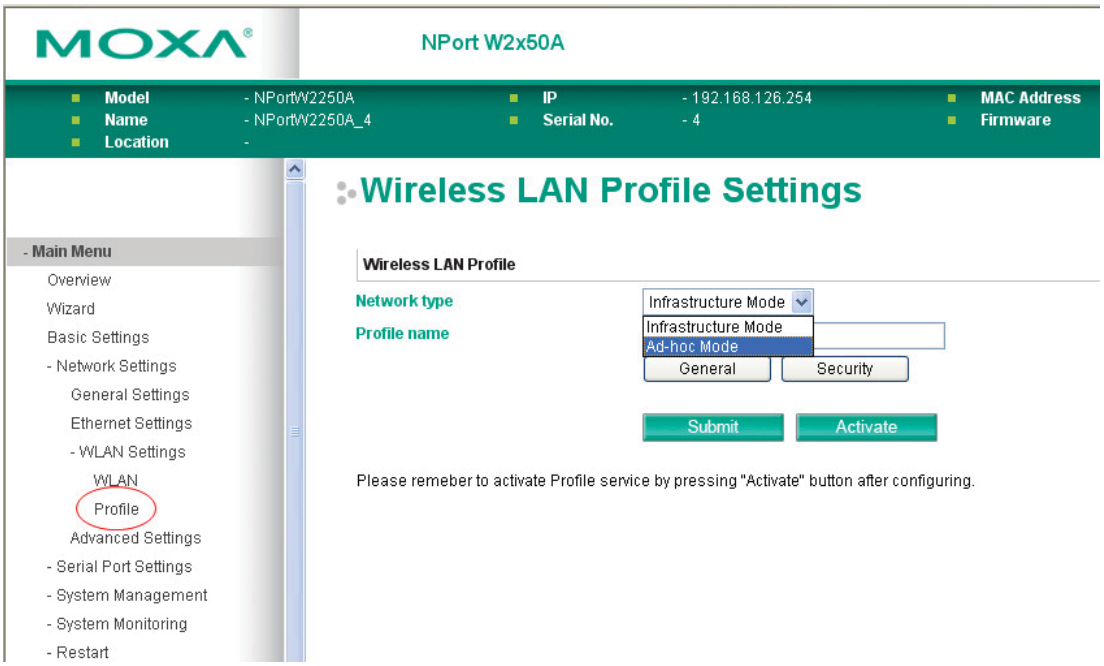
Netmask

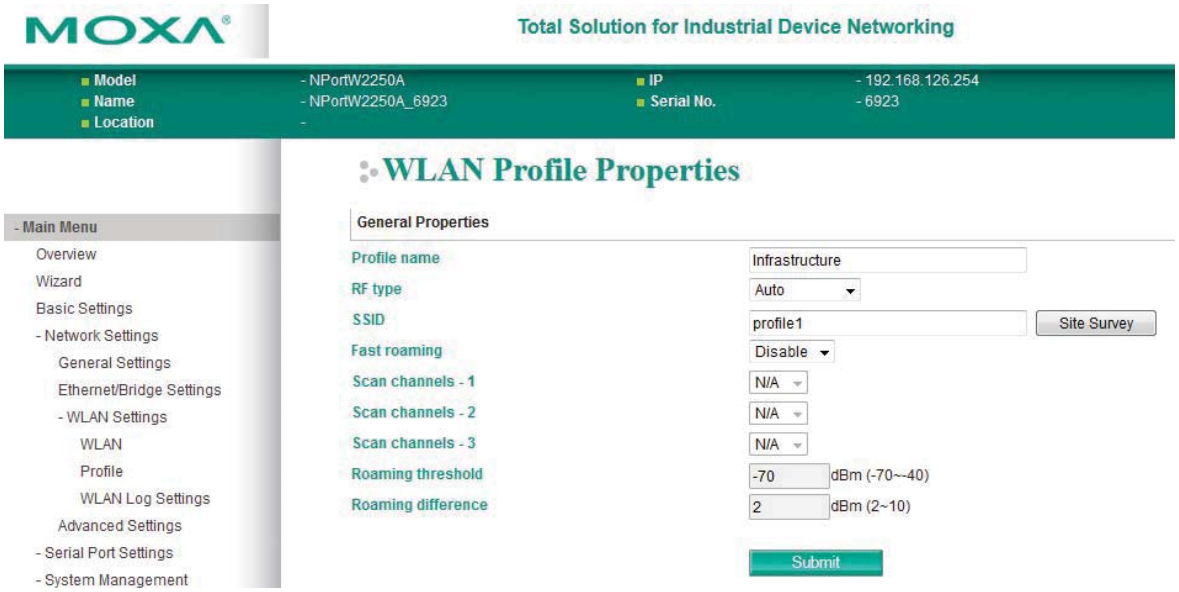
Default	255.255.255.0
Options	Netmask setting (e.g., “255.255.0.0”)
Description	This field is for the subnet mask. A subnet mask represents all of the network hosts at one geographic location, in one building, or on the same LAN. When a packet is sent out over the network, the NPort device server will use the subnet mask to check whether the desired TCP/IP host specified in the packet is on the local network segment. If the address is on the same network segment as the device server, a connection is established directly from the device server. Otherwise, the connection is established through the gateway as specified in the **Gateway** parameter.

Gateway

Default	
Options	IP address (e.g., “192.168.1.1”)
Description	This field is for the IP address of the gateway, if applicable. A gateway is a network computer that acts as an entrance to another network. Usually, the computers that control traffic within the network or at the local Internet service provider are gateway nodes. The NPort device server needs to know the IP address of the default gateway computer in order to communicate with the hosts outside the local network environment. Consult your network administrator if you do not know how to set this parameter.

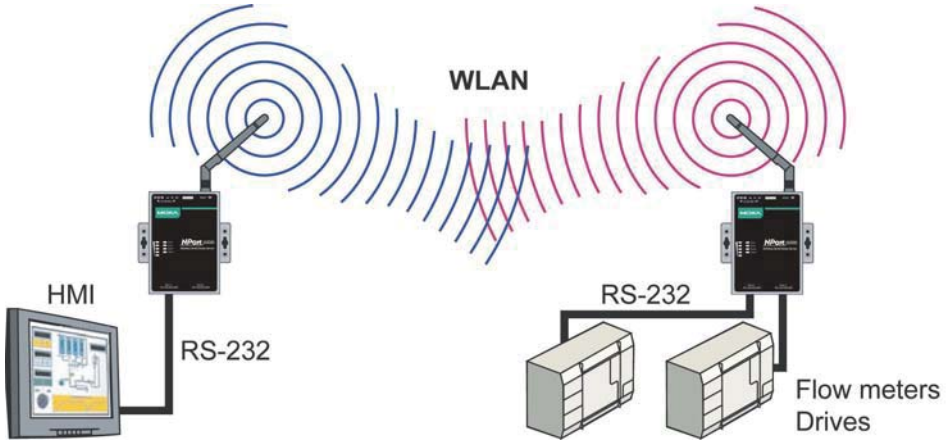
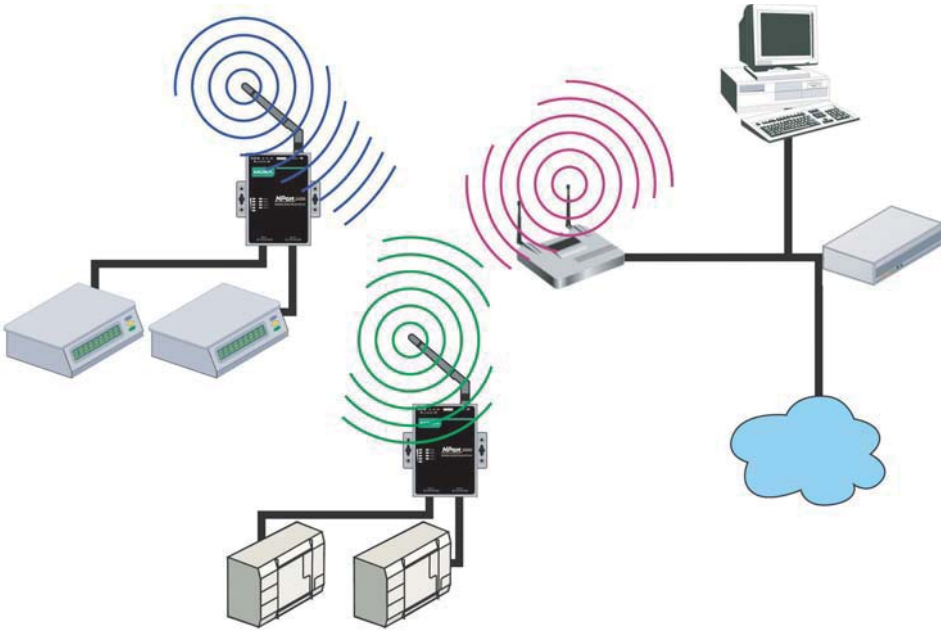
Profile





The **Profile** page is located under **WLAN Settings** in the **Network Settings** folder. This is where you configure the NPort for Infrastructure operation. Different settings are available depending on whether you select Ad-hoc Mode or Infrastructure Mode.

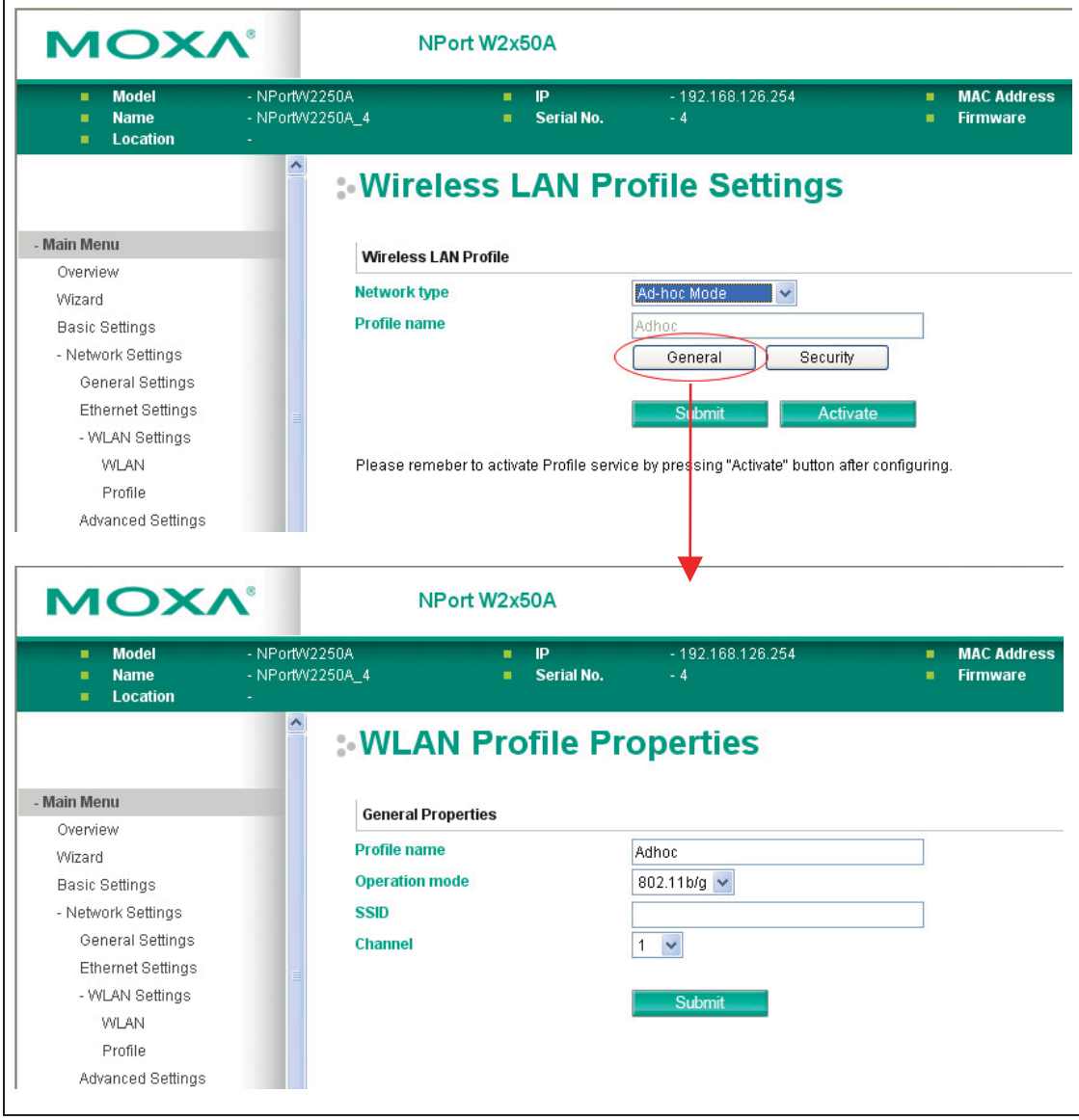
Network Type

Default	Infrastructure Mode
Options	Infrastructure Mode, Ad-hoc Mode
Description	This field specifies whether the NPort will operate in Ad-hoc or Infrastructure Mode. For all wireless networking devices, there are two possible modes for communication with another wireless device. Devices that are configured for Ad-hoc Mode automatically detect and communicate directly with each other and do not require a wireless access point (AP) or gateway. Wireless devices that are configured for Infrastructure Mode do not communicate directly with each other, but through a wireless access point (AP). Devices must be configured for the same mode in order to communicate with each other. Devices in Ad-Hoc Mode will only recognize other devices in Ad-Hoc Mode, and likewise for devices in Infrastructure Mode. **Example of Ad-Hoc Mode**  **Example of Infrastructure Mode**  After setting the Network type, you will need to adjust the General and Security settings to establish the wireless connection.

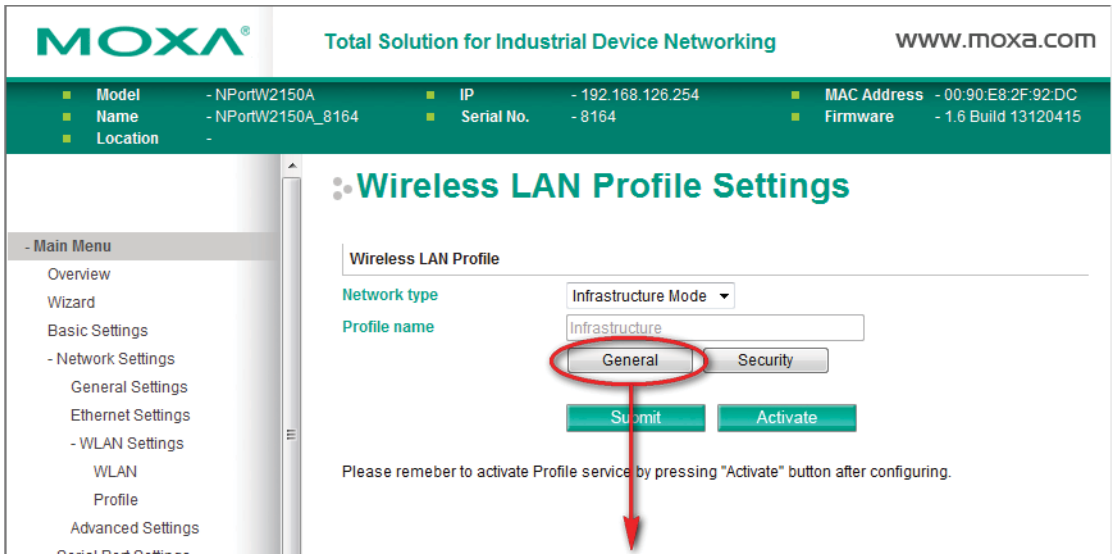
General Settings for WLAN Profile

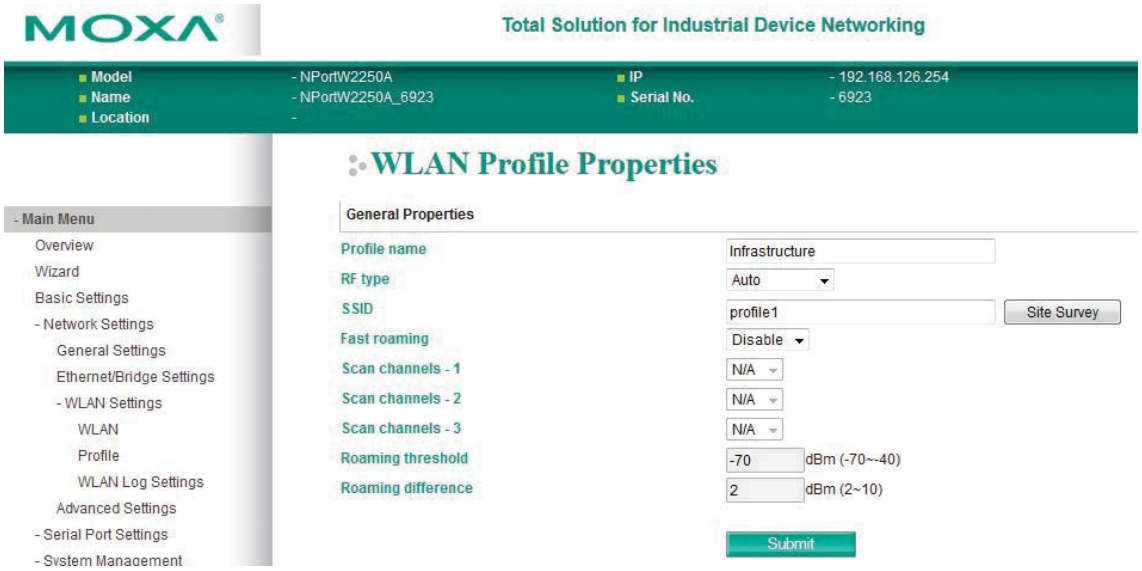
The **General** page is opened through the **Profile** page, under **WLAN Settings** in the **Network Settings** folder. You can type a profile name to help you differentiate one profile from another. It does not affect operation of the NPort. After selecting Ad-hoc or Infrastructure Mode, click **[General]** to open the General page for the selected profile. In Ad-hoc Mode and Infrastructure Mode, only one profile is available.

In Ad-hoc Mode



In Infrastructure Mode





On the General page, you can configure **Profile name**, **RF type**, and input an **SSID** provided by your Wi-Fi AP. Additional settings are also available depending on whether you select Ad-hoc Mode or Infrastructure Mode.

Profile Name

Default	Ad-hoc (in Ad-hoc Mode) Infrastructure (in Infrastructure Mode)
Options	free text (e.g., “Primary Connection”)
Description	This is a free text field to help you differentiate one profile from another. It does not affect operation of the NPort.

RF Type

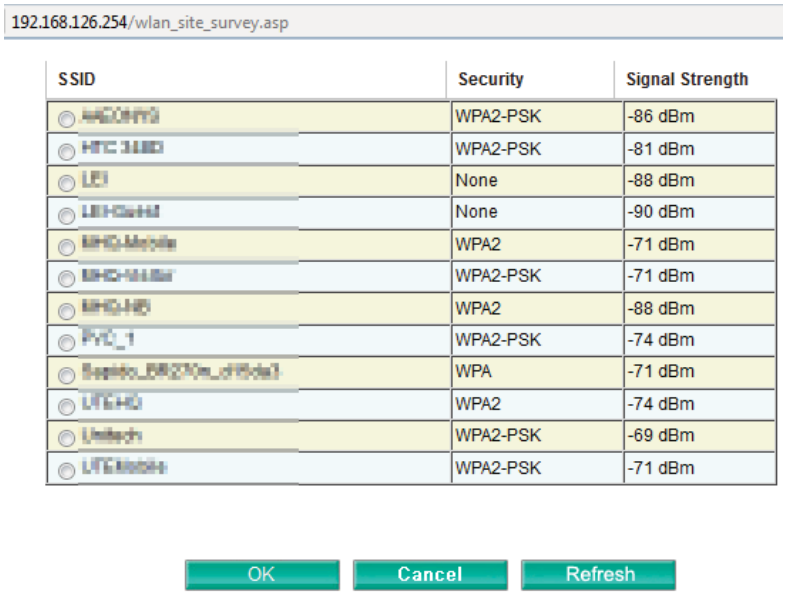
Default	802.11b/g for Ad-Hoc Mode. Auto for Infrastructure Mode.
Options	Auto, 802.11a, 802.11b/g, 802.11a/n, 802.11b/g/n
Description	This field determines which wireless standard will be used by the selected profile. 802.11a, 802.11b/g, 802.11a/n and 802.11b/g/n are supported. Auto: In Ad-hoc Mode, the NPort will scan the 2.4G wireless band and will automatically select the appropriate wireless standard for communication with any other wireless devices that are detected. In Infrastructure Mode, the NPort will automatically select between 802.11a, 802.11b/g, 802.11a/n and 802.11b/g/n according to the settings of the AP. 802.11a: The Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) 5 GHz band is used for communication, which is different from the RF band used by 802.11b and 802.11g. Consequently, 802.11a devices will not be able to communicate with 802.11b or 802.11g devices. (Multi-mode 802.11a/b/g APs or client adapters can be used to resolve this.) Transmission rates up to 54Mbps are supported. 802.11b/g: This option means our device will support for 802.11b or 802.11g. 802.11b: This is the well-known “Wi-Fi” standard, also referred to as “802.11 High-Rate (HR).” Wireless communication is in the 2.4 GHz ISM band, using the DSSS spread spectrum transmission scheme. 802.11b supports data rates of 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps, and 11 Mbps. 802.11a/n: This option means our device will support up to 150 Mbps data rate to communicate with an 802.11a/n AP. 802.11b/g/n: This option means our device will support up to 72.2 Mbps data rate to communicate to a 802.11b/g/n AP.

SSID

Default	profile1
Options	free text (e.g., “Coffeeshop WLAN”)
Description	This field specifies the SSID, or name, of the wireless network (SSID) that will be used by the NPort. Wireless devices must use the same SSID in order to communicate with each other.

Site Survey (This function is supported by firmware V1.10 or above)

When you click **Site Survey**, the device server will scan for all the APs it can find nearby. It shows all the signal strengths between the device server and the APs. You may check the checkbox and click **OK** to create a profile for the specified AP.



Channel (Ad-hoc mode only)

Default	1
Options	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Description	This field is for Ad-Hoc Mode only and specifies the radio channel to use for the wireless network.

Fast Roaming (Infrastructure mode only)

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field is only available in Infrastructure Mode and is used to specify the W2150A/W2250A roaming behavior. Roaming is the ability to connect to different APs so that wireless communication is not confined to one area or one particular AP. The W2150A/W2250A will only roam between APs, as specified by the SSID. Disable: Fast Roaming function will be disabled. W2150A/W2250A will scan all available channels and roam between APs as specified by the SSID. It scans the channel when booting up and will associate with the highest signal strength AP. Only when the associated AP is lost, it will re-associate again. Enable: Fast Roaming function will be enabled. NPort W2150A/W2250A will only scan the pre-defined **Scan Channels - 1, Scan Channels - 2 & Scan Channels – 3** and roam between APs as specified by the SSID. It scans the channel and will associate with the highest signal strength AP. It also scans the channel regularly and will re-associate with the highest signal strength AP (if there is) automatically.

Scan channels – 1, Scan channels – 2, Scan channels – 3 (Infrastructure mode only)

Default	N/A
Options	1 through 14, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 149, 153, 157, 165
Description	This field is for fast roaming under Infrastructure Mode and specifies the radio channel to use for the wireless network. Choose the channel according to the factory setting of the AP.

Roaming threshold (This function is supported by firmware V1.10 or above)

Default	-70 (Disable)

Options	numbers
Description	When the signal strength between the device and the AP is worse than this number, below -70 dBm as the default number, the device server will start to scan for a new AP to establish the connection.

Roaming difference (This function is supported by firmware V1.10 or above)

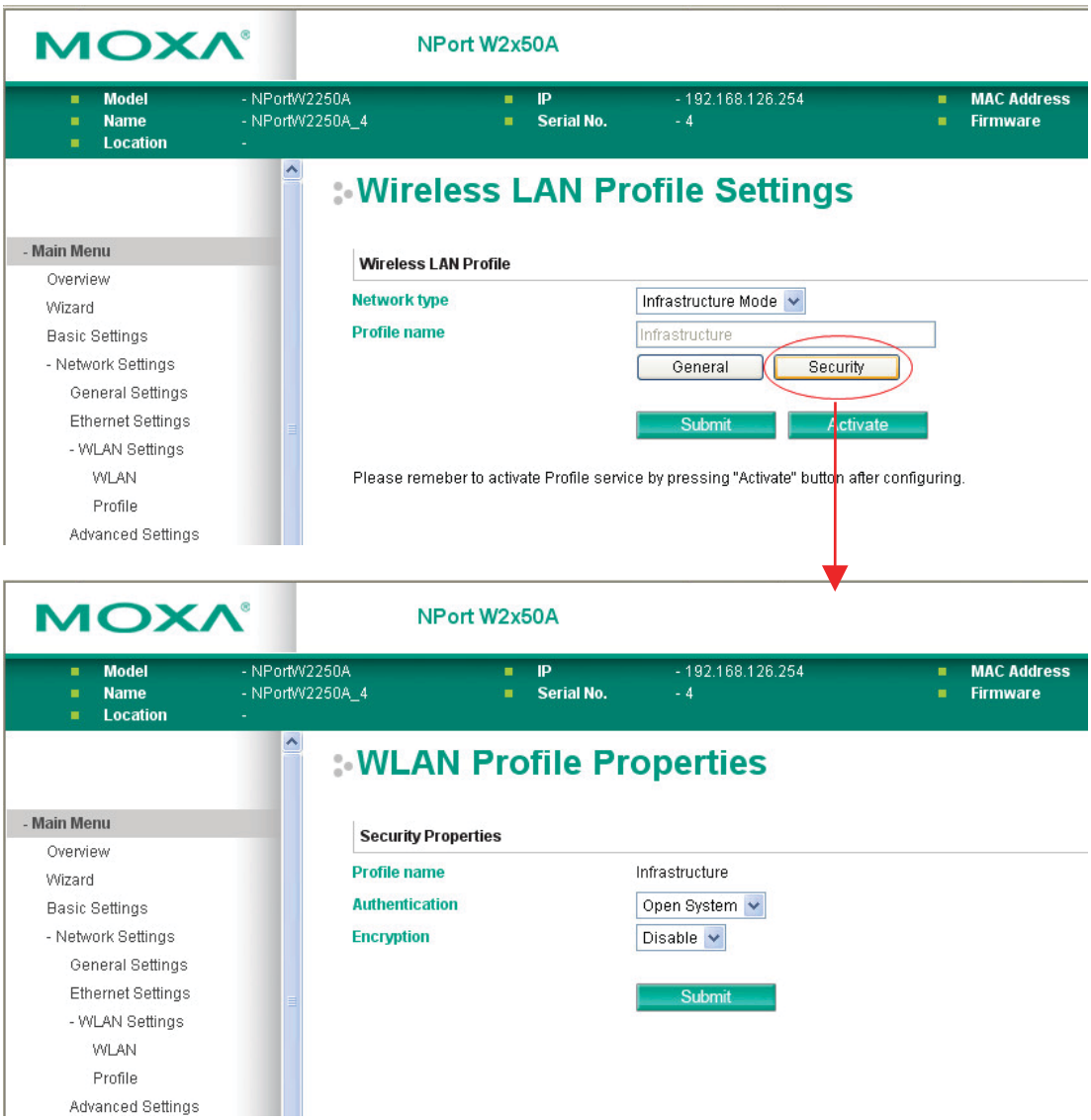
Default	2 (Disable)
Options	numbers
Description	When the device server finds a new AP, the signal strength between device server and the new AP must above this number compares to the old AP, then the device server will change to establish a new connection with the new AP. For example, when the signal strength to the old AP is -70 dBm. When the new AP is -69 dBm, the device server will keep the connection to the old one. If the new AP is -68 dBm, the device server will switch the connection to the new AP.

Security Settings for WLAN Profile

The **Security** page is opened through the **Profile** page, under **WLAN Settings** in the **Network Settings** folder. After selecting Ad-hoc or Infrastructure Mode, click **[Security]** to open the Security page for the selected profile. In Ad-hoc Mode, only one profile is available, whereas three profiles are available in Infrastructure Mode.

In Ad-hoc Mode

In Infrastructure Mode



You will need to configure **Authentication** and **Encryption**. These settings must match the settings on the wireless device at the other end of the connection (such as the AP). Different settings and options are available depending on how **Authentication** and **Encryption** are configured.

Authentication

Default	Open System
Options	Open System, Shared Key, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, WPA2-PSK
Description	This field specifies how wireless devices will be authenticated. Only authenticated devices will be allowed to communicate with the NPort. If a RADIUS server is used, this setting must match the setting on the RADIUS server. Open System: The NPort will simply announce a desire to associate with another station or access point. No authentication is required. For Ad-hoc Mode, this is the only option for authentication, since Ad-hoc Mode was designed for open communication. Shared Key: This option is only available in Infrastructure Mode. Authentication involves a more rigorous exchange of frames to ensure that the requesting station is authentic. WEP encryption is required. WPA: This is a managed authentication option that is only available in Infrastructure Mode. WPA was created by the Wi-Fi Alliance, the industry trade group that owns the Wi-Fi trademark and certifies devices with the Wi-Fi name. It is based on Draft 3 of the IEEE 802.11i standard. Each user uses a unique key for authentication, distributed from an IEEE 802.1X authentication server, also known as a RADIUS server. This option is also referred to as WPA Enterprise Mode, since it is intended to meet rigorous enterprise security requirements. Tunneled authentication is supported, depending on the EAP method selected. WPA-PSK: This is an unmanaged authentication option that is only available in Infrastructure Mode. Instead of a unique key for each user, a pre-shared key (PSK) is manually entered on the access point to generate an encryption key that is shared among all users. Consequently, this method does not scale well for enterprise. A PSK that uses a mix of letters, numbers and non-alphanumeric characters is recommended. This option is also referred to as WPA Personal Mode, since it is designed for the needs and capabilities of small home and office WLANs. WPA2: This is a managed authentication option that is only available in Infrastructure Mode. WPA2 implements the mandatory elements of 802.11i. Supported encryption algorithms include TKIP, Michael, and AES-based CCMP, which is considered fully secure. Since March 13, 2006, WPA2 has been mandatory for all Wi-Fi-certified devices. This option may also be referred to as WPA Enterprise Mode. Tunneled authentication is supported, depending on the EAP method selected. WPA2-PSK: This is an unmanaged authentication option that is only available in Infrastructure Mode. It employs WP2 encryption algorithms but relies on a PSK for authentication. A PSK that uses a mix of letters, numbers and non-alphanumeric characters is recommended. This option can also be referred to as WPA Personal Mode.

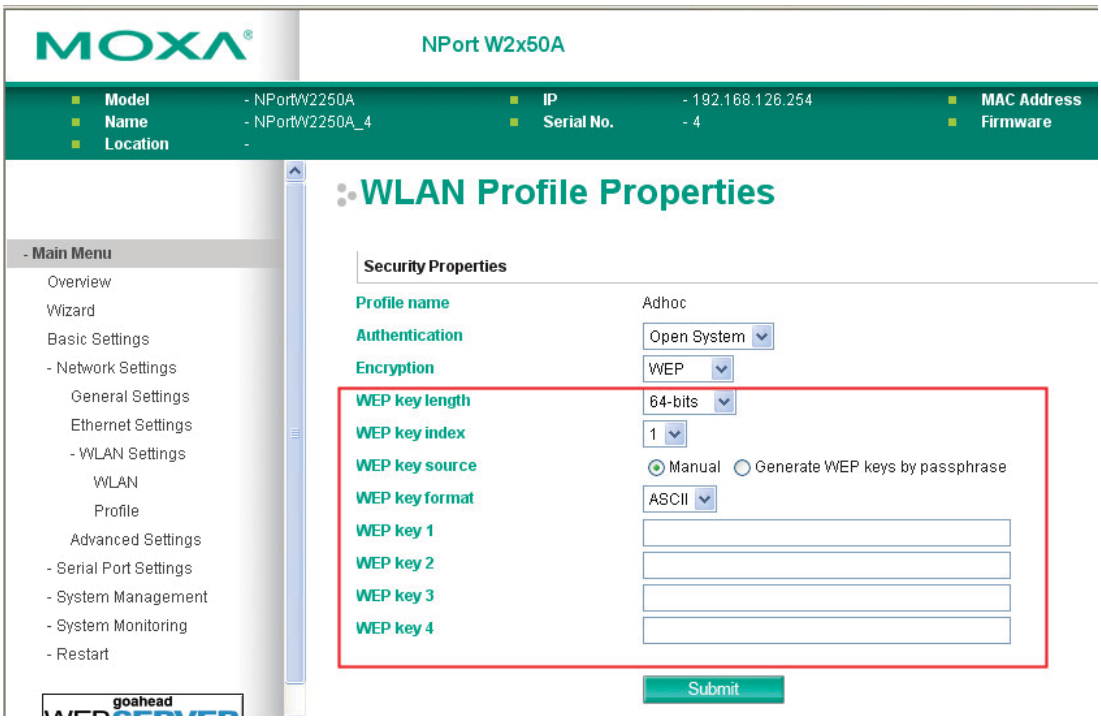
Encryption

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, WEP, TKIP, AES-CCMP
Description	This field specifies the type of encryption to use during wireless communication. Different encryption methods are available depending on the **Authentication** setting. Also, each encryption method has its own set of parameters that may also require configuration. Disable: No encryption is applied to the data during wireless communication. This option is only available if **Authentication** is set to **Open System**. WEP: Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is only available for Open System and Shared Key authentication methods. Data is encrypted according to a key. The NPort supports both 64 and 128-bit keys. This method may deter casual snooping but is not considered very secure. TKIP: Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) is only available for WPA, WPA2, WPA-PSK, and WPA2-PSK authentication methods. TKIP is part of a draft standard from the IEEE 802.11i working group and utilizes the RC4 stream cipher with 128-bit keys for encryption and 64-bit keys for authentication. TKIP improves on WEP by adding a per-packet key mixing function to de-correlate the public initialization vectors (IVs) from weak keys. AES-CCMP: This is a powerful encryption method that is only available for WPA, WPA2, WPA-PSK, and WPA2-PSK authentication methods. Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is the block cipher system used by the Robust Secure Network (RSN) protocol and is equivalent to the RC4 algorithm used by WPA. CCMP is the security protocol used by AES, equivalent to TKIP for WPA. Data undergoes a Message Integrity Check (MIC) using a well-known and proven technique called Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code (CBC-MAC). The technique ensures that even a one-bit alteration in a message produces a dramatically different result. Master keys are not used directly but are used to derive other keys, each of which expire after a certain amount of time. Messages are encrypted using a secret 128-bit key and a 128-bit block of data. The encryption process is complex, but the administrator does not need to be aware of the intricacies of the computations. The end result is encryption that is much harder to break than even WPA.

PSK Passphrase

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “This is the WLAN passphrase”)
Description	This field is only available for WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK authentication methods. If the NPort’s passphrase does not match the AP’s passphrase, the connection will be denied. A PSK of sufficient strength—one that uses a mix of letters, numbers and non-alphanumeric characters—is recommended.

Security Settings for WEP Encryption



When Encryption is set to WEP on the **Security** page for the WLAN profile, you will be able to configure **WEP key length**, **WEP key index**, and **WEP key source**. Other settings will be displayed depending on how **WEP key source** is configured.

WEP Key Length

Default	64bits
Options	64bits, 128bits
Description	This field specifies the length of the WEP key. 64bits is the industry standard for WEP, but 128bits provides better protection.

WEP Key Index

Default	1
Options	1 through 4
Description	This field specifies the primary WEP key to use for the WLAN.

WEP Key Source

Default	Manual
Options	Manual, Generate WEP keys by passphrase
Description	This field specifies whether the WEP key will be generated manually or through a user-specified passphrase. A passphrase is equivalent to a free-text password that will be used to generate the WEP key. A passphrase is typically easier to remember and enter than a long and complicated WEP key.

WEP Passphrase

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “This is the WEP passphrase”)
Description	This field is only available if WEP key source is set to **Generate WEP keys by passphrase**. A standard hexadecimal password will be generated using the supplied passphrase. For example, if “404tech” is entered, the WEP key will be “DB971608E942FC39BD89FC4ADB”.

WEP Key Format

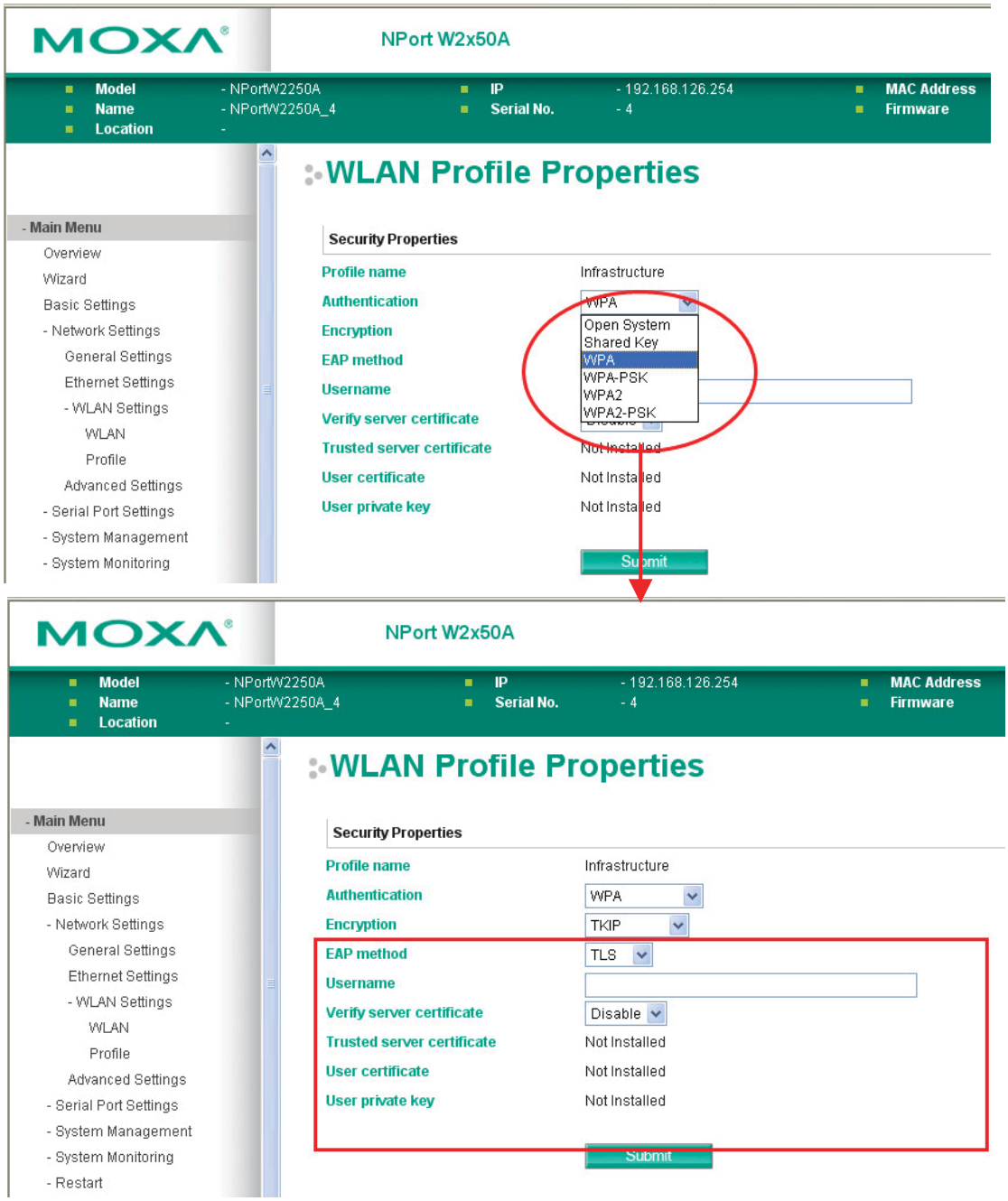
Default	ASCII
Options	ASCII, HEX
Description	This field is only available if WEP key source is set to *Manual*. It specifies the format you will use to enter the WEP key.

WEP Key 1 Through 4

Default	
Options	free text in ASCII or HEX
Description	These fields are only available if WEP key source is set to Manual. Enter each WEP key in ASCII or HEX as specified in WEP key format. The number of characters required for each key depends on WEP key length and WEP key format.

WEP Key Length	WEP Key Format	Key Length
64bits	ASCII	5 characters
	HEX	10 characters
128bits	ASCII	13 characters
	HEX	26 characters

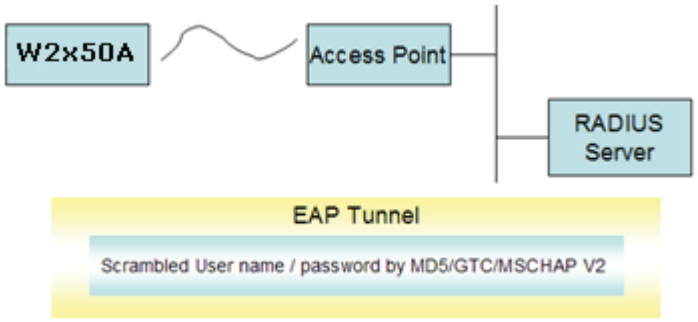
Security Settings for WPA, WPA2



When WPA or WPA2 is used for authentication, you will also need to configure **EAP method** in the **Security** settings for the WLAN profile. Other settings will also be displayed depending on how **EAP method** is configured.

There are two parts to WPA and WPA2 security, authentication, and data encryption.

- Authentication occurs before access is granted to a WLAN. Wireless clients such as the NPort W2150A/W2250A Series are first authenticated by the AP according to the authentication protocol used by the RADIUS server. Depending on the WLAN security settings, an EAP tunnel can be used to scramble the username and password that is submitted for authentication purposes.



- Encryption occurs after WLAN access has been granted. For all wireless devices, data is first encrypted before wireless transmission, using mutually agreed-upon encryption protocol.

EAP Method

Default	PEAP
Options	TLS, PEAP, TTLS, LEAP
Description	This field specifies the EAP method to use for authentication. Four methods are supported. TLS: Transport Layer Security (TLS) was created by Microsoft and accepted by the IETF as RFC 2716: PPP EAP TLS Authentication Protocol. Passwords and tunneled authentication are not used. A user certificate and user private key are used to identify the NPort. The NPort's user certificate and user private key must already be installed on the RADIUS server. PEAP: Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (PEAP) is a proprietary protocol which was developed by Microsoft, Cisco, and RSA Security. TTLS: Tunneled Transport Layer Security (TTLS) is a proprietary protocol which was developed by Funk Software and Certicom, and is supported by Agere Systems, Proxim, and Avaya. TTLS is being considered by the IETF as a new standard. For more information on TTLS, read the draft RFC EAP Tunneled TLS Authentication Protocol. LEAP: Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol (LEAP) is a proprietary protocol which was developed by Cisco. LEAP doesn't check certificate during the authentication process.

Tunneled Authentication

Default	PAP (when using TTLS) GTC (when using PEAP)
Options	GTC, MD5, MSCHAP V2 (when using PEAP) PAP, CHAP, MSCHAP, MSCHAP V2, EAP-MSCHAP V2, EAP-GTC, EAP-MD5 (when using TTLS)
Description	This field specifies the encryption method to use during the authentication process. Different methods are available, depending on the EAP Method setting.

Username

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., "Smith_John")
Description	This field specifies the username that will be used to gain access to the WLAN. The correct username and password must be provided for access to be granted.

Password

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “Password123”)
Description	This field specifies the password that will be used to gain access to the WLAN. The correct username and password must be provided for access to be granted.

Anonymous Username

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “Anyuser”)
Description	This field specifies the anonymous username to use when initiating authentication. After the RADIUS Server has been verified by certificate, the true username and password will be used to complete the authentication process.

Verify Server Certificate

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	Disable: The certificate from the RADIUS server will be ignored. Enable: The certificate from the RADIUS server will be used to authenticate access to the WLAN. The RADIUS server’s trusted server certificate must already be installed on the NPort. To install a trusted server certificate, visit the corresponding page in the System Management> Certificate folder.

Trusted Server Certificate

This field is available for PEAP, TLS, and TTLS EAP methods only. It displays information on the trusted server certificate that is installed on the NPort. To install a trusted server certificate, visit the corresponding page in the **System Management > Certificate** folder.

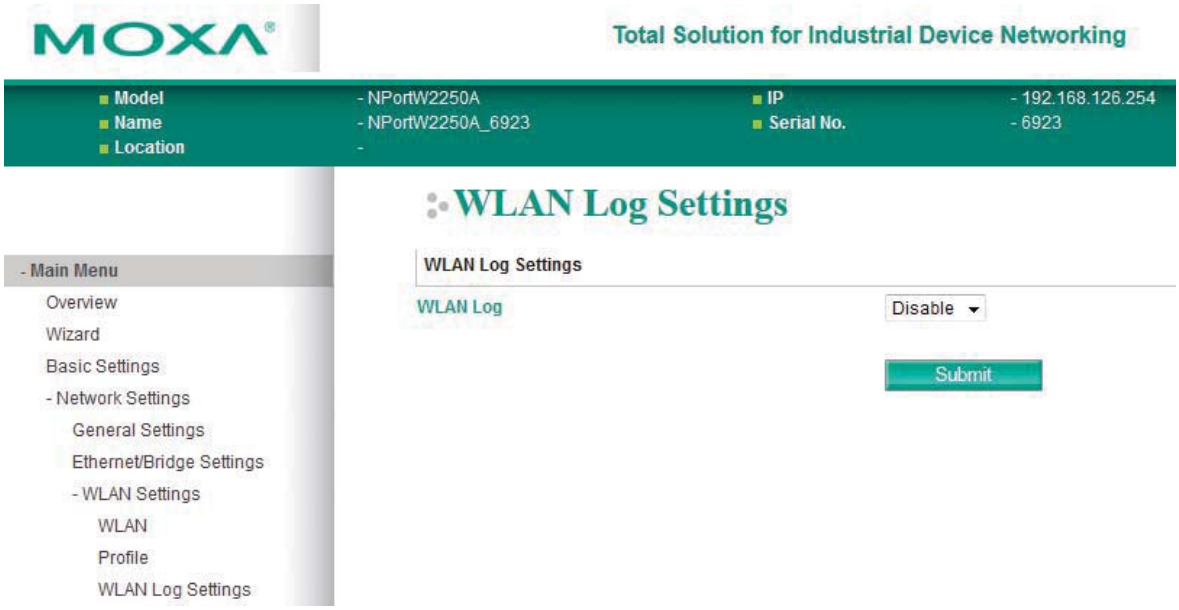
User Certificate

This field is available only when the EAP method has been set to TLS. It displays information on the user certificate that is installed on the NPort. To install a user certificate, visit the corresponding page in the **System Management > Certificate** folder.

User Private Key

This field is available only when EAP method has been set to TLS. It displays information on the user private key on the NPort.

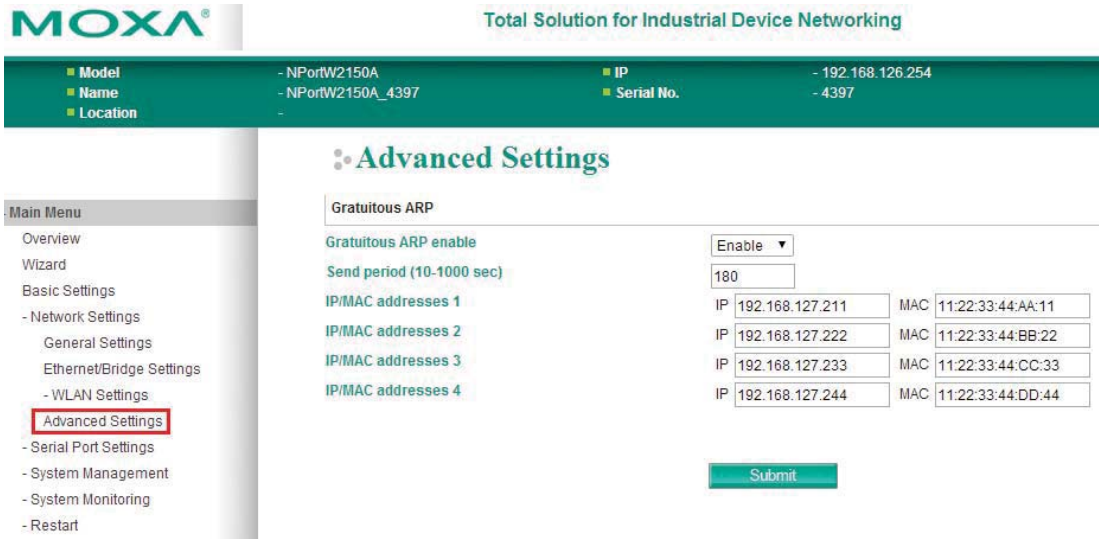
WLAN Log Settings



WLAN Log Settings (This function is supported by firmware V1.10 or above)

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	When the wireless connection between the device server and the AP is not stable, you may enable this function to have more information for troubleshooting. You may find **System Monitoring → System Status → WLAN Log** for the detail logs. Before calling for help from Moxa, please enable this function to collect some information.

Advanced Settings



On the **Advanced Settings** page in the **Network Settings** folder, you can modify **Gratuitous ARP**. For this function, the NPort will actively send ARP packets to inform the devices in the network how to find the NPort. If you enable Ethernet/Bridge mode, you can input the IP/MAC address of the legacy device that connected to the Ethernet port of the NPort. The NPort will help to send out the ARP packets with its IP address to inform the network how to find this legacy device.

Gratuitous ARP

Default	Enabled
Options	Enable / Disable
Description	Gratuitous ARP requests provide duplicate IP address detection. The NPort sends broadcast packets to update ARP tables on other devices (e.g., AP, PC) periodically. We can use this function to notify networked devices that the NPort is still alive. Moreover, the NPort can send Gratuitous ARP for legacy devices that do not have this function. If you want the NPort to send Gratuitous ARP for legacy devices, you should enter the legacy devices' IP and Mac addresses in **IP/MAC address** field.

Send Period

Default	180 seconds
Options	10-1000 seconds
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort periodically sends Gratuitous ARP.

IP/MAC Addresses

Default	N/A
Options	IP address and MAC address of the legacy device (e.g., IP: "192.168.1.1", MAC: "11:22:33:44:AA:11"). This function only available when **Ethernet Bridge** is enabled.
Description	**IP address:** legacy device IP address. **MAC address:** legacy devices MAC address.

8

Web Console: Serial Port Settings

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

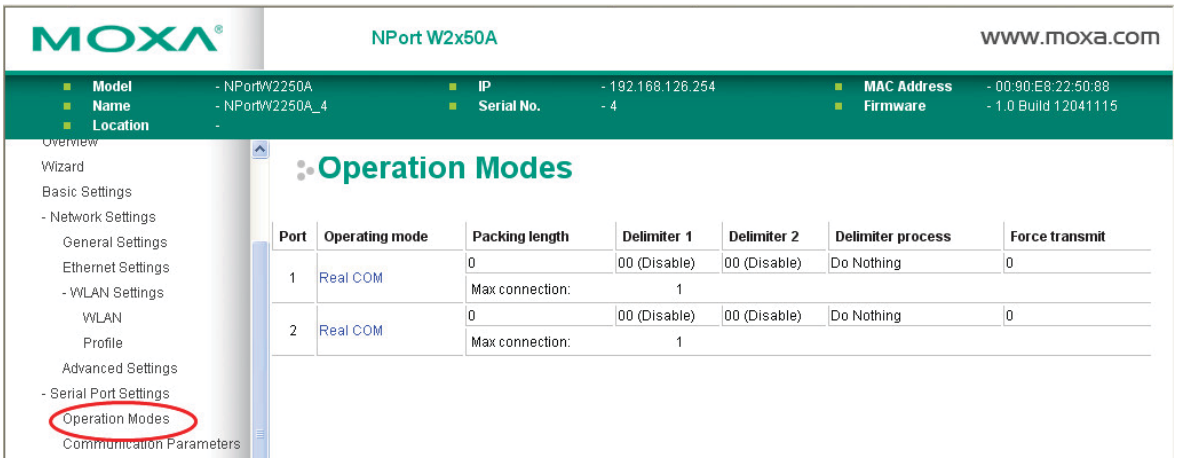
- **Overview**
  - Serial Port Settings
  - Communication Parameters
  - Data Buffering/Log

Overview

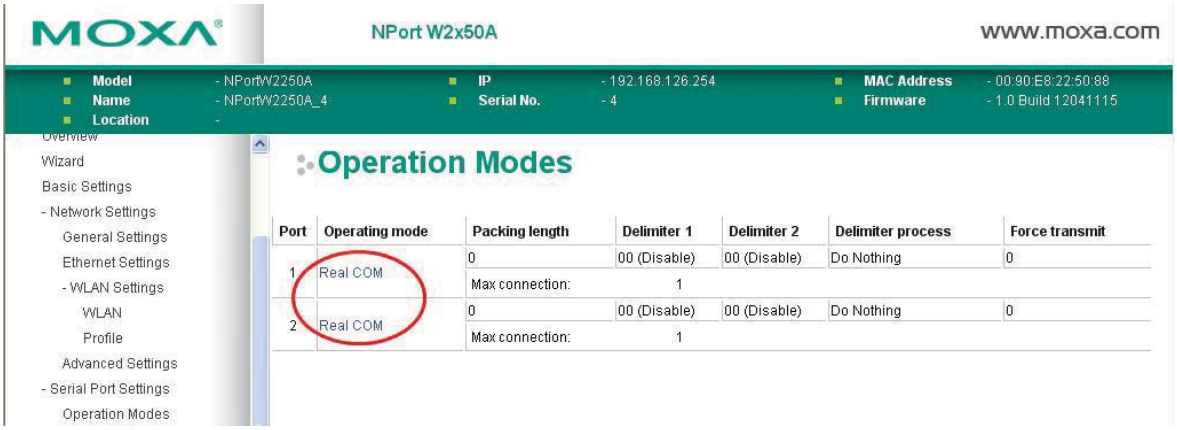
This chapter explains how to configure all settings located under the **Serial Port Settings** folder in the NPort web console.

Serial Port Settings

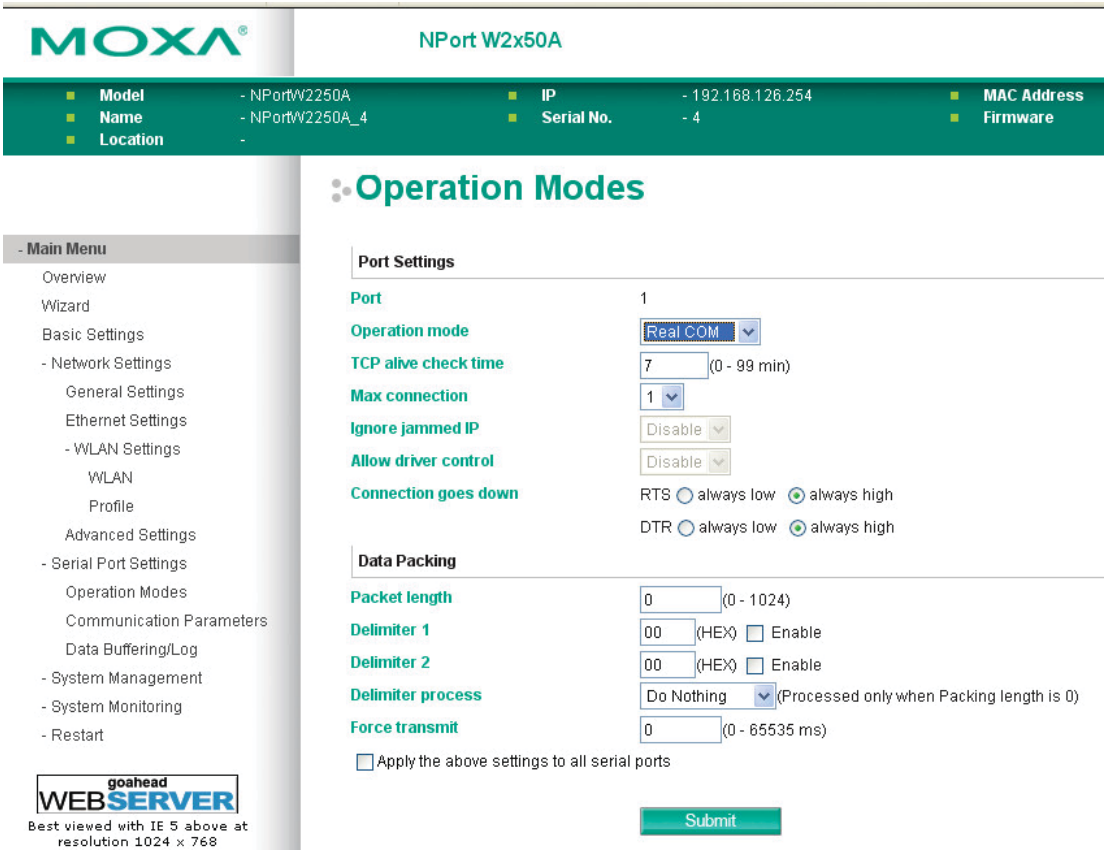
Operation Modes



Each serial port on the NPort is configured through the hyperlink below the column of **Operating mode**.



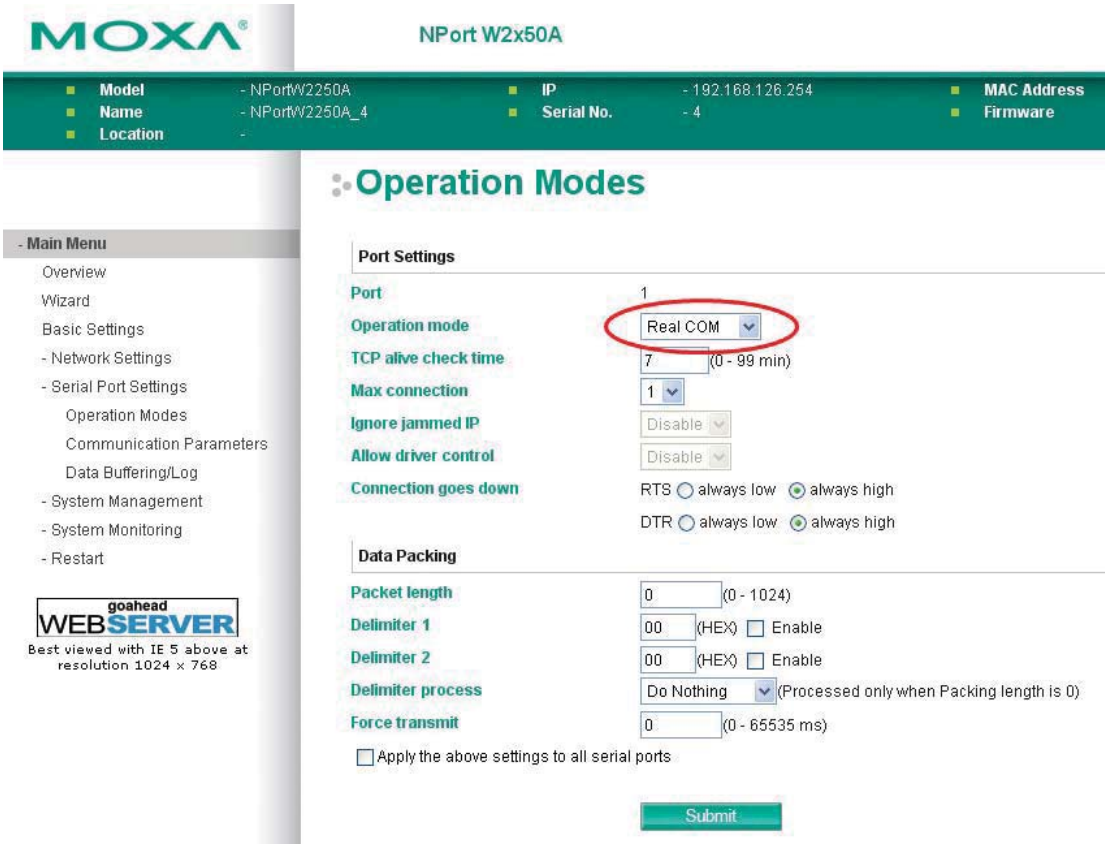
Click the link of **Real COM**, it will show the Port settings page. The Operation Modes page for each serial port is where you configure the serial port's operation mode and related settings. For an introduction to the different operation modes, please refer to Chapter 4.



Operation Mode

Default	Real COM
Options	Real COM, RFC2217, TCP Server, TCP Client, UDP, Pair_Master, Pair_Slave, EModem
Description	Along with Application, this field specifies the serial port's operation mode, or how it will interact with network devices. Depending on how Application is configured, different options are available for Mode. Depending on how Mode is configured, additional settings will be available for configuration. For an introduction to the different operation modes, please refer to Chapter 4. Real COM: This serial port will operate in Real COM mode. RFC2217: This serial port will operate in RFC2217 mode. TCP Server: This serial port will operate in TCP Server mode. TCP Client: This serial port will operate in TCP Client mode. UDP: This serial port will operate in UDP mode. Pair_Master: This serial port will operate in Pair Connection Master mode. Pair_Slave: This serial port will operate in Pair Connection Slave mode. EModem: This serial port will operate in Ethernet Modem mode.

Settings for Real COM Mode



When **Operation Mode** is set to Real COM on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings including **TCP alive check time**, **Max connection**, **Ignore jammed IP, Allow driver Control, Connection goes down, Packet length, Delimiter 1, Delimiter 2, Delimiter process,** and **Force transmit.**

TCP Alive Check Time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to "keep-alive" packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic "keep- alive" packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the "keep-alive" packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

Max connection

Default	1
Options	1 to 8
Description	This field specifies the maximum number of connections that will be accepted by the serial port. 1: Only one specific host can access this serial port, and the Real COM driver on that host will have full control over the port. 2 to 8: This serial port will allow the specified number of connections to be opened simultaneously. With simultaneous connections, the Real COM driver will only provide a pure data tunnel with no control ability. The serial communication will be determined by the NPort rather than by your application program. Application software that is based on the Real COM driver will receive a driver response of “success” when using any of the Win32 API functions. The NPort will send data only to the Real COM driver on the host. Data received from hosts will be sent to the attached serial device on a first-in-first-out basis.

ATTENTION

When Max connection is two or greater, the serial port’s communication settings (i.e., baudrate, parity, data bits, etc.) will be determined by the NPort. Any host that opens the COM port connection must use identical serial communication settings.

Ignore jammed IP

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field specifies how an unresponsive IP address is handled when there are simultaneous connections to the serial port. Disable: All transmission will be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive. Transmission will only resume when all hosts have responded. Enable: Data transmission to the other hosts will not be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive.

Allow driver control

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field specifies how the port will proceed if driver control commands are received from multiple hosts that are connected to the port. Disable: Driver control commands will be ignored. Enable: Control commands will be accepted, with the most recent command received taking precedence.

Connection goes down

Default	always high
Options	always low, always high
Description	This field specifies what happens to the RTS and DTR signals when the Ethernet connection goes down. For some applications, serial devices need to know the Ethernet link status through RTS or DTR signals sent through the serial port. Always low: The selected signal will change to low when the Ethernet connection goes down. Always high The selected signal will remain high when the Ethernet connection goes down.

Packet length

Default	0
Options	0 to 1024
Description	This field specifies the maximum amount of data that is allowed to accumulate in the serial port buffer before sending. 0: Packet length is disregarded and data in the buffer will be sent as specified by the delimiter settings or when the buffer is full. 1 to 1024: Data in the buffer will be sent as soon it reaches the specified length.

Delimiter 1 and 2

Default	Disabled
Options	Disabled, Enabled, 00 to FF
Description	These fields are used to define special delimiter character(s) for data packing. Enable Delimiter 1 to control data packing with a single character; enable both Delimiter 1 and 2 to control data packing with two characters received in sequence. When these fields are enabled, serial data will accumulate in the serial port's buffer until the buffer is full or until the specified delimiter character(s) are received. For example, the carriage return character could be used as a delimiter in order to transmit each sentence or paragraph in a separate packet. Data will be packed according to Delimiter process. Delimiters must be incorporated into the data stream at the software or device level.

ATTENTION

When **Delimiter 1** is enabled, **Packet length** must be set to 0.

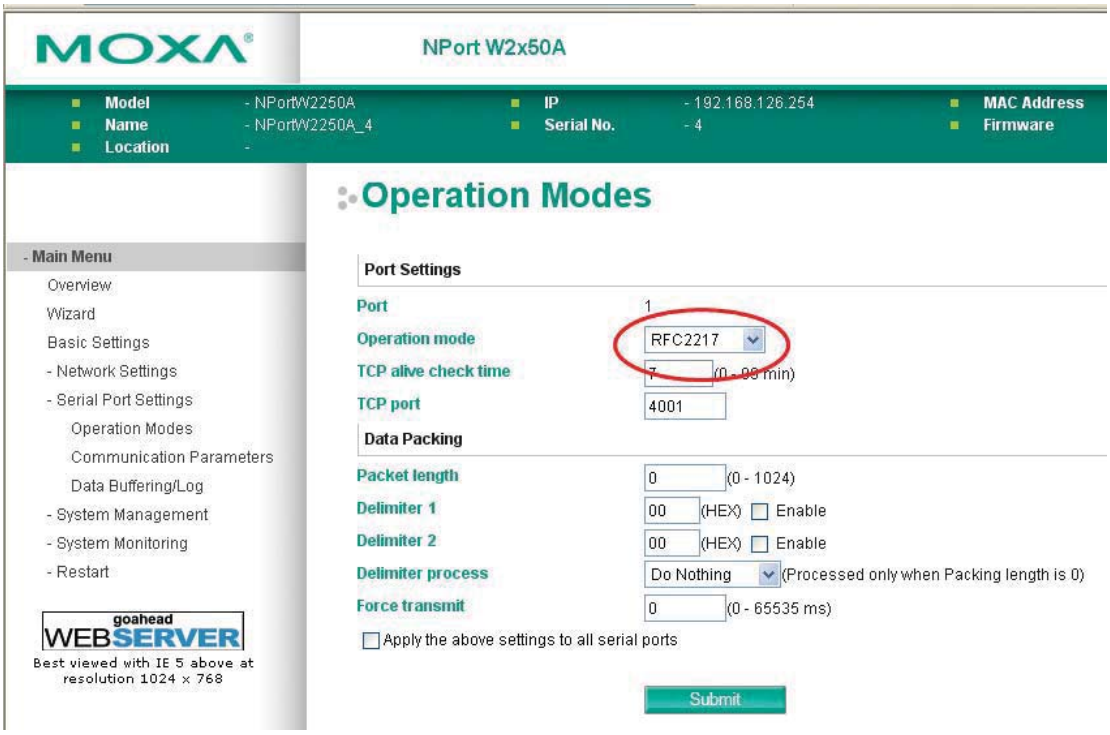
Delimiter process

Default	Do Nothing
Options	Do Nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter
Description	This field specifies how data is packed when delimiter characters are received. This field has no effect if Delimiter 1 is not enabled. Do nothing: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, including delimiters. Delimiter + 1: One additional character must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Delimiter + 2: Two additional characters must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Strip Delimiter: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, but the delimiter character(s) will be stripped from the data.

Force transmit

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535
Description	This field controls data packing by the amount of time that elapses between bits of data. When using this field, make sure that Inactivity time is disabled or set to a larger value. Otherwise the connection may be closed before the data in the buffer can be transmitted. 0: If serial data is not received, the NPort will wait indefinitely for additional data. 1 to 65535: If serial data is not received for the specified amount of time, the data that is currently in the buffer will be packed for network transmission. The optimal force transmit time depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is 8.3 ms, so the force transmit time to be larger than 8.3 ms.

Settings for RFC2217 Mode



When **Operation Mode** is set to **RFC2217** on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings, including **TCP alive check time**, **TCP port**, **Packet length, Delimiter 1, Delimiter 2, Delimiter process,** and **Force transmit.**

TCP alive check time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to "keep-alive" packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic "keep-alive" packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the "keep-alive" packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

TCP port

Default	4001
Options	
Description	This field specifies the TCP port number that the serial port will use to listen to connections, and that other devices must use to contact the serial port.

Packet length

Default	0
Options	0 to 1024
Description	This field specifies the maximum amount of data that is allowed to accumulate in the serial port buffer before sending. 0: Packet length is disregarded and data in the buffer will be sent as specified by the delimiter settings or when the buffer is full. 1 to 1024: Data in the buffer will be sent as soon it reaches the specified length.

Delimiter 1 and 2

Default	Disabled
Options	Disabled, Enabled, 00 to FF
Description	These fields are used to define special delimiter character(s) for data packing. Enable Delimiter 1 to control data packing with a single character; enable both Delimiter 1 and 2 to control data packing with two characters received in sequence. When these fields are enabled, serial data will accumulate in the serial port's buffer until the buffer is full or until the specified delimiter character(s) are received. For example, the carriage return character could be used as a delimiter in order to transmit each sentence or paragraph in a separate packet. Data will be packed according to Delimiter process. Delimiters must be incorporated into the data stream at the software or device level.

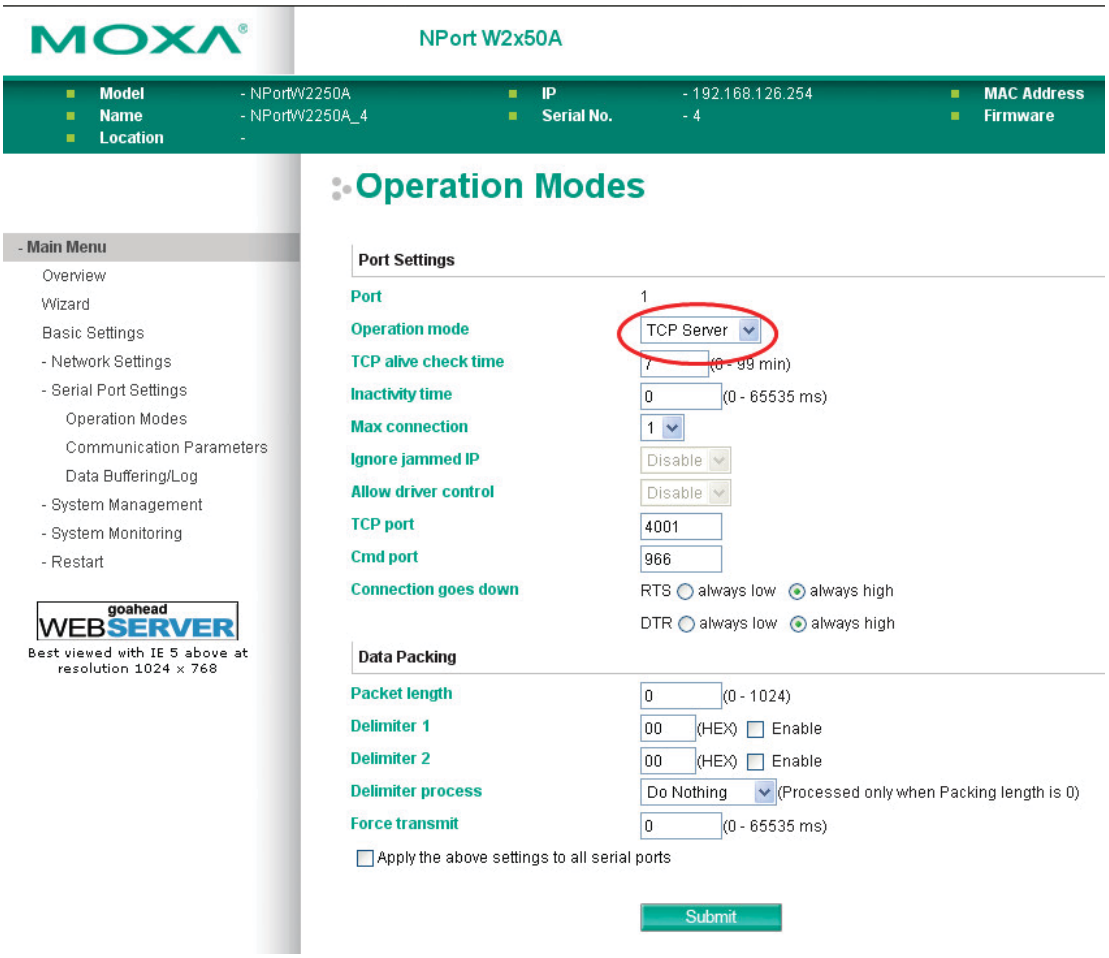
Delimiter process

Default	Do Nothing
Options	Do Nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter
Description	This field specifies how data is packed when delimiter characters are received. This field has no effect if Delimiter 1 is not enabled. Do nothing: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, including delimiters. Delimiter + 1: One additional character must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Delimiter + 2: Two additional characters must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Strip Delimiter: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, but the delimiter character(s) will be stripped from the data.

Force transmit

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535
Description	This field controls data packing by the amount of time that elapses between bits of data. When using this field, make sure that Inactivity time is disabled or set to a larger value. Otherwise the connection may be closed before the data in the buffer can be transmitted. 0: If serial data is not received, the NPort will wait indefinitely for additional data. 1 to 65535: If serial data is not received for the specified amount of time, the data that is currently in the buffer will be packed for network transmission. The optimal force transmit time depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is 8.3 ms, so the force transmit time to be larger than 8.3 ms.

Settings for TCP Server Mode



When **Operation Mode** is set to **TCP Server** on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings such as **TCP alive check time**, **Inactivity time**, **Max connection, Ignore jammed IP, Allow driver control, TCP port, Cmd port, Connection goes down, Packet length, Delimiter 1, Delimiter 2, Delimiter process,** and **Force transmit.**

TCP alive check time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to “keep-alive” packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic “keep-alive” packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the “keep-alive” packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

Inactivity time

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535 ms
Description	This field specifies the time limit for keeping the connection open if no data flows to or from the serial device. 0: The connection will remain open even if data is never received. For many applications, the serial device may be idle for long periods of time, so 0 is an appropriate setting. 1 to 65535: If there is no activity for the specified time, the connection will be closed. When adjusting this field, make sure that it is greater than the Force transmit time. Otherwise, the TCP connection may be closed before data in the buffer can be transmitted.

Max connection

Default	1
Options	1 to 8
Description	This field specifies the maximum number of connections that will be accepted by the serial port. 1: Only one specific host can access this serial port, and the Real COM driver on that host will have full control over the port. 2 to 8: This serial port will allow the specified number of connections to be opened simultaneously. With simultaneous connections, the Real COM driver will only provide a pure data tunnel with no control ability. The serial communication will be determined by the NPort rather than by your application program. Application software that is based on the Real COM driver will receive a driver response of “success” when using any of the Win32 API functions. The NPort will send data only to the Real COM driver on the host. Data received from hosts will be sent to the attached serial device on a first-in-first-out basis.

ATTENTION

When Max connection is two or greater, the serial port’s communication settings (i.e., baudrate, parity, data bits, etc.) will be determined by the NPort. Any host that opens the COM port connection must use identical serial communication settings.

Ignore jammed IP

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field specifies how an unresponsive IP address is handled when there are simultaneous connections to the serial port. Disable: All transmission will be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive. Transmission will only resume when all hosts have responded. Enable: Data transmission to the other hosts will not be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive.

Allow driver control

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field specifies how the port will proceed if driver control commands are received from multiple hosts that are connected to the port. Disable: Driver control commands will be ignored. Enable: Control commands will be accepted, with the most recent command received taking precedence.

TCP port

Default	4001
Options	0 to 9999
Description	This field specifies the TCP port number that the serial port will use to listen to connections, and that other devices must use to contact the serial port.

Cmd port

Default	996
Options	
Description	This field specifies the TCP port number for listening to SSDK commands from the host.

The usage of other functions can be found in the subsection of **Real COM** mode in page 7-4.

Connection goes down

Default	always high
Options	always low, always high
Description	This field specifies what happens to the RTS and DTR signals when the Ethernet connection goes down. For some applications, serial devices need to know the Ethernet link status through RTS or DTR signals sent through the serial port. Always low: The selected signal will change to low when the Ethernet connection goes down. Always high The selected signal will remain high when the Ethernet connection goes down.

Packet length

Default	0
Options	0 to 1024
Description	This field specifies the maximum amount of data that is allowed to accumulate in the serial port buffer before sending. 0: Packet length is disregarded and data in the buffer will be sent as specified by the delimiter settings or when the buffer is full. 1 to 1024: Data in the buffer will be sent as soon it reaches the specified length.

Delimiter 1 and 2

Default	Disabled
Options	Disabled, Enabled, 00 to FF
Description	These fields are used to define special delimiter character(s) for data packing. Enable Delimiter 1 to control data packing with a single character; enable both Delimiter 1 and 2 to control data packing with two characters received in sequence. When these fields are enabled, serial data will accumulate in the serial port's buffer until the buffer is full or until the specified delimiter character(s) are received. For example, the carriage-return character could be used as a delimiter in order to transmit each sentence or paragraph in a separate packet. Data will be packed according to Delimiter process. Delimiters must be incorporated into the data stream at the software or device level.

ATTENTION

When **Delimiter 1** is enabled, **Packet length** must be set to 0.

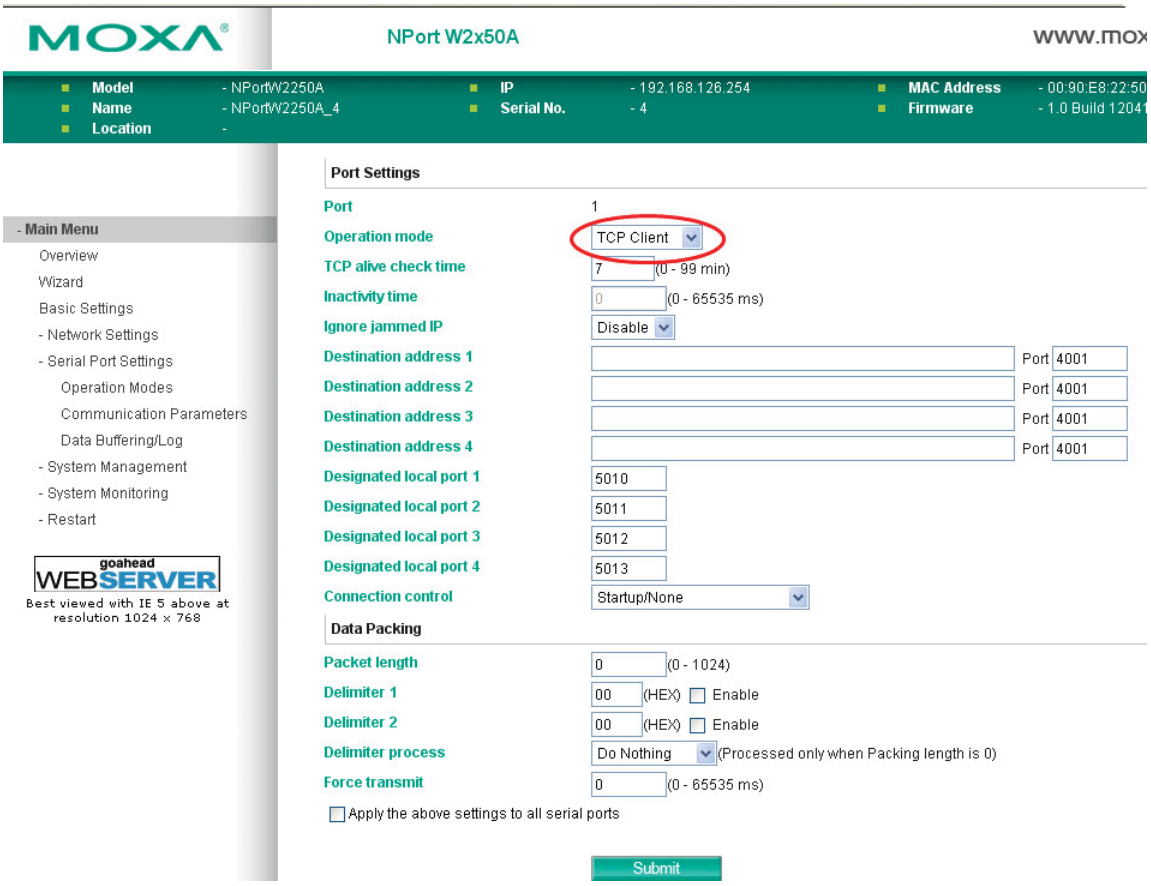
Delimiter process

Default	Do Nothing
Options	Do Nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter
Description	This field specifies how data is packed when delimiter characters are received. This field has no effect if Delimiter 1 is not enabled. Do nothing: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, including delimiters. Delimiter + 1: One additional character must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Delimiter + 2: Two additional characters must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Strip Delimiter: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, but the delimiter character(s) will be stripped from the data.

Force transmit

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535
Description	This field controls data packing by the amount of time that elapses between bits of data. When using this field, make sure that Inactivity time is disabled or set to a larger value. Otherwise the connection may be closed before the data in the buffer can be transmitted. 0: If serial data is not received, the NPort will wait indefinitely for additional data. 1 to 65535: If serial data is not received for the specified amount of time, the data that is currently in the buffer will be packed for network transmission. The optimal force transmit time depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is 8.3 ms, so the force transmit time to be larger than 8.3 ms.

Settings for TCP Client Mode



When **Operation Mode** is set to **TCP Client** on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings such as **TCP alive check time**, **Inactivity time**, **Ignore jammed IP , Destination address 1-4, Designated local port 1-4, Connection control, and Packet length, Delimiter 1, Delimiter 2, Delimiter process,** and **Force transmit.**

TCP Alive Check Time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to "keep-alive" packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic "keep-alive" packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the "keep-alive" packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

Inactivity time

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535 ms
Description	This field specifies the time limit for keeping the connection open if no data flows to or from the serial device. 0: The connection will remain open even if data is never received. For many applications, the serial device may be idle for long periods of time, so 0 is an appropriate setting. 1 to 65535: If there is no activity for the specified time, the connection will be closed. When adjusting this field, make sure that it is greater than the Force transmit time. Otherwise, the TCP connection may be closed before data in the buffer can be transmitted.

Ignore jammed IP

Default	Disable
Options	Disable, Enable
Description	This field specifies how an unresponsive IP address is handled when there are simultaneous connections to the serial port. Disable: All transmission will be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive. Transmission will only resume when all hosts have responded. Enable: Data transmission to the other hosts will not be suspended if one IP address becomes unresponsive.

Destination address 1 to 4

Default	
Options	IP address and port (e.g., “192.168.1.1” and “4001”)
Description	This field specifies the remote host(s) that will access the attached device. At least one destination must be provided. This field supports the use of domain names and names defined in the host table.

ATTENTION

In TCP Client mode, up to four connections can be established between the serial port and TCP hosts. The connection speed or throughput may be low if any one of the four connections is slow, since the one slow connection will slow down the other three connections.

Designated local port 1 to 4

Default	
Options	1 to 65535
Description	This field specifies the TCP port number that will be used for data transmission with the serial port.

Connection control

Default	Startup/None
Options	Startup/None, Any Character/None, Any Character/Inactivity Time, DSR On/DSR Off, DSR On/None, DCD On/DCD Off, DCD On/None
Description	This field specifies how connections to the device are established and closed. Startup/None: The connection will be opened as the NPort starts up. The connection will only be closed manually. Any Character/None: The connection will be opened as soon as a character is received from the attached device. The connection will only be closed manually. Any Character/Inactivity Time: The connection will be opened as soon as a character is received from the attached device. The connection will be closed if no data is received for the time specified in Inactivity time. DSR On/DSR Off: The TCP connection is opened when the DSR signal is on, and closed when the DSR signal is off. DSR On/None: The TCP connection is opened when the DSR signal is on. The connection will only be closed manually. DCD On/DCD Off: The TCP connection is opened when the DCD signal is on, and closed when the DCD signal is off. DCD On/None: The TCP connection is opened when the DCD signal is on. The connection will only be closed manually.

Packet length

Default	0
Options	0 to 1024
Description	This field specifies the maximum amount of data that is allowed to accumulate in the serial port buffer before sending. 0: Packet length is disregarded and data in the buffer will be sent as specified by the delimiter settings or when the buffer is full. 1 to 1024: Data in the buffer will be sent as soon it reaches the specified length.

Delimiter 1 and 2

Default	Disabled
Options	Disabled, Enabled, 00 to FF
Description	These fields are used to define special delimiter character(s) for data packing. Enable Delimiter 1 to control data packing with a single character; enable both Delimiter 1 and 2 to control data packing with two characters received in sequence. When these fields are enabled, serial data will accumulate in the serial port's buffer until the buffer is full or until the specified delimiter character(s) are received. For example, the carriage-return character could be used as a delimiter in order to transmit each sentence or paragraph in a separate packet. Data will be packed according to Delimiter process. Delimiters must be incorporated into the data stream at the software or device level.

ATTENTION

When **Delimiter 1** is enabled, **Packet length** must be set to 0.

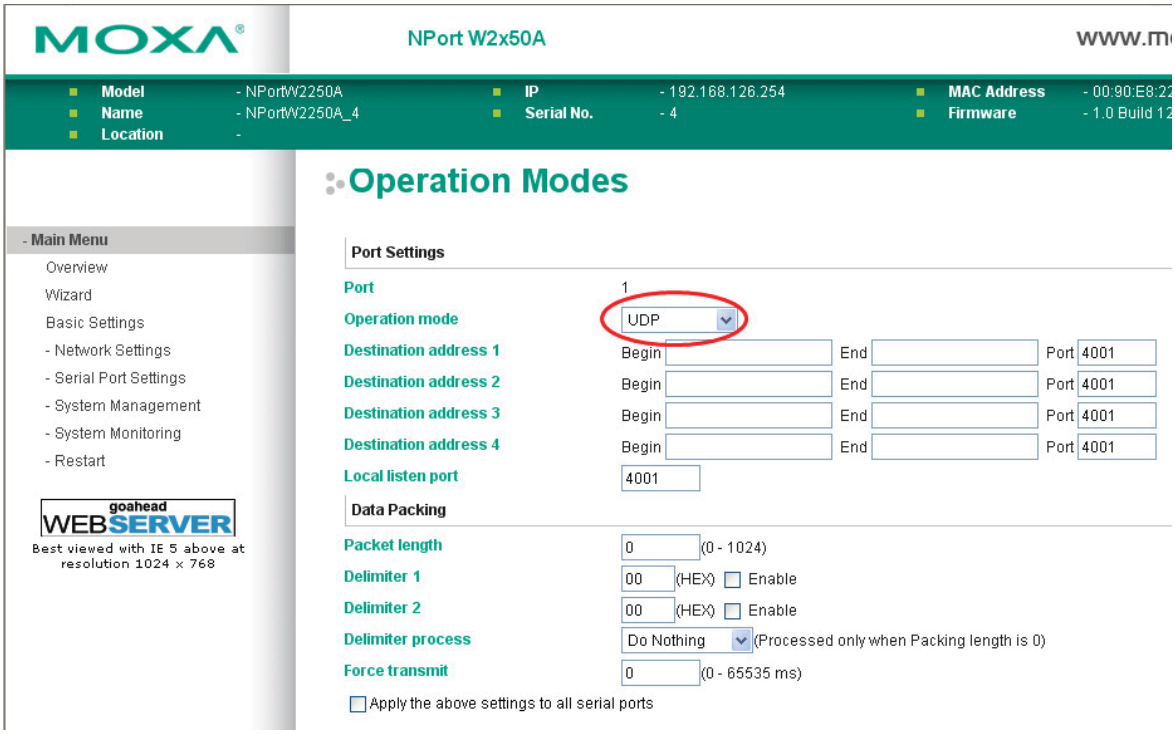
Delimiter process

Default	Do Nothing
Options	Do Nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter
Description	This field specifies how data is packed when delimiter characters are received. This field has no effect if Delimiter 1 is not enabled. Do nothing: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, including delimiters. Delimiter + 1: One additional character must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Delimiter + 2: Two additional characters must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Strip Delimiter: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, but the delimiter character(s) will be stripped from the data.

Force transmit

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535
Description	This field controls data packing by the amount of time that elapses between bits of data. When using this field, make sure that Inactivity time is disabled or set to a larger value. Otherwise the connection may be closed before the data in the buffer can be transmitted. 0: If serial data is not received, the NPort will wait indefinitely for additional data. 1 to 65535: If serial data is not received for the specified amount of time, the data that is currently in the buffer will be packed for network transmission. The optimal force transmit time depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is 8.3 ms, so the force transmit time to be larger than 8.3 ms.

Settings for UDP Mode



When **Operation Mode** is set to **UDP** on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings such as **Destination address 1** through **4**, **Local listen port**, **Packet length, Delimiter 1, Delimiter 2, Delimiter process,** and **Force transmit.**

Destination address 1 to 4

Default	
Options	IP address range and port (e.g., "192.168.1.1" to "192.168.1.64" and "4001")
Description	In UDP mode, you may specify up to four ranges of IP addresses for the serial port to connect to. At least one destination range must be provided. The maximum selectable IP address range is 64 addresses. However, you can enter multicast addresses in the Begin field, in the form xxx.xxx.xxx.255. For example, enter "192.127.168.255" to allow the NPort to broadcast UDP packets to all hosts with IP addresses between 192.127.168.1 and 192.127.168.254.

Local listen port

Default	4001
Options	
Description	This field specifies the UDP port that the NPort listens to and that other devices must use to contact the attached serial device.

Packet length

Default	0
Options	0 to 1024
Description	This field specifies the maximum amount of data that is allowed to accumulate in the serial port buffer before sending. 0: Packet length is disregarded and data in the buffer will be sent as specified by the delimiter settings or when the buffer is full. 1 to 1024: Data in the buffer will be sent as soon it reaches the specified length.

Delimiter 1 and 2

Default	Disabled
Options	Disabled, Enabled, 00 to FF
Description	These fields are used to define special delimiter character(s) for data packing. Enable Delimiter 1 to control data packing with a single character; enable both Delimiter 1 and 2 to control data packing with two characters received in sequence. When these fields are enabled, serial data will accumulate in the serial port's buffer until the buffer is full or until the specified delimiter character(s) are received. For example, the carriage return character could be used as a delimiter in order to transmit each sentence or paragraph in a separate packet. Data will be packed according to Delimiter process. Delimiters must be incorporated into the data stream at the software or device level.

ATTENTION

When **Delimiter 1** is enabled, **Packet length** must be set to 0.

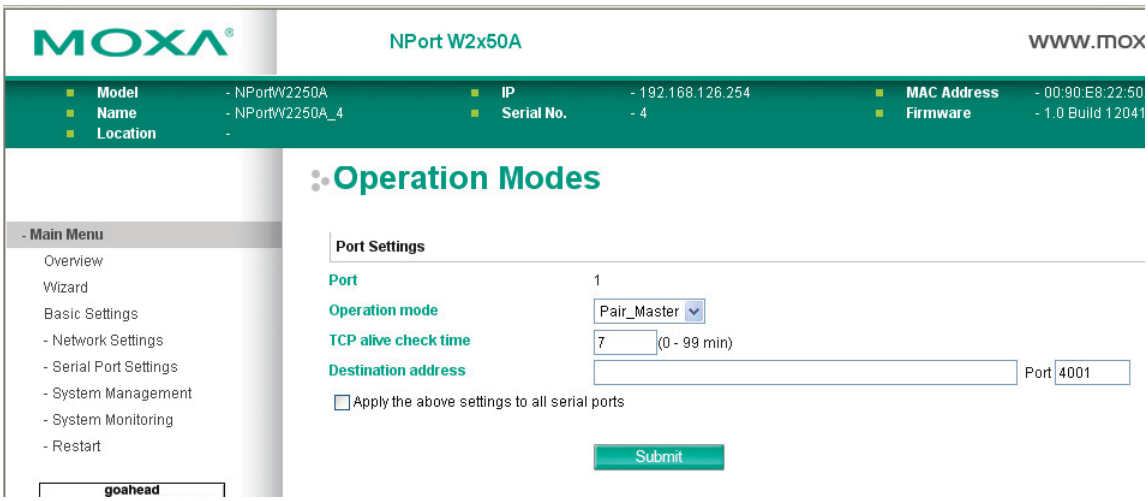
Delimiter process

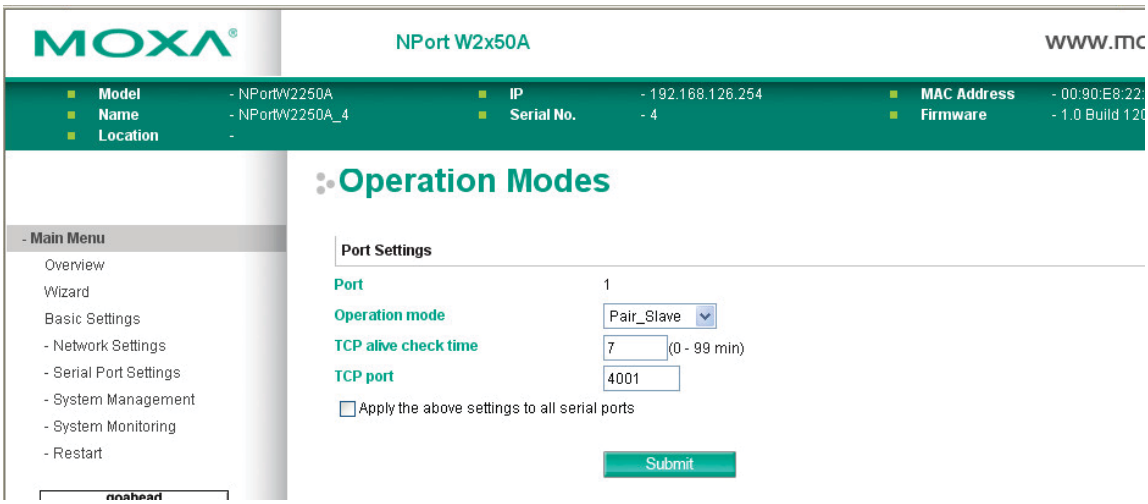
Default	Do Nothing
Options	Do Nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter
Description	This field specifies how data is packed when delimiter characters are received. This field has no effect if Delimiter 1 is not enabled. Do nothing: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, including delimiters. Delimiter + 1: One additional character must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Delimiter + 2: Two additional characters must be received before the data in the serial port's buffer is packed. Strip Delimiter: Data accumulated in the serial port's buffer will be packed, but the delimiter character(s) will be stripped from the data.

Force transmit

Default	0 ms
Options	0 to 65535
Description	This field controls data packing by the amount of time that elapses between bits of data. When using this field, make sure that Inactivity time is disabled or set to a larger value. Otherwise the connection may be closed before the data in the buffer can be transmitted. 0: If serial data is not received, the NPort will wait indefinitely for additional data. 1 to 65535: If serial data is not received for the specified amount of time, the data that is currently in the buffer will be packed for network transmission. The optimal force transmit time depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is 8.3 ms, so the force transmit time to be larger than 8.3 ms.

Settings for Pair Connection Master Mode and Pair Connection Slave Mode





When **Operation Mode** is set to **Pair Connection Master** or **Pair Connection Slave** on a serial port's **Operation Modes** page, you will be able to configure additional settings such as **TCP alive check time**, **Destination address** and **TCP port.** A Pair Connection application involves one serial port communicating over an IP network to another serial port as if the two serial ports were connected by a serial cable. Pair Connection modes can be used to extend RS-232 transmission to unlimited distances.

An NPort device server is needed at both ends of the connection. The serial port at one end must be set to Pair Connection Master mode, and the serial port at the other end must be set to Pair Connection Slave mode. It does not matter which serial port is master and which serial port is slave.

TCP alive check time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to "keep-alive" packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic "keep-alive" packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the "keep-alive" packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

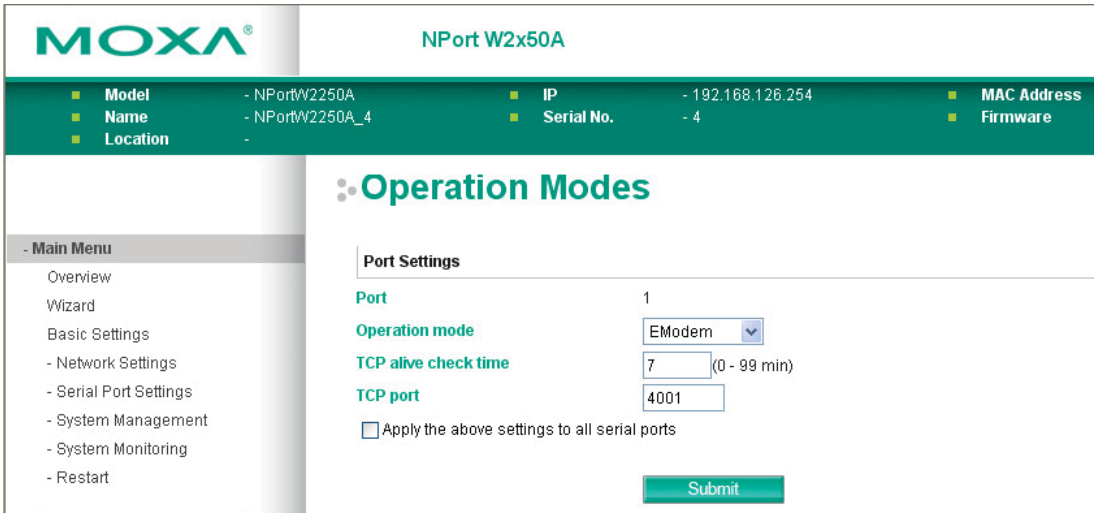
Destination address

Default	
Options	IP address and port (e.g., "192.168.1.1" and "4001")
Description	This field specifies the IP address for the NPort at the opposite end of the Pair Connection, and the TCP port number for communication with the serial port. The port number must match with that serial port's TCP port setting.

TCP port

Default	4001
Options	
Description	This field specifies the TCP port to use for communication with the attached serial device. The serial port at the opposite end of the Pair Connection must use this port number to establish the connection.

Settings for Ethernet Modem Mode



When **Application** is set to **Ethernet Modem Mode**, the NPort will accept AT commands such as "ATD 192.127.168.1:4001" from the serial port. A TCP connection will then be requested from the specified remote Ethernet Modem or PC. When the remote unit accepts this TCP connection, the NPort will return the "**CONNECT** {*baudrate*}" signal to the serial port and will then enter data mode. Please refer to Appendix C for details on Ethernet modem commands.

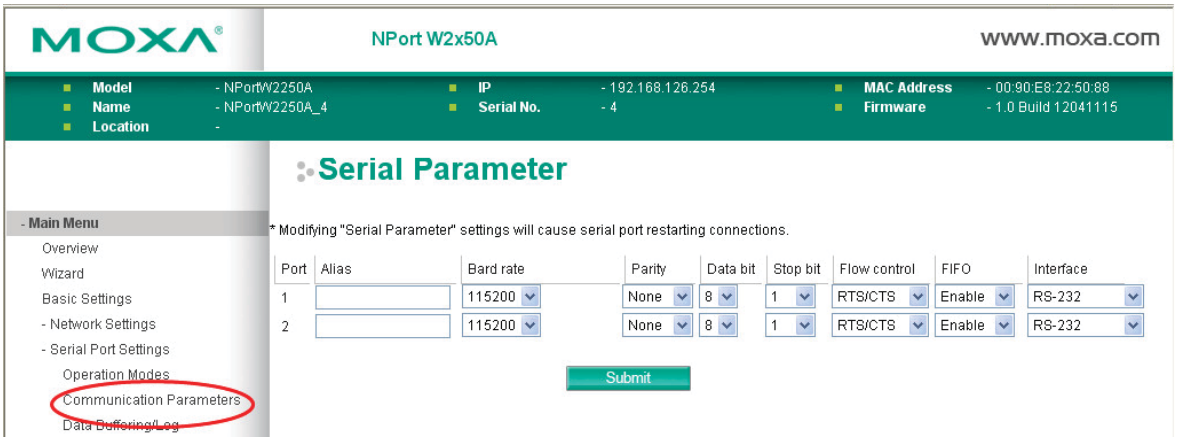
TCP alive check time

Default	7 min
Options	0 to 99 min
Description	This field specifies how long the NPort will wait for a response to "keep-alive" packets before closing the TCP connection. The NPort checks connection status by sending periodic "keep-alive" packets. 0: The TCP connection will remain open even if there is no response to the "keep-alive" packets. 1 to 99: If the remote host does not respond to the packet within the specified time, the NPort will force the existing TCP connection to close.

TCP port

Default	4001
Options	
Description	This field specifies the TCP port to use for communication with the attached serial device.

Communication Parameters



The **Communication Parameters** page for each serial port is where serial communication settings are specified, such as **Baud rate**, **Data bits**, and **Stop bits**.

Alias

Default	
Options	free text (e.g., “Secondary console connection”)
Description	This is an optional free text field to help you differentiate one serial port from another. It does not affect operation of the NPort device server.

ATTENTION

Serial communication settings should match the attached serial device. Check the communication settings in the user’s manual for your serial device.

Baud rate

Default	115200
Options	50, 75, 110, 134, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800, 921600, Other
Description	This field specifies the baudrate for the serial port. Nonstandard baudrates are supported through the **Other** setting. When set to **Other**, you may manually enter a baudrate of your choice, up to 921600. 50 to 921600: The serial port will operate at the specified baudrate Other: The serial port will operate at a baudrate that is manually entered by the user.

Parity

Default	None
Options	None, Odd, Even, Space, Mark
Description	This field specifies the type of parity bit used for each character frame.

Data bit

Default	8
Options	5, 6, 7, 8
Description	This field specifies the number of data bits used to encode each character of data.

Stop bit

Default	1
Options	1, 1.5, 2
Description	This field specifies the number of stop bits used for each character frame.